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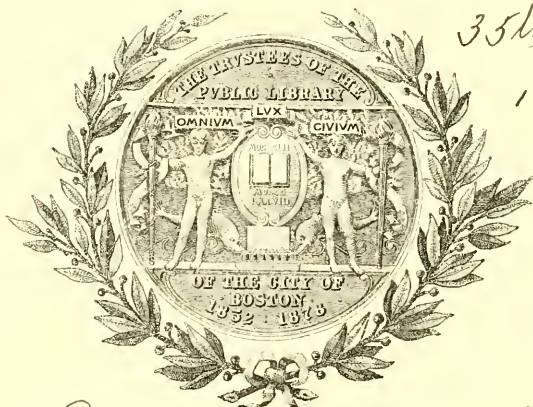
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1904



Mass. Bureau of Statistics of Labor

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

MARCH, 1905.



BOSTON :

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, March 6, 1905.

HON. WM. M. OLIN, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 107 of the Revised Laws, and to request that you will transmit the same to the Legislature, as provided by Section 7, Chapter 9, of the Revised Laws.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau.

INTRODUCTION :

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :

In accordance with the law which requires the Report of this Bureau to be submitted to your honorable bodies in the month of March in each year, I present, herewith, the thirty-fifth annual issue for your consideration.

THE CURRENT REPORT.

With the view of ascertaining the variations between quotations of average weekly wages based upon a presumed full week's work at a specified rate a day, and the actual weekly earnings of a workingman, Part I, entitled "Actual Weekly Earnings," was prepared. Section I contains a digest of returns from members of trade unions, while Section II is composed of comparative statistics of actual weekly earnings from the books of manufacturers and other employers of labor. The tables presented therein are not considered conclusive, but they are indicative. The agents of the Bureau are now gathering supplemental returns to be presented in the next annual report which will cover a wide range, as regards both localities and industries, and the results will, I am confident, establish the *actual weekly earnings* as the only just basis for the consideration and comparison of the financial condition of workingmen.

The Causes of High Prices forms Part II, and contains the opinions, on the subject in question, of 151 representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth. The letters of inquiry were sent out at random, and no attempt is made in the analysis of the replies to prove any particular point, or sustain any particular position. The closely related questions of wages, earnings, and cost of living, are considered incidentally.

Part III, Labor and Industrial Chronology, covers the period from October 1, 1903 to September 30, 1904. The arrangement is alphabetical by cities and towns. The subjects for which data are given include Strikes and Lockouts, Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Unions, Industrial Changes, and Workingmen's Benefits, the information being recorded in chronological order.

Forming part of the analysis is a table showing the number of industrial establishments in Massachusetts incorporated during the year ending September 30, 1904, with the name of the industry, amount of capital stock, and State in which incorporated. It is interesting to note that of the 308 corporations, 293 were incorporated under the Massachusetts law.

The closing part of the Chronology contains the Labor Legislation for 1904. The legislature of that year passed 16 acts and four resolves directly or indirectly connected with the subject of labor, and the complete text of these laws is given in the report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

At the time of publication of this Report, the census of manufactures, provided for by sections 5 and 6 of chapter 423 of the Acts of 1904, is being taken by the United States Bureau of the Census and this Department working in co-operation. The results as soon as obtained by the United States Bureau of the Census will allow the publication of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures for 1904, and will also supply the material for Volume III of the Decennial Census of 1905.

THE CENSUS OF 1905.

As previously stated the census of manufactures required by the Census law is being taken, work having been begun early in January. The Census Special Agents are, also, now engaged in gathering the statistics of Trade, The Fisheries, and Coastwise and Ocean Commerce. The census of the population will be taken in May and June; of schools, libraries, and reading rooms in July and August; and of agricultural property and products in November and December, 1905, and January, 1906.

THE LABOR BULLETIN.

Six numbers of the Labor Bulletin were issued in the year 1904. A summary of the contents of No. 29 (January, 1904), No. 30 (March, 1904), and No. 31 (May, 1904) was given in the Bureau Report for 1903.

The Bulletins for July, September, and December, 1904, contained the following articles, etc. :

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor. Net Profits of Labor and Capital. The Inheritance Tax. Absence after Pay Day. Pay of Navy Yard Workmen. Industrial Agreements. Current Comment—The Eight-hour Workday. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Excerpts. Statistical Abstracts. Labor Legislation, Massachusetts, 1904.

No. 33, September, 1904. Labor and Education. Night Work in Textile Mills. Current Comment—Immigration. Industrial Agreements. Excerpts. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Trade Union Directory—1904.

No. 34, December, 1904. Increases in the Cost of Production. Review of Employment and Earnings—For the six months ending October 31, 1904. Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts—For the six months ending October 31, 1904. Strike of Cotton Operatives in Fall River. Average Retail Prices—April and October, 1904. Absence after Pay Day—No. 2. Current Comment—Co-operation. Recent Legal Labor Decisions. Industrial Agreements. Excerpts. Statistical Abstracts. Index to Bulletins of the Year 1904.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The number of requests for information by letter, telephone, or personal visit to the office, from June 1, 1904, to February 1, 1905, was 730. The period covered was eight months and the requests averaged 91 a month, as compared with an average of 52 given in the previous report.

THE BUREAU LIBRARY.

The number of books and pamphlets added to the library between June 1, 1904, and February 1, 1905 (a period of eight months) was 469. The total number of books and pamphlets now in the library is 17,342.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS.

The Bureau receives, reads, and collates material from 137 labor publications, 53 of which are newspapers and 84 magazines.

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS.

The number of publications of the Bureau sent out during the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, was 16,067. The distribution in 1903 was 16,671.

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIALS OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS
OF AMERICA.

The Twentieth Annual Convention was held July 12-16, 1904, at Concord, N. H., 17 bureaus being represented. These conventions supply an opportunity for the interchange of opinion on industrial questions and verbal discussion of the vital labor problems of the day, and have been found to be instructive and helpful to the members, while the printed report of the proceedings has a wide distribution and influence in this and foreign countries. The twenty-first convention will be held in San Francisco during the present year. The convention has not met in Boston since June, 1885. Massachusetts is never wanting in hospitality, and I would respectfully request that your honorable bodies, by resolve, invite the convention to hold their meeting in 1906 in the city of Boston. The Census Office will then be in a state of fullest activity, and the opportunity to examine the work in progress will be appreciated by the statisticians who compose the membership of the association.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the calendar year ending December 31, 1904, were as follows :

Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

APPROPRIATIONS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Chief,	\$3,000.00	Chief, salary,	\$3,000.00
First clerk,	2,000.00	First clerk, salary,	2,000.00
Second clerk,	1,650.00	Second clerk, salary,	1,650.00
Special agents,	2,400.00	Special agents, salaries and	
Contingent (Labor Bulletin),	1,000.00	traveling expenses,	3,144.51
Contingent (Bureau),	12,800.00	Clerical services,	7,832.48
		Messenger and laborers, ser-	
		vices,	1,079.16
		Printing (Labor Bulletin),	2,190.97
		Printing (job work),	436.40
		Books, newspapers, and clip-	
		pings,	271.92
		Stationery and office supplies,	251.92
		Traveling expenses of offi-	
		cers,	35.75
		Postage,	829.10
		Expressage,	25.43
		Other contingent expenses,	101.77
		Balance remaining in treas-	
		ury,59
	\$22,850.00		\$22,850.00

Annual Statistics of Manufactures.

Contingent,	\$6,500.00	Special agents, services,	\$859.00
		Special agents, traveling ex-	
		penses,	621.28
		Clerical services,	4,426.77
		Postage,	263.10
		Printing (job work),	229.31
		Other contingent expenses,	96.52
		Balance remaining in treas-	
		ury,	4.02
	\$6,500.00		\$6,500.00

*Financial Exhibit — Concluded.**Decennial Census of 1905.*

APPROPRIATIONS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Contingent,	\$15,000.00	Clerical services,	\$4,397.42
		Extra compensation of officers,	1,100.00
		Special agents, services, .	1,175.00
		Special agents, traveling expenses,	329.54
		Traveling expenses of officers,	83.85
		Messenger and laborers, services,	48.00
		Stationery and office supplies,	358.72
		Furniture and office fittings,	393.52
		Repairs at 10 Mt. Vernon St.,	592.15
		Expressage,	8.00
		Printing (job work), . . .	270.09
		Other contingent expenses, .	103.34
		Balance on hand,	6,140.37
			\$15,000.00
	\$15,000.00		

Printing of Public Documents.

Contingent,	\$4,000.00	Printing and binding P. D. 15 — 1903,	\$2,892.00
		Printing and binding P. D. 36 — 1903,	840.19
		Balance remaining in treasury,	267.81
	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My acknowledgments are due and are cheerfully rendered to Mr. Frank H. Drown for his very efficient services during the past year as Chief Clerk and Executive Officer; to him and to Miss Helen T. McBride for their valuable co-operation in the editing of the Labor Bulletin, and to Mr. William G. Grundy, Second Clerk, upon whom has devolved many extra duties in connection with the coming Census of population. To the entire force of special agents and clerks my thanks are tendered for their conscientious and satisfactory service.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. PIDGIN,
Chief of Bureau.

PART I.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS.

PART I.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS.

SECTION I.

RETURNS FROM MEMBERS OF TRADES UNIONS.

The difference between average weekly wages based upon a presumed full week's work at a specified rate a day, and the actual weekly earnings of a workingman, has been so often explained in the publications of this Bureau that its repetition is not deemed necessary here.

The whole question, however, may be shown by a simple illustration: A carpenter's rate of pay, we will suppose, is 50 cents an hour, eight hours work a day, making the daily rate \$4. If he works six days in a week, the weekly rate becomes \$24, and this weekly rate is the one usually quoted.


We will now suppose that instead of working six days (48 hours), he lost one day (eight hours) from bad weather, one-half day (four hours) from being out of stock, and one-half day from lack of work. These two days (16 hours) of lost time reduce his actual working time to four days (32 hours) which at \$4 a day makes his actual weekly earnings \$16, a reduction of \$8 as compared with the average weekly rate, or wage; in other words one-third, or 33.33 per cent less.

The general rule of procedure in the past in collecting statistics of earnings has been to obtain average weekly wages, or rates. The tables in the present Part are based entirely upon *actual weekly earnings*, the lost time having been ascertained and the proper deductions made from the wage rate.

For these reliable figures we are indebted to the secretaries of trades unions and other union officials who have filled in the blank forms supplied by the Bureau in accordance with instructions furnished them. The collection of similar statistics will

be kept up each year until the multifarious branches of occupations in our Massachusetts industries have all been covered.

The blank form used for the purpose was small in size and simple in its detail. A copy of it is subjoined.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.			
Official Business.		Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston.	
City or Town		Name of Trades Union	
Branch of Occupation (in detail)			M
Material Worked Upon			F
Number of Hours Worked		Time Lost during Week Specified	
Rate per Hour	Cents	From Sickness	
		Bad Weather	
Total Weekly Earnings		Out of Stock	
		Out of Work	
For the Week ending		Total Time Lost	
.....1903		(in hours) during	
	12	Week Specified	

As will be seen, the blank contains but few inquiries. It calls for the name of a city or town and the name of the trades union, but the name of the individual for whom the information is given is not required.

Explicit information was desired in regard to the branch of occupation followed and the material worked upon. For instance, if a form had been sent in filled out "Cotton mill operative," it would not have answered our purpose. The answer desired would have been in this form: "Weaver—four loom; material worked upon—cotton yarn."

To ascertain the actual weekly earnings, the number of hours worked was asked for, the rate per hour, and the total weekly earnings. If no time had been lost during the week, there would be no entries in the remaining sections of the

blank. If, however, time had been lost from sickness, bad weather, lack of stock, or lack of work, the number of hours so lost was entered upon the blank, as was the total time lost during the week specified. The total time lost added to the number of hours worked during the week gave the actual working time (as distinct from time worked) during the week. Each form covered a week's work and was dated on the last day of the week for which the return was made out.

In the tables which follow, each form has been considered as representing a week's work, without regard to the fact that the same man filled out one or a dozen of the blanks. The returns were not for the same week, quite a long period of time being covered by the investigation and the forms being returned in varying quantities from week to week, as the secretaries of the trades unions succeeded in obtaining the information.

The letter "M" stood for male and the letter "F" for female, but the information contained in the tables hereinafter relates exclusively to workingmen.

The number of returns sent in by the secretaries of trades unions represented 972 weeks; the returns showing weeks of partial and complete employment numbered 910, and weeks of entire unemployment, 62.

The returns are classified under the following heads :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bricklayers. | 20. Car workers (repairers). |
| 2. Bricklayers (sewer work). | 21. Car workers (upholsterers). |
| 3. Bricklayers and plasterers. | 22. Car workers (upholsterers' helpers). |
| 4. Carpenters (cabinet makers). | 23. Car workers (washers). |
| 5. Carpenters (foremen). | 24. Loom fixers. |
| 6. Carpenters (house). | 25. Masons (stone). |
| 7. Carpenters (machine hands). | 26. Painters (house). |
| 8. Carpenters (ship). | 27. Painters and paper hangers. |
| 9. Carpenters (shop work). | 28. Paper hangers. |
| 10. Car workers (blacksmiths). | 29. Pattern makers. |
| 11. Car workers (blacksmiths' helpers). | 30. Plasterers. |
| 12. Car workers (bolt cutters). | 31. Printers (typesetters). |
| 13. Car workers (brass finishers). | 32. Section hands (worsted mill). |
| 14. Car workers (carpenters). | 33. Tailors (clothing makers, custom). |
| 15. Car workers (inspectors). | 34. Tailors (coat makers). |
| 16. Car workers (laborers). | 35. Tailors (pantaloon makers). |
| 17. Car workers (machinists). | 36. Woodworkers. |
| 18. Car workers (oilers). | |
| 19. Car workers (painters). | |

We present a condensation of the information contained in, or drawn from, the returns, which shows the aggregates for each of the points considered.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Number of Weeks Con- sid- ered	Total Number of Hours of Full Work- ing Time	TIME LOST FROM—				Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)	Total Weekly Earnings
			Sick- ness	Bad Weather	Out of Stock	Out of Work			
Bricklayers :	293	14,066½	437½	862¼	1,014½	3,630¾	5,945	8,121½	\$4,086.99
Bricklayers, .	290	13,922½	437½	862¼	996½	3,602¼	5,899	8,023½	4,016.19
Sewer work, .	3	144	-	-	18	28	46	98	70.80
Bricklayers and plasterers, .	17	816	116	73½	-	132	321½	494½	247.25
Carpenters :	403	19,379	592	1,118½	160	1,047	2,917½	16,461½	5,902.56
Cabinet makers, .	6	280	-	-	-	-	-	280	102.00
Foremen, .	8	384	-	47	20	48	115	269	121.56
House, .	375	18,049	592	1,065½	140	963	2,760½	15,288½	5,468.77
Machine hands, .	6	288	-	-	-	16	16	272	94.90
Ship, .	4	186	-	6	-	-	6	180	56.51
Shop work, .	4	192	-	-	-	20	20	172	58.82
Car workers :	65	3,900	-	-	-	100	100	3,800	734.65
Blacksmiths, .	6	360	-	-	-	10	10	350	83.05
Blacksmiths', helpers, .	6	360	-	-	-	10	10	350	56.30
Bolt cutters, .	5	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	53.70
Brass finishers, .	1	60	-	-	-	10	10	50	10.50
Carpenters, .	13	780	-	-	-	20	20	760	157.15
Inspectors, .	4	240	-	-	-	10	10	230	40.80
Laborers, .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	9.00
Machinists, .	8	480	-	-	-	10	10	470	98.90
Oilers, .	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	120	19.80
Painters, .	11	660	-	-	-	10	10	650	128.80
Repairers, .	4	240	-	-	-	10	10	230	37.95
Upholsterers, .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	13.20
Upholsterers', helpers, .	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	9.00
Washers, .	2	120	-	-	-	10	10	110	16.50
Loom fixers, .	10	580	-	-	-	-	-	580	131.37
Masons, stone, .	10	480	-	69	-	62	131	349	154.10
Painters, house	63	3,024	16	333¼	4	230½	583¾	2,440¼	811.52
Painters and paper hangers, .	2	96	-	13	-	-	13	83	27.74
Paper hangers, .	9	444	-	-	-	20	20	424	153.98
Pattern makers, .	39	2,145	40	-	-	-	40	2,105	768.95
Plasterers, .	9	432	-	20	-	69	89	343	171.50
Printers (typeset- ters), .	1	48	27	-	-	-	27	21	12.18
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	58	-	-	-	-	-	58	14.50
Tailors :	30	1,838	-	-	128	253	381	1,457	358.20
Clothing makers (custom), .	13	799	-	-	38	159	197	602	165.95
Coat makers, .	11	715	-	-	80	94	174	541	138.85
Pantaloon mak- ers, .	6	324	-	-	10	-	10	314	53.50
Woodworkers, .	20	1,061	-	2	-	31	33	1,028	304.02
TOTALS, .	972	48,367½	1,228½	2,491½	1,306½	5,575¼	10,601¾	37,765¾	\$13,879.51

In the above table the whole number of weeks is considered. The number of hours of full working time was 48,367½; the total time worked amounted to 37,765¾ hours; and the total time lost, 10,601¾ hours.

The 10,601¾ hours of lost time were due to the following causes : Sickness, 1,228½ hours ; bad weather, 2,491½ hours ;

unemployed from lack of stock, 1,306½ hours; unemployed from lack of work, 5,575¼ hours. The total weekly earnings for the 972 weeks considered were \$13,879.51.

We next present a series of tables arranged by selected branches of occupation, and a recapitulation of all the branches considered with the number of weeks printed within brackets at the head of each table. The classification covers the total time worked and total time lost with the causes of lost time. For each of these lines of classification the number of hours is given, the percentages, and the average number of hours a week.

Bricklayers. [290 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	8,023½	57.63	27.7
Total time lost,	5,899	42.37	20.3
Sickness,	437½	3.14	1.5
Bad weather,	862¼	6.19	3.0
Out of stock,	996½	7.16	3.4
Out of work,	3,602¾	25.88	12.4
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	13,922½	100.00	48.0

Bricklayers and Plasterers. [17 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	494½	60.60	29.1
Total time lost,	321½	39.40	18.9
Sickness,	116	14.21	6.8
Bad weather,	73½	9.01	4.3
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	132	16.18	7.8
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	816	100.00	48.0

Carpenters, House. [375 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	15,288½	84.71	40.8
Total time lost,	2,760½	15.29	7.3
Sickness,	592	3.28	1.6
Bad weather,	1,065½	5.90	2.8
Out of stock,	140	0.78	0.4
Out of work,	963	5.33	2.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	18,049	100.00	48.1

Car Workers — Carpenters. [13 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	760	97.44	58.5
Total time lost,	20	2.56	1.5
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	20	2.56	1.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	780	100.00	60.0

Car Workers — Painters. [11 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	650	98.48	59.0
Total time lost,	10	1.52	1.0
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	10	1.52	1.0
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	660	100.00	60.0

Loom Fixers. [10 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	580	100.00	58.0
Total time lost,	-	-	-
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	-	-	-
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	580	100.00	58.0

Masons, Stone. [10 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	349	72.71	34.9
Total time lost,	131	27.29	13.1
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	69	14.37	6.9
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	62	12.92	6.2
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	480	100.00	48.0

Painters, House. [63 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	2,440 $\frac{1}{4}$	80.70	38.7
Total time lost,	583 $\frac{3}{4}$	19.30	9.3
Sickness,	16	0.53	0.2
Bad weather,	333 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.02	5.3
Out of stock,	4	0.13	0.1
Out of work,	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.62	3.7
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	3,024	100.00	48.0

Pattern Makers. [39 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	2,105	98.14	54.0
Total time lost,	40	1.86	1.0
Sickness,	40	1.86	1.0
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	-	-	-
Out of work,	-	-	-
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	2,145	100.00	55.0

Tailors — Clothing Makers (Custom). [13 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	602	75.34	46.3
Total time lost,	197	24.66	15.2
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	38	4.76	3.0
Out of work,	159	19.90	12.2
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	799	100.00	61.5

Tailors — Coat Makers. [11 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	541	75.66	49.2
Total time lost,	174	24.34	15.8
Sickness,	-	-	-
Bad weather,	-	-	-
Out of stock,	80	11.19	7.3
Out of work,	94	13.15	8.5
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	715	100.00	65.0

Woodworkers. [20 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	1,028	96.89	51.4
Total time lost,	33	3.11	1.7
Sickness,	—	—	—
Bad weather,	2	0.19	0.1
Out of stock,	—	—	—
Out of work,	31	2.92	1.6
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	1,061	100.00	53.1

RECAPITULATION. [972 Weeks.]

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Hours	Percentages	Averages (Hours per Week)
Total time worked,	37,765¾	78.08	38.9
Total time lost,	10,601¾	21.92	10.9
Sickness,	1,228½	2.54	1.3
Bad weather,	2,491½	5.15	2.6
Out of stock,	1,306½	2.70	1.3
Out of work,	5,575¼	11.53	5.7
NUMBER OF HOURS (full time),	48,367½	100.00	49.8

The number of hours, full time, for the 972 weeks considered, was 48,367½; this gives an average of 49.8 hours a week. The total time worked was 37,765¾ hours, or 78.08 per cent of full time. The total time lost was 10,601¾ hours, or 21.92 per cent. Of this lost time 2.54 per cent was due to sickness, 5.15 per cent to bad weather, 2.70 per cent to lack of stock, and 11.53 per cent to lack of work.

The average time worked a week was 38.9 hours; the average time lost a week was 10.9 hours, 1.3 hours being due to sickness, 2.6 hours to bad weather, 1.3 hours to lack of stock, and 5.7 hours to lack of work.

The next table shows the branches of occupation and the different rates paid an hour, the number of weeks of partial or complete employment in the specified branches, the total time worked, the total time lost, and the total weekly earnings.

Weekly Earnings, Time Worked and Lost.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND RATE PER HOUR.	Number of Weeks	Total Weekly Earnings	Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)
Bricklayers :	256	\$4,086.99	4,169	8,121½
Bricklayers,	253	4,016.19	4,123	8,023½
50 cents,	250	3,961.75	4,079	7,923½
53 cents,	1	25.44	-	48
55 cents,	1	24.20	4	44
60 cents,	1	4.80	40	8
Sewer work,	3	70.80	46	98
70 cents,	2	37.80	42	54
75 cents,	1	53.00	4	44
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	247.25	177½	494½
50 cents,	14	247.25	177½	494½
Carpenters :	384	5,902.56	2,005½	16,461½
Cabinet makers,	6	102.00	-	280
31¼ cents,	1	15.00	-	48
37½ cents,	5	87.00	-	232
Foremen,	7	121.56	67	269
40½ cents,	1	19.50	-	48
43¾ cents,	1	3.47	40	8
43¾ cents,	1	17.50	8	40
46½ cents,	4	81.09	19	173
House,	357	5,468.77	1,896½	15,288½
27¾ cents,	4	58.65	-	212
28 cents,	1	15.12	-	54
28½ cents,	12	140.63	76	500
30 cents,	1	14.40	-	48
30½ cents,	1	16.47	-	54
31¼ cents,	52	599.85	583½	1,919½
33½ cents,	1	16.00	8	48
34 cents,	1	12.92	10	38
34½ cents,	1	15.11	4	44
34¾ cents,	5	79.75	8	232
35 cents,	53	824.43	180½	2,355½
37½ cents,	220	3,579.56	1,018½	9,545½
38½ cents,	2	36.96	-	96
40 cents,	1	21.60	-	54
40½ cents,	1	16.20	8	40
44 cents,	1	21.12	-	48
Machine hands,	6	94.90	16	272
34¾ cents,	1	16.50	-	48
35 cents,	5	78.40	16	224
Ship,	4	56.51	6	180
28 cents,	2	25.20	-	90
31¼ cents,	1	13.07	6	42
38 cents,	1	18.24	-	48
Shop work,	4	58.82	20	172
28 cents,	1	13.44	-	48
34¾ cents,	1	12.38	12	36
37½ cents,	2	33.00	8	88
Car workers :	65	734.65	100	3,800
Blacksmiths,	6	83.05	10	350
20 cents,	1	12.00	-	60
24½ cents,	5	71.05	10	290
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	56.30	10	350
16 cents,	5	46.40	10	290
16½ cents,	1	9.90	-	60
Bolt cutters,	5	53.70	-	300
16½ cents,	3	29.70	-	180
20 cents,	2	24.00	-	120
Brass finishers,	1	10.50	10	50
21 cents,	1	10.50	10	50
Carpenters,	13	157.15	20	760
20 cents,	9	106.00	10	530
21½ cents,	1	12.90	-	60
22½ cents,	3	38.25	10	170
Inspectors,	4	40.80	10	230
17½ cents,	2	21.00	-	120
18 cents,	2	19.80	10	110
Laborers,	1	9.00	-	60
15 cents,	1	9.00	-	60
Machinists,	8	98.90	10	470
16½ cents,	1	9.90	-	60
18 cents,	1	10.80	-	60
22 cents,	5	63.80	10	290
24 cents,	1	14.40	-	60

Weekly Earnings, Time Worked and Lost — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND RATE PER HOUR.	Number of Weeks	Total Weekly Earnings	Total Time Lost (Hours)	Total Time Worked (Hours)
Car workers — Con.				
Oilers,	2	\$19.80	—	120
16½ cents,	2	19.80	—	120
Painters,	11	128.80	10	650
18 cents,	4	43.20	—	240
19 cents,	1	11.40	—	60
20 cents,	1	10.00	10	50
21 cents,	3	37.80	—	180
22 cents,	2	26.40	—	120
Repairs,	4	37.95	10	230
16½ cents,	4	37.95	10	230
Upholsterers,	1	13.20	—	60
22 cents,	1	13.20	—	60
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	9.00	—	60
15 cents,	1	9.00	—	60
Washers,	2	16.50	10	110
15 cents,	2	16.50	10	110
Loom fixers,	10	131.37	—	580
20 cents,	1	11.60	—	58
20½ cents,	1	11.89	—	58
21½ cents,	3	37.41	—	174
24 cents,	3	41.76	—	174
24½ cents,	1	14.21	—	58
25 cents,	1	14.50	—	58
Masons, stone,	9	154.10	83	349
43¾ cents,	6	103.25	52	236
45 cents,	3	50.85	31	113
Painters, house,	62	811.52	535¾	2,440¼
28½ cents,	11	123.26	89¾	438¼
30 cents,	1	.90	45	3
31¼ cents,	8	109.06	35	349
35 cents,	41	563.50	358	1,610
37 cents,	1	14.80	8	40
Painters and paper hangers,	2	27.74	13	83
31¼ cents,	1	10.94	13	35
35 cents,	1	16.80	—	48
Paper hangers,	9	153.98	20	424
— *,	9	153.98	20	424
Pattern makers,	39	768.95	40	2,105
34 cents,	6	112.20	—	330
37 cents,	33	656.75	40	1,775
Plasterers,	9	171.50	89	343
50 cents,	9	171.50	89	343
Printers (typesetters),	1	12.18	27	21
58 cents,	1	12.18	27	21
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	14.50	—	58
25 cents,	1	14.50	—	58
Tailors,	29	358.20	321	1,457
Clothing makers (custom),	12	165.85	137	602
— *,	12	165.85	137	602
Coat makers,	11	138.85	174	541
— *,	11	138.85	174	541
Pantaloon makers,	6	53.50	10	314
— *,	6	53.50	10	314
Woodworkers,	20	304.02	33	1,028
24¼ cents,	1	9.70	16	40
24½ cents,	1	13.48	—	55
27¾ cents,	12	176.46	15	647
31¼ cents,	1	14.38	2	46
37½ cents,	5	90.00	—	240
TOTALS,	910	\$13,879.51	7,613¾	37,765¾

* Piece workers.

We analyze several lines in the table. Take, for instance, bricklayers employed at the rate of 50 cents an hour; reports were made for 250 weeks' work, the total weekly earnings being \$3,961.75, or an average of \$15.85 per week. The total time

worked was 7,923½ hours, and the total time lost 4,079 hours. The lost time represents 33+ per cent of the possible working time and has, of course, a marked effect upon actual weekly earnings. Instead of \$15.85, actual weekly earnings, the result of two-thirds working time, full working time should have brought an actual weekly earning of \$24, being for 48 hours' work at 50 cents an hour.

House painters employed at 35 cents an hour are represented by 41 weeks' work, for which \$563.50 was paid, or an average of \$13.74 a week in the shape of actual earnings. The time worked was 1,610 hours and the time lost 358 hours. This lost time was 18+ per cent of full working time. The remuneration for 82 per cent of possible working time was \$13.74, when full working time should have brought \$16.80, that being the actual weekly earnings for a full week's work, at the rate of 35 cents an hour.

There were 910 weeks reported for all branches of occupation, the weekly earnings being \$13,879.51, or an average of \$15.25 a week. The total time worked was 37,765¾ hours, and the total time lost 7,613¾ hours. The lost time represents 16.78 per cent of the total working time. If \$15.25 represents the actual weekly earnings for 83.22 per cent of total working time, the actual weekly earnings for full working time would be \$18.28. From these figures, the loss to workmen on account of lost time, and the degree that their possible weekly earnings are reduced thereby, can be easily seen.

The following table shows the branches of occupation, and the number of weeks of employment and unemployment, the total time considered being 972 weeks :

Weeks Employed and Unemployed.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Weeks Employed	Weeks Unemployed	Total Weeks Considered
Bricklayers:	256	37	293
Bricklayers,	253	37	290
Sewer work,	3	-	3
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	3	17
Carpenters:	384	19	403
Cabinet makers,	6	-	6
Foremen,	7	1	8
House,	357	18	375
Machine hands,	6	-	6
Ship,	4	-	4
Shop work,	4	-	4

Weeks Employed and Unemployed — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Weeks Employed	Weeks Unemployed	Total Weeks Considered
Car workers:	65	-	65
Blacksmiths,	6	-	6
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	-	6
Bolt cutters,	5	-	5
Brass finishers,	1	-	1
Carpenters,	13	-	13
Inspectors,	4	-	4
Laborers,	1	-	1
Machinists,	8	-	8
Oilers,	2	-	2
Painters,	11	-	11
Repairers,	4	-	4
Upholsterers,	1	-	1
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	-	1
Washers,	2	-	2
Loom fixers,	10	-	10
Masons, stone	9	1	10
Painters, house	62	1	63
Painters and paper hangers,	2	-	2
Paper hangers,	9	-	9
Pattern makers,	39	-	39
Plasterers,	9	-	9
Printers (typesetters),	1	-	1
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	-	1
Tailors:	29	1	30
Clothing makers (custom),	12	1	13
Coat makers,	11	-	11
Pantaloon makers,	6	-	6
Woodworkers,	20	-	20
TOTALS,	910	62	972

The tables so far presented, with one exception (pages 11, 12), have been analyzed on a basis representing 972 weeks, but the one given above brings out the fact that there were 910 weeks of partial or complete employment, and 62 weeks of entire unemployment. If we examine the line for bricklayers, we find 253 weeks reported as being employed and 37 weeks, or about 13 per cent, as not employed. House carpenters reported 357 weeks employed and 18 weeks, or about five per cent, unemployed. These two branches of occupation represent 55 of the 62 weeks of unemployment.

The subjoined table represents the actual weekly earnings for each branch of occupation, based upon 910 weeks' partial or complete employment, the 62 weeks of complete unemployment being omitted from the calculation. In it are given the branches of occupation, the number of weeks considered, the total weekly earnings, and the actual weekly earnings.

Actual Weekly Earnings.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	Number of Weeks Considered	Total Weekly Earnings	Actual Weekly Earnings
Bricklayers:	256	\$4,086.99	\$15.96
Bricklayers,	253	4,016.19	15.87
Sewer work,	3	70.80	23.60
Bricklayers and plasterers,	14	247.25	17.66
Carpenters:	384	5,902.56	15.37
Cabinet makers,	6	102.00	17.00
Foremen,	7	121.56	17.37
House,	357	5,468.77	15.32
Machine hands,	6	94.90	15.82
Ship,	4	56.51	14.13
Shop work,	4	58.82	14.71
Car workers:	65	734.65	11.30
Blacksmiths,	6	83.05	13.84
Blacksmiths' helpers,	6	56.30	9.38
Bolt cutters,	5	53.70	10.74
Brass finishers,	1	10.50	10.50
Carpenters,	13	157.15	12.09
Inspectors,	4	40.80	10.20
Laborers,	1	9.00	9.00
Machinists,	8	98.90	12.36
Oilers,	2	19.80	9.90
Painters,	11	128.80	11.71
Repairers,	4	37.95	9.49
Upholsterers,	1	13.20	13.20
Upholsterers' helpers,	1	9.00	9.00
Washers,	2	16.50	8.25
Loom fixers,	10	131.37	13.14
Masons, stone,	9	154.10	17.12
Painters, house,	62	811.52	13.09
Painters and paper hangers,	2	27.74	13.87
Paper hangers,	9	153.98	*17.11
Pattern makers,	39	768.95	19.72
Plasterers,	9	171.50	19.06
Printers (typesetters),	1	12.18	12.18
Section hands (worsted mill),	1	14.50	14.50
Tailors:	29	358.20	*12.35
Clothing makers (custom),	12	165.85	13.82
Coat makers,	11	138.85	12.62
Pantaloon makers,	6	53.50	8.92
Woodworkers,	20	304.02	15.20
TOTALS,	910	\$13,879.51	†\$15.25

* Piece workers.

† Includes some piece workers.

In seven of the 36 branches of occupation considered, the actual weekly earnings were under \$10; in 17 branches, \$10 but under \$15; in 11 branches, \$15 but under \$20, while in one branch, bricklayers employed in sewer work, the actual weekly earnings were in excess of \$20.

For the 910 weeks' work considered, the total amount paid by way of compensation was \$13,879.51, or an average of \$15.25 a week.

From previous tables we have learned, considering the 972 weeks, which included 62 weeks of unemployment, that the average working hours for a week, considering all the branches of occupation, was 49.8. Of this amount, 38.9 represented time worked, and 10.9 time lost. Reduced to percentages, time worked represented 78 per cent of full working time, and

time lost, 22 per cent. The effect of unemployed time, resulting from various causes, is thus traced and made apparent. By way of illustration, we will suppose a workingman employed at the rate of \$2.50 a day; for six working days, full time, he would receive \$15. If, from various causes, his period of unemployed time during the week represented 10.9 hours, there would be a reduction of 22 per cent in his possible weekly earnings, and he would receive, instead of \$15, but \$11.70.

So also in the case of a workingman employed at the rate of \$3 a day which, for a full week's work, should bring him in \$18, if he were subjected to a 22 per cent reduction on account of lost time, he would receive but \$14.04 actual weekly earnings.

We think that the tables presented and the deductions drawn therefrom show plainly the variations between average weekly wages, as usually given in statistical reports, and actual weekly earnings, as shown in the tables presented.

We do not consider the tables herewith presented as conclusive, but they are indicative. This is, in fact, but a tentative investigation to be followed by others which we intend to make more complete in every way. From year to year the number of branches of occupation considered will be enlarged, until finally we shall be able to present all the principal branches of occupation in the industries of the State, the actual period of employment, the actual period of unemployment, and the actual weekly earnings.

Contemporaneous with this investigation, another will be carried on, as shown in Section II of this Part, the information in which is drawn from the books of the manufacturers. That, too, is a tentative investigation, but its scope will be broadened until eventually we shall be able to bring into direct comparison the actual weekly earnings as reported by workingmen, and the actual amounts paid each week, in the same branches of occupation, as drawn from the books of manufacturers and other employers. These figures should verify each other, and show conclusively what our working men and women are receiving as a return for their labor.

We close this section by presenting a table relating to piece workers, including paper hangers, tailors (custom clothing

makers), tailors (coat makers), and tailors (pantaloon makers). The number of hours worked a week is stated, the actual weekly earnings, and the average earnings for an hour.

Piece Workers.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION AND OFFICE NUMBER.				Number of Hours Worked	Actual Weekly Earnings	Average Earnings per Hour
<i>Paper Hangers.</i>						
1,	.	.	.	48	\$20.00	\$0.42
2,	.	.	.	48	14.52	0.30
3,	.	.	.	48	20.00	0.42
4,	.	.	.	40	12.00	0.30
5,	.	.	.	48	19.58	0.41
6,	.	.	.	60	12.00	0.20
7,	.	.	.	36	15.00	0.42
8,	.	.	.	48	20.88	0.44
9,	.	.	.	48	20.00	0.42
<i>Tailors — Clothing Makers (Custom).</i>						
1,	.	.	.	60	15.00	0.25
2,	.	.	.	62	15.50	0.25
3,	.	.	.	36	9.00	0.25
4,	.	.	.	45	11.25	0.25
5,	.	.	.	45	8.75	0.19
6,	.	.	.	30	8.50	0.28
7,	.	.	.	70	24.50	0.35
8,	.	.	.	22	7.00	0.32
9,	.	.	.	60	20.00	0.33
10,	.	.	.	45	12.60	0.28
11,	.	.	.	67	16.75	0.25
12,	.	.	.	60	17.00	0.28
<i>Tailors — Coat Makers.</i>						
1,	.	.	.	30	8.50	0.28
2,	.	.	.	45	12.60	0.28
3,	.	.	.	80	23.75	0.30
4,	.	.	.	60	12.25	0.20
5,	.	.	.	70	17.50	0.25
6,	.	.	.	10	2.75	0.28
7,	.	.	.	40	10.00	0.25
8,	.	.	.	75	13.75	0.25
9,	.	.	.	35	8.75	0.25
10,	.	.	.	70	17.50	0.25
11,	.	.	.	26	6.50	0.25
<i>Tailors — Pantaloon Makers.</i>						
1,	.	.	.	54	8.25	0.15
2,	.	.	.	50	6.75	0.14
3,	.	.	.	40	5.00	0.13
4,	.	.	.	50	7.50	0.15
5,	.	.	.	60	12.00	0.20
6,	.	.	.	60	14.00	0.23

Paper hangers, working by the piece, earn from 20 to 44 cents an hour; custom clothing makers, from 19 to 35 cents an hour; coat makers, from 20 to 30 cents an hour; and pantaloons makers, from 13 to 23 cents an hour. Paper hangers, working by the piece, 48 hours a week, earn from \$9.60 to \$21.12 a week; custom clothing makers, working by the piece, 54 hours a week, earn from \$10.26 to \$18.90; coat makers, on the 54 hours a week basis, earn from \$10.80 to \$16.20; pantaloons makers, on the 54 hours a week basis, earn from \$7.02 to \$12.42.

SECTION II.

ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS

FROM THE

BOOKS OF EMPLOYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Contemporaneous with the investigation, the results of which have been given in Section I of this Part of the Report, another inquiry was carried on, its purpose being to obtain comparative statistics of actual weekly earnings from the books of manufacturers and other employers of labor.

Our agents were given every facility (in many cases clerical assistance) to prosecute the inquiry, and the thanks of the Bureau are due, and are given, to all who extended courtesies and help to our agents.

Eleven cities were visited: Boston, Brockton, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Salem, Springfield, and Worcester.

The number of establishments supplying quotations was 358, distributed as follows: Boot and shoe factories, 26; builders and building contractors, 238; cotton mills, 13; leather factories, 6; machine shops and machinery builders, 31; metallic goods makers, 19; paper mills, 2; stone workers, 2; woolen and worsted mills, 21.

The branches of occupation for which quotations of actual weekly earnings were obtained aggregated 694, the representation by industries being as follows: Boot and shoe factories, 166; builders and building contractors, 105; cotton mills, 127; leather factories, 16; machine shops and machinery builders, 83; metallic goods makers, 38; paper mills, 31; stone workers, 6; woolen and worsted mills, 122.

The total number of persons comprehended in the tables which follow was 44,606, of which 28,422 were males, and 16,184 females. Their distribution by industries is shown in the subjoined table.

INDUSTRIES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Boots and shoes,	3,601	1,709	5,310
Building,	7,828	3	7,831
Cotton goods,	7,389	9,739	17,128
Leather,	449	-	449
Machines and machinery,	2,705	13	2,718
Metals and metallic goods,	710	300	1,010
Paper and paper goods,	174	262	436
Stone,	66	-	66
Woolen goods,	3,133	1,478	4,611
Worsted goods,	2,367	2,680	5,047
TOTALS,	28,422	16,184	44,606

An examination of the table shows that 60 per cent (26,786) were employed in cotton, woolen, and worsted mills. The boot and shoe and building industries are well represented by more than 13,000 employees.

We next present a table which gives the respective numbers, by sex, employed by private firms and by corporations.

INDUSTRIES.	PRIVATE FIRMS			CORPORATIONS			PERCENTAGES	
	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	Private Firms	Corpo- rations
Boots and shoes,	1,802	1,005	2,807	1,799	704	2,503	52.86	47.14
Building,	7,088	3	7,091	740	-	740	90.55	9.45
Cotton goods,	-	-	-	7,389	9,739	17,128	-	100.00
Leather,	326	-	326	123	-	123	72.61	27.39
Machines and machinery,	482	-	482	2,223	13	2,236	17.73	82.27
Metals and metallic goods,	415	166	581	295	134	429	57.52	42.48
Paper and paper goods,	-	-	-	174	262	436	-	100.00
Stone,	66	-	66	-	-	-	100.00	-
Woolen goods,	-	-	-	3,133	1,478	4,611	-	100.00
Worsted goods,	6	24	30	2,361	2,656	5,017	0.59	99.41
TOTALS,	10,185	1,198	11,383	18,237	14,986	33,223	25.52	74.48

The industry totals do not require repetition in text. The aggregates for all the industries considered show as regards 44,606 employees that 11,383, or 25.52 per cent, worked for private firms, and 33,223, or 74.48 per cent, for corporations.

The classified ages of the employees, by industries and sex, are next presented.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES			FEMALES			BOTH SEXES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over
Boots and shoes, . . .	5	311	3,285	5	98	1,606	10	409	4,891
Building, . . .	-	157	7,671	-	1	2	-	158	7,673
Cotton goods, . . .	88	848	6,453	11	1,689	8,039	99	2,537	14,492
Leather, . . .	1	14	434	-	-	-	1	14	434
Machines and machinery, . . .	-	135	2,570	-	10	3	-	145	2,573
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10	75	625	18	179	103	28	254	728
Paper and paper goods, . . .	-	1	173	-	29	233	-	30	406
Stone, . . .	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Woolen goods, . . .	10	261	2,862	21	347	1,110	31	608	3,972
Worsted goods, . . .	9	190	2,168	28	455	2,197	37	645	4,365
TOTALS, . . .	123	1,992	26,307	83	2,808	13,293	206	4,800	39,600

But 206, less than half of one per cent (0.46), were under 16 years of age; 4,800, or 10.76 per cent, were 16 but under 21 years of age; and 39,600, or 88.78 per cent, 21 years of age and over.

The comparative number of employees working by hand or machine, and by the day, week, or piece, are given in the following table, with specification of industry and sex:

INDUSTRIES.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Boots and shoes, . . .	1,926	514	1,675	1,195	1,437	300	2,164	1,409
Building, . . .	7,745	-	83	3	7,593	3	235	-
Cotton goods, . . .	3,141	1,095	4,248	8,644	5,270	2,740	2,119	6,999
Leather, . . .	255	-	193	-	410	-	39	-
Machines and machinery, . . .	1,493	13	1,212	-	2,692	13	13	-
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	521	213	189	87	620	94	90	206
Paper and paper goods, . . .	85	197	89	65	174	159	-	103
Stone, . . .	65	-	1	-	66	-	-	-
Woolen goods, . . .	788	455	2,345	1,023	1,891	472	1,242	1,006
Worsted goods, . . .	1,098	353	1,269	2,327	1,557	1,002	810	1,678
TOTALS, . . .	17,118	2,840	11,304	13,344	21,710	4,783	6,712	11,401

Of the 44,606 employees considered, 19,958, or 44.74 per cent, did work by hand, while 24,648, or 55.26 per cent, ran machines of various kinds. The number working by the day or week was 26,493, or 59.39 per cent; by the piece, 18,113, or 40.61 per cent.

THE INDUSTRY PRESENTATIONS.

For each industry four tables are given. Table I is in text form and shows the branches of occupation, the respective

number of males and females employed therein, the number receiving each variation of actual weekly earnings, and the average actual weekly earnings.

Table II is in tabular form. In it are given by branches of occupation the average weekly earnings, by sex, of employees of private firms and corporations, similar quotations for all employees, together with the average number of hours worked a week.

Table III shows the branches of occupation, with designations of sex and the following age periods: under 16, 16 but under 21, and 21 years of age and over.

Table IV retains the classification by branches of occupation, and correlated therewith are shown, by sex, the number of employees engaged respectively in hand or machine work, and employed by the day or week, or by the piece.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "blackers" includes two females at \$5 a week; four at \$6; three at \$7.50, making a total of nine females with an average wage of \$6.28 a week. "Bottom finishers" include one male at \$9 a week; two at \$10.50; two at \$11; one at \$15; one at \$15.14; one at \$19.31; two at \$20.27, making a total of 10 males with an average wage of \$14.20 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

All-round hands (cutting room). *Males*: 2, \$8.25; 70, \$10.63; total, 72; average per week, \$10.56. *Females*: 4, \$10.63; total, 4; average per week, \$10.63.

Assemblers (lasting machines). *Males*: 3, \$8; 5, \$9; total, 8; average per week, \$8.63.

Barrers. *Females*: 1, \$4.97; 1, \$5.21; 1, \$8; 2, \$9.21; total, 5; average per week, \$7.32.

Beaters-out. *Males*: 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 4, \$13; 11, \$13.50; 4, \$14.61; 4, \$15; 4, \$18; 3, \$18.99; 1, \$20.10; 1, \$21; 2, \$22.90; total, 36; average per week, \$15.44.

Beaters-out (turn work). *Males*: 10, \$12; 8, \$14; 9, \$15; 12, \$16; 4, \$18; 3, \$20; total, 46; average per week, \$15.02.

Blackers. *Females*: 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$7.50; total, 9; average per week, \$6.28.

Bottom fillers. *Males*: 1, \$12; 21, \$21.05; total, 22; average per week, \$20.64.

Bottom finishers. *Males*: 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$15; 1, \$15.14; 1, \$19.31; 2, \$20.27; total, 10; average per week, \$14.20.

Bottom polishers. *Males*: 2, \$10; 15, \$20; total, 17; average per week, \$18.82.

Boys (cutting room). *Males*: 1, \$3; 2, \$5.75; 6, \$6.03; total, 9; average per week, \$5.63.

Boys (general work). *Males*: 1, \$3.50; 8, \$4.06; 2, \$6; 2, \$6.50; total, 13; average per week, \$4.69.

Boys (heel and bottom finishing). *Males*: 2, \$6; 1, \$7; total, 3; average per week, \$6.33.

Boys (stitching room). *Males*: 1, \$4.50; 1, \$7; 60, \$7.50; total, 62; average per week, \$7.44.

Breasters. *Males*: 1, \$6; 3, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; 1, \$20; total, 8; average per week, \$12.

Brushers. *Males*: 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 3, \$14; 15, \$16.80; 1, \$23; total, 33; average per week, \$14.

Buffers. *Males*: 1, \$9; 3, \$9.19; 1, \$10; 3, \$13; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 1, \$14.19; 3, \$15; 4, \$15.95; 1, \$16; 4, \$16.50; 1, \$17; 1, \$17.21; 2, \$17.77; 2, \$18; 3, \$22; 1, \$25; total, 34; average per week, \$15.55.

Burnishers. *Males*: 4, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$16; 2, \$16.02; 6, \$16.62; 1, \$18; 1, \$19.75; 1, \$20; total, 17; average per week, \$14.91. *Females*: 1, \$6; total, 1; average per week, \$6.

Buttoners. *Females*: 6, \$5.39; 1, \$6.14; 2, \$6.50; 3, \$8.28; total, 12; average per week, \$6.36.

Button-hole makers. *Males*: 1, \$19; total, 1; average per week, \$19. *Females*:

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

1, \$4.23; 1, \$6.14; 2, \$7.50; 3, \$8.99; 3, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$14.05; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; total, 14; average per week, \$9.60.

Button sewers. *Females:* 1, \$4.56; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.73; 1, \$8.44; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.46.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Casers (outer sole). *Males:* 7, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 8; average per week, \$15.19.

Cementers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 7, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$8.10. *Females:* 5, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$8; 5, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 19; average per week, \$8.11.

Channel brushers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 5, \$18.33; total, 7; average per week, \$16.52.

Channellers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 14, \$9.61; 1, \$11.01; 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$16.62; 13, \$18; total, 40; average per week, \$14.05.

Channel turners. *Males:* 9, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 11; average per week, \$12.82.

Cleaners. *Males:* 1, \$6; 4, \$8.25; 1, \$8.88; 9, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.33; 5, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 26; average per week, \$9.75. *Females:* 2, \$5; 11, \$6; 4, \$6.45; 1, \$6.50; 2, \$7.50; total, 20; average per week, \$6.17.

Closers. *Females:* 3, \$3.66; 1, \$6.82; 1, \$6.85; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.10; 2, \$8; 8, \$9; 7, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$11.01; 4, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.29; total, 37; average per week, \$9.23.

Closers-on. *Females:* 2, \$6.81; 1, \$7.50; 5, \$8; 3, \$8.66; 2, \$9; 5, \$9.54; 8, \$10; 3, \$10.32; 8, \$12; total, 37; average per week, \$9.72.

Corders. *Females:* 2, \$6.69; 5, \$8; 1, \$9.62; 5, \$10; 1, \$10.25; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$11.05; 5, \$12; 3, \$12.50; 2, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 29; average per week, \$10.77.

Cordwainers (turned workmen). *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 4, \$9; 3, \$10; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$9.33.

Cutters (lift). *Males:* 4, \$10; 4, \$12; 1, \$13; 13, \$13.50; total, 22; average per week, \$12.57.

Cutters (livings). *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 29, \$12; 1, \$13; 11, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 13, \$14.10; 1, \$15; total, 63; average per week, \$12.50.

Cutters (soles). *Males:* 11, \$11.89; 13, \$12; 7, \$13.50; 18, \$15; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 58; average per week, \$13.84.

Cutters (tops). *Males:* 39, \$13.84; 7, \$15; total, 46; average per week, \$14.02.

Cutters (trimmings). *Males:* 1, \$4; 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 6, \$10; 28, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 12, \$13.80; total, 56; average per week, \$11.25.

Cutters (upper leather). *Males:* 13, \$9.10; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 1, \$16; 12, \$16.66; total, 28; average per week, \$12.92.

Cutters, n. s. *Males:* 5, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 21, \$10.66; 13, \$12; 5,

\$13.50; 10, \$13.93; 13, \$14.09; 15, \$14.49; 11, \$14.89; 115, \$15; 93, \$15.63; 41, \$15.79; 1, \$16; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$17; 9, \$18; 1, \$19; 3, \$20; total, 370; average per week, \$14.71.

Cutters-down (heels). *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$19.11; 1, \$19.16; total, 3; average per week, \$15.09.

Dressers. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 2; average per week, \$16.50. *Females:* 34, \$4.06; 4, \$7; 10, \$9; 6, \$9.42; 3, \$10; 2, \$12; total, 59; average per week, \$6.21.

Edge blackers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 1, \$8; 3, \$10.25; total, 7; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 1, \$8; total, 1; average per week, \$8.

Edge setters. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 5, \$12; 5, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 6, \$15; 3, \$15.97; 3, \$16; 2, \$16.08; 2, \$16.50; 5, \$16.70; 3, \$17; 2, \$18; 1, \$18.16; 4, \$20; 1, \$21.68; 5, \$22; 2, \$22.10; 45, \$23; 5, \$24; 1, \$25; 3, \$27.96; 1, \$28; total, 109; average per week, \$19.95.

Edge trimmers. *Males:* 1, \$8.50; 3, \$9.66; 12, \$12; 2, \$13; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.44; 12, \$15; 1, \$16; 4, \$16.09; 5, \$16.20; 1, \$17; 2, \$17.50; 6, \$18; 6, \$18.33; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; 1, \$22; 45, \$24; 1, \$25; 1, \$25.55; total, 107; average per week, \$19.07.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$9; 3, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$10.17.

Engineers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 2, \$14; 1, \$14.50; 4, \$15; 2, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 12; average per week, \$15.29.

Eyeleters. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$12.70; total, 3; average per week, \$12.23. *Females:* 1, \$7.71; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 1, \$9.53; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.18; 3, \$11.24; 3, \$12; 3, \$15; total, 17; average per week, \$10.95.

Finishers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.23; 11, \$9.45; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 5, \$14.65; 2, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 15, \$23.42; total, 43; average per week, \$15.95.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Fitters, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$22; total, 3; average per week, \$14.33.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$14; 1, \$17; total, 2; average per week, \$15.50. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; 2, \$8.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; total, 9; average per week, \$11.22.

Foremen (bottoming room). *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 2, \$21; 1, \$22; 2, \$25; total, 8; average per week, \$20.88.

Foremen (cutters). *Males:* 1, \$15; 4, \$18; 3, \$20; 1, \$24; 2, \$25; 1, \$30; 1, \$33.50; total, 13; average per week, \$21.88.

Foremen (finishers). *Males:* 3, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$25; total, 5; average per week, \$19.80.

Foremen (heel makers). *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$18; total, 2; average per week, \$15.75.

Foremen (lasters). *Males:* 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 4; average per week, \$16.25.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Foremen (packing room). *Males*: 1, \$10; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 3, \$18; total, 7; average per week, \$15.07. *Females*: 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Foremen (sole leather room). *Males*: 3, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 4; average per week, \$18.75.

Foremen (stitching room). *Males*: 2, \$18; 1, \$21; 3, \$25; total, 6; average per week, \$22. *Females*: 1, \$10; 3, \$15; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$21.65; total, 7; average per week, \$16.38.

Foremen, n. s. *Males*: 1, \$9; 1, \$15; 1, \$17; 1, \$18; 2, \$20; 1, \$22; 3, \$25; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$30; total, 13; average per week, \$21.65. *Females*: 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Foremen, assistant (stitching room). *Males*: 1, \$12; 2, \$18; total, 3; average per week, \$16. *Females*: 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 8; average per week, \$11.50.

Foremen, assistant, n. s. *Males*: 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.20; 1, \$20; 3, \$21; 2, \$25; total, 13; average per week, \$19.05.

Gemmers (inner sole). *Females*: 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

General helpers. *Males*: 9, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 6, \$9; 5, \$9.18; 3, \$10.30; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 12, \$12.42; total, 42; average per week, \$9.38.

Heel blackers. *Males*: 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 1, \$8; total, 7; average per week, \$6.

Heel breasters. *Males*: 1, \$7; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 11, \$18; total, 15; average per week, \$16.37.

Heel burnishers. *Males*: 1, \$4; 1, \$11; 5, \$12.16; 1, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$22; total, 16; average per week, \$14.11.

Heelers. *Males*: 19, \$7; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$15; 4, \$18; 19, \$19; 1, \$22.46; total, 51; average per week, \$13.40.

Heel finishers. *Males*: 1, \$10; 1, \$11.50; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$16.91; total, 5; average per week, \$12.68.

Heel makers. *Males*: 1, \$6; 9, \$7.50; 15, \$9; 1, \$10; 6, \$11; total, 32; average per week, \$8.89. *Females*: 2, \$7; total, 2; average per week, \$7.

Heel makers (dinkers). *Males*: 3, \$10; 8, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 20; average per week, \$12.60.

Heel nailers. *Males*: 1, \$5; 4, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$18; 1, \$22; 1, \$24; total, 9; average per week, \$16.11.

Heel scourers. *Males*: 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$12; 2, \$13; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.09; 1, \$18; 9, \$19.50; 8, \$20.72; 1, \$22; total, 29; average per week, \$17.53.

Heel seat nailers. *Males*: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$19.50; total, 4; average per week, \$13.50.

Heel shavers. *Males*: 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16; 1, \$16.48; 1, \$17; 1, \$18.03; 1, \$19.16; 3, \$19.40; 1, \$20; 2, \$20.12; 13, \$22; 2, \$24; 1, \$25; 1, \$25.08; total, 31; average per week, \$20.39.

Heel sorters. *Males*: 5, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$7.29.

Heel stayers. *Females*: 2, \$14; 1, \$16; total, 3; average per week, \$14.67.

Ironers. *Males*: 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$9.83; 5, \$10; 3, \$11.75; 10, \$12; 9, \$13.50; 6, \$13.72; 3, \$15; 1, \$15.67; 2, \$18; total, 46; average per week, \$12.36.

Laborers. *Males*: 4, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 14; average per week, \$11.14.

Lacers. *Females*: 2, \$4; 3, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 12, \$9; total, 23; average per week, \$7.74.

Lasters. *Males*: 4, \$7.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 10, \$10.61; 5, \$11; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 14, \$13; 4, \$13.07; 6, \$13.50; 19, \$14; 8, \$14.07; 2, \$14.61; 30, \$15; 7, \$16; 3, \$16.09; 2, \$16.18; 9, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 11, \$18; 28, \$19.45; 4, \$20; 1, \$20.07; 76, \$20.98; 1, \$24; total, 253; average per week, \$16.92.

Lasters (McKay). *Males*: 2, \$7.94; 5, \$12; 7, \$14; 4, \$16; total, 18; average per week, \$13.22.

Lasters (turn work). *Males*: 6, \$12; 9, \$14; 14, \$15; 12, \$16; 6, \$18; 4, \$20; total, 51; average per week, \$13.45.

Last fitters (custom). *Males*: 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 2; average per week, \$12.

Last pullers. *Males*: 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 11, \$12.90; 1, \$14; total, 17; average per week, \$11.61.

Leather handlers. *Males*: 2, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 7, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 22; average per week, \$8.77.

Leather sorters. *Males*: 1, \$8; 1, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$8.50.

Levellers. *Males*: 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$18; 12, \$19; 1, \$21.53; total, 17; average per week, \$17.77.

Liners. *Males*: 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 5; average per week, \$11.60. *Females*: 2, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$6.24; 2, \$6.92; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$9; total, 15; average per week, \$6.70.

Lining makers. *Females*: 4, \$5.12; 13, \$5.74; 12, \$6; 4, \$7; 15, \$8; 4, \$8.43; 1, \$8.76; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.40; 4, \$9.80; 21, \$10; 2, \$11.50; 10, \$12; 74, \$12.08; 3, \$13; 4, \$14; total, 179; average per week, \$10.12.

Lining stampers. *Males*: 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9. *Females*: 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$7.88.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$21; total, 4; average per week, \$17.13.

Molders. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$9.83.

Nailers. *Males:* 1, \$3.50; 1, \$5; 1, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$15; 1, \$15.75; 1, \$21.17; 2, \$25.69; 1, \$27; 1, \$32.83; total, 12; average per week, \$17.14.

Nail stickers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; total, 9; average per week, \$6. *Females:* 2, \$4; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$7; total, 5; average per week, \$4.80.

Operators (Goodyear). *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$22; 1, \$28; total, 6; average per week, \$18.08.

Packers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 2, \$7; 1, \$8; 4, \$8.51; 8, \$9; 3, \$9.26; 16, \$10; 6, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 8, \$12.60; 2, \$12.75; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 3, \$16.07; total, 62; average per week, \$10.30. *Females:* 2, \$5; 10, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 5, \$8; 1, \$10; total, 20; average per week, \$6.73.

Packers and cleaners. *Females:* 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 19, \$7.50; 2, \$9; total, 26; average per week, \$7.29.

Pasters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 2, \$13; total, 9; average per week, \$10.78. *Females:* 4, \$4; 3, \$5; 1, \$6; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 2, \$8.50; 8, \$9; 3, \$9.50; 2, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 31; average per week, \$7.71.

Perforators. *Females:* 1, \$5; 1, \$5.25; 1, \$5.54; 1, \$6; 2, \$6.31; 1, \$8.90; 1, \$9; 1, \$10; total, 9; average per week, \$6.92.

Pressers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 3, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.25. *Females:* 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 11, \$7.86; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.71; 10, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.38; 4, \$10.75; 1, \$10.86; 3, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 45; average per week, \$9.38.

Pullers-off. *Males:* 2, \$8.25; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$17; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

Pullers-over. *Males:* 9, \$9; 26, \$10; 6, \$10.69; 21, \$12; 12, \$13; 4, \$13.50; 11, \$14; 13, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 104; average per week, \$12.01.

Pullers-over (lasters). *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$11; 10, \$11.25; 41, \$12.12; 1, \$12.50; 9, \$13.06; 2, \$13.50; 2, \$14.61; 1, \$16; 165, \$18.23; 1, \$20.07; total, 236; average per week, \$16.48.

Pullers-over (turn work). *Males:* 9, \$12; 6, \$15; total, 15; average per week, \$13.20.

Randers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$11.

Rand tackers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 2; average per week, \$10.50.

Re-lasters. *Males:* 1, \$7; 6, \$8.25; 1, \$10; 4, \$11.96; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.84; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.02; 1, \$17; total, 20; average per week, \$11.09.

Repairers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$15.75; total, 3; average per week, \$13.17.

Rollers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12; 5, \$13.50; total, 15; average per week, \$11.17.

Rough rounders. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 15, \$21.60; 1, \$22; 2, \$24.50; total, 22; average per week, \$20.86.

Rounders. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$20.67; total, 4; average per week, \$16.42.

Scourers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 1, \$9; 9, \$12; 4, \$14.63; 1, \$15; 1, \$18; 3, \$19.34; 15, \$19.50; 1, \$22.06; 1, \$24.62; 1, \$24.98; total, 39; average per week, \$16.56.

Seam rubbers. *Males:* 2, \$6; 10, \$9; total, 12; average per week, \$8.50. *Females:* 1, \$12; total, 1; average per week, \$12.

Sewing machine operators. *Males:* 2, \$11; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 3, \$18; 1, \$19; 5, \$21.25; 1, \$22; 1, \$26; 1, \$27; total, 16; average per week, \$19.20.

Shank blackers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 2, \$18.07; total, 3; average per week, \$14.55. *Females:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60.

Shank burnishers. *Males:* 5, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 2, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 16; average per week, \$11.16.

Shankers. *Males:* 3, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$13.88.

Shank makers. *Males:* 1, \$16.50; 1, \$20; total, 2; average per week, \$18.25.

Shippers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 11; average per week, \$12.41.

Skivers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 25, \$13.44; 6, \$13.50; 1, \$14.97; 3, \$15; 1, \$18; 2, \$20; total, 40; average per week, \$13.97. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$10.12; 1, \$11.95; 1, \$11.97; 2, \$12.70; 1, \$13; 2, \$13.44; 2, \$15; total, 16; average per week, \$11.46.

Sluggers. *Males:* 2, \$10; 1, \$11.09; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.20; 5, \$15; 1, \$19.16; 12, \$21; 1, \$21.53; 1, \$22; 1, \$22.37; total, 26; average per week, \$18.13.

Sole layers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 7, \$10; 1, \$10.14; 6, \$12.50; 1, \$14; 2, \$14.63; 2, \$15; 3, \$18; 1, \$22.01; 1, \$23; 12, \$23.07; 1, \$34; total, 38; average per week, \$17.03.

Sole leather workers. *Males:* 6, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$16.50; total, 9; average per week, \$11.72.

Sole rounders. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 3; average per week, \$16.

Sole sorters. *Males:* 2, \$10; 3, \$13.50; 5, \$15; total, 10; average per week, \$13.55.

Sole stampers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$15; total, 6; average per week, \$10.75.

Sole veneers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$13.50.

Sorters. *Males:* 12, \$9; 1, \$15; total, 13; average per week, \$9.46.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Continued.

Splitters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$10.20.

Stampers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$9; 1, \$13; 4, \$13; total, 7; average per week, \$14.43. *Females:* 2, \$7; total, 2; average per week, \$7.

Stayers. *Females:* 10, \$4.98; 5, \$6.47; 6, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$7.56; 1, \$7.80; 1, \$8.10; 16, \$9; 3, \$9.47; 1, \$9.84; 8, \$10; 1, \$10.47; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$11; 4, \$12; 1, \$13; 1, \$15; total, 66; average per week, \$8.52.

Stitchers (back strap). *Females:* 10, \$5.91; 3, \$6.03; 4, \$7.25; 2, \$10.74; total, 19; average per week, \$6.72.

Stitchers (fair). *Males:* 2, \$15.07; 2, \$16; 1, \$16.05; 1, \$18; 4, \$20; 1, \$25; 1, \$30; 2, \$30.89; total, 14; average per week, \$20.93.

Stitchers (fancy). *Females:* 5, \$6; 3, \$8; 9, \$9; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.65; 7, \$12; 4, \$13; 1, \$13.40; 4, \$15; total, 40; average per week, \$10.48.

Stitchers (foxing). *Females:* 3, \$9.33; 1, \$10.20; total, 4; average per week, \$9.55.

Stitchers (Goodyear). *Males:* 2, \$20; 45, \$23; 2, \$24; 1, \$27; total, 50; average per week, \$23.

Stitchers (McKay). *Males:* 5, \$12; 1, \$14; 3, \$15; 2, \$16.05; 3, \$18; 4, \$18.65; 1, \$23.34; 1, \$26.67; total, 20; average per week, \$16.49.

Stitchers (Romeo). *Females:* 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; total, 5; average per week, \$12.

Stitchers (sole). *Males:* 1, \$16; 3, \$18; 2, \$20; total, 6; average per week, \$18.33.

Stitchers, *n. s.* *Males:* 1, \$7.30; 5, \$11.70; 7, \$12.11; 1, \$21.53; 4, \$28.90; total, 18; average per week, \$15.98. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; 22, \$8.07; 2, \$8.25; 2, \$9; 2, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; total, 32; average per week, \$8.63.

Stitch separators. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$15; 16, \$18; 1, \$21.42; 1, \$21.53; total, 21; average per week, \$17.57. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Stock fitters. *Males:* 2, \$5; 1, \$6; 1, \$8; 2, \$9; 2, \$11; 5, \$11.01; 7, \$11.64; 13, \$11.75; 3, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.57; 2, \$17.49; 1, \$18; total, 43; average per week, \$11.75.

Stock-room men. *Males:* 4, \$10.70; 1, \$18; total, 5; average per week, \$12.16.

Sweepers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 1, \$12; total, 3; average per week, \$7.33. *Females:* 2, \$4; total, 2; average per week, \$4.

Table workers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50. *Females:* 3, \$3.92; 2, \$4; 20, \$4.20; 1, \$5.46; 1, \$5.50; 12, \$6; 2, \$6.42; 13, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.60; 3, \$7.62; 1, \$8.90; 4, \$9; 90, \$9.67; 2, \$11; total, 157; average per week, \$8.11.

Tack pullers. *Males:* 5, \$6; 1, \$8.36; 1, \$9; 22, \$18.09; 1, \$30.81; total, 30; average per week, \$15.87.

Tap trimmers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$13.50.

Tip fixers. *Males:* 3, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$16; total, 5; average per week, \$11.40. *Females:* 1, \$4; 1, \$6; 3, \$7.67; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60.

Tip menders. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$9.63. *Females:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7; 7, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 16; average per week, \$7.69.

Tip stitchers. *Males:* 1, \$12.44; total, 1; average per week, \$12.44. *Females:* 4, \$7; 2, \$7.35; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.80; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.86; 2, \$11; 4, \$11.67; 1, \$12; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$13.60; 20, \$14.64; 1, \$18; total, 52; average per week, \$11.83.

Toe closers (liners). *Females:* 1, \$5.10; 2, \$7.14; 2, \$7.50; total, 5; average per week, \$6.88.

Toe-piece stitchers. *Females:* 2, \$6.11; 1, \$7; total, 3; average per week, \$6.41.

Top stitchers. *Males:* 15, \$12.16; total, 15; average per week, \$12.16. *Females:* 2, \$7; 4, \$7.75; 2, \$8; 2, \$8.17; 2, \$8.50; 3, \$8.88; 11, \$9; 8, \$10; 6, \$10.51; 2, \$11; 2, \$11.05; 10, \$12; 1, \$12.10; 235, \$12.16; 36, \$13.97; 2, \$14; total, 328; average per week, \$11.97.

Treers. *Males:* 10, \$8.53; 1, \$9.16; 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 2, \$13; 5, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 80, \$16.69; 3, \$17.46; 2, \$19.18; total, 115; average per week, \$15.59.

Trimmers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$13; 1, \$14; total, 9; average per week, \$7.83. *Females:* 6, \$5; 29, \$6; 2, \$7; 6, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 2, \$8.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10; total, 51; average per week, \$6.53.

Trimmers (seams). *Males:* 1, \$11; 7, \$12; 38, \$16.10; 2, \$23.77; 3, \$28.72; total, 51; average per week, \$16.48.

Turners. *Females:* 2, \$5.42; 5, \$9.04; 1, \$10.44; 2, \$10.53; 1, \$11; total, 11; average per week, \$8.96.

Vampers. *Males:* 1, \$11; 3, \$12; 5, \$15; 3, \$15.03; 31, \$16.64; 2, \$18; total, 45; average per week, \$15.98. *Females:* 1, \$7; 4, \$7.96; 34, \$8.55; 11, \$9; 14, \$10; 1, \$10.20; 6, \$10.50; 4, \$10.75; 22, \$11.07; 3, \$11.50; 22, \$12; 1, \$12.15; 4, \$13; 6, \$13.50; 2, \$14; 9, \$15; 1, \$15.20; 8, \$15.50; 2, \$16.50; 60, \$16.64; 2, \$17; 1, \$18; 5, \$24.19; total, 223; average per week, \$12.91.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$12.38.

Welters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 7, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$18; 1, \$20.30; 1, \$25; 34, \$28.80; 1, \$49.18; total, 51; average per week, \$24.25.

Boots and Shoes. — Table I — Concluded.

Welt fitters. *Males:* 2, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.25.

Welt lasters. *Males:* 6, \$8; 1, \$12; 1, \$18; total, 8; average per week, \$9.75.

Welt stitchers. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; 1, \$23; 1, \$25; 1, \$30; total, 6; average per week, \$22.33.

Welt tackers. *Males:* 2, \$10; 2, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.

Wood heelers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$15; 1, \$16; 1, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$24; 2, \$25.50; total, 8; average per week, \$19.50.

Zigzaggers. *Females:* 2, \$9.05; total, 2; average per week, \$9.05.

Boots and Shoes. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
All-round bands (cutting room),	-	-	\$10.56	\$10.63	\$10.56	\$10.63	54.00
Assemblers (lasting machines),	\$8.63	-	-	-	8.63	-	58.00
Barrers,	-	\$7.80	-	6.61	-	7.32	58.00
Beaters-out,	15.86	-	14.77	-	15.44	-	56.86
Beaters-out (turn work),	15.02	-	-	-	15.02	-	58.20
Blackers,	-	6.50	-	6.17	-	6.28	57.56
Bottom fillers,	-	-	20.64	-	20.64	-	54.18
Bottom finishers,	16.17	-	11.25	-	14.20	-	56.70
Bottom polishers,	10.00	-	20.00	-	18.82	-	54.59
Boys (cutting room),	5.63	-	-	-	5.63	-	58.44
Boys (general work),	5.50	-	4.45	-	4.69	-	58.62
Boys (heel and bottom finishing),	6.33	-	-	-	6.33	-	54.67
Boys (stitching room),	5.75	-	7.50	-	7.44	-	54.06
Breasters,	12.50	-	11.60	-	12.00	-	58.50
Brushers,	11.91	-	16.22	-	14.00	-	55.82
Buffers,	15.42	-	16.17	-	15.55	-	58.00
Burnishers,	16.63	6.00	13.97	-	14.91	6.00	57.56
Buttoners,	-	6.33	-	6.50	-	6.36	58.58
Button-hole makers,	19.00	9.95	-	7.50	19.00	9.60	57.60
Button sewers,	-	7.26	-	8.44	-	7.46	58.50
Carpenters,	13.50	-	15.00	-	14.25	-	56.00
Casers (outer sole),	-	-	15.19	-	15.19	-	54.00
Cementers,	6.75	8.18	9.00	7.50	8.10	8.11	57.09
Channel burnishers,	-	-	16.52	-	16.52	-	59.00
Channellers,	10.87	-	16.93	-	14.05	-	56.60
Channel turners,	15.00	-	12.00	-	12.82	-	55.09
Cleaners,	10.07	6.31	8.40	5.33	9.75	6.17	57.43
Closers,	-	8.98	-	10.55	-	9.23	57.84
Closers-on,	-	9.77	-	9.49	-	9.72	58.11
Corders,	-	10.85	-	10.29	-	10.77	57.93
Cordwainers (turned workmen),	9.33	-	-	-	9.33	-	58.20
Cutters (lift),	11.45	-	13.50	-	12.57	-	56.14
Cutters (linings),	12.15	-	13.08	-	12.50	-	57.49
Cutters (soles),	12.82	-	15.39	-	13.84	-	56.24
Cutters (tops),	-	-	14.02	-	14.02	-	54.00
Cutters (trimmings),	10.91	-	11.98	-	11.25	-	58.32
Cutters (upper leather),	10.11	-	16.66	-	12.92	-	56.57
Cutters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	14.40	-	15.18	-	14.71	-	56.64
Cutters-down (heels),	15.09	-	-	-	15.09	-	57.33
Dressers,	16.50	5.71	-	9.00	16.50	6.21	54.61
Edge blackers,	6.25	8.00	10.25	-	7.96	8.00	56.13
Edge setters,	17.29	-	22.13	-	19.95	-	56.19
Edge trimmers,	14.96	-	23.42	-	19.07	-	56.08
Elevator tenders,	9.25	-	12.00	-	10.17	-	58.00
Engineers,	14.79	-	16.00	-	15.29	-	60.83
Eyeleters,	12.23	10.20	-	12.03	12.23	10.95	58.00
Finishers,	16.11	-	9.00	-	15.95	-	55.23
Firemen,	10.00	-	14.50	-	13.00	-	70.00
Fitters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	14.33	-	-	-	14.33	-	56.67
Folders,	15.50	11.20	-	11.25	15.50	11.22	58.09
Foremen (bottoming room),	20.17	-	23.00	-	20.88	-	57.88
Foremen (cutters),	21.28	-	23.25	-	21.88	-	57.62
Foremen (finishers),	20.33	-	19.00	-	19.80	-	58.40
Foremen (heel makers),	15.75	-	-	-	15.75	-	58.50
Foremen (lasters),	16.67	-	15.00	-	16.25	-	59.00
Foremen (packing room),	13.88	7.50	16.67	-	15.07	7.50	58.38
Foremen (sole leather room),	18.00	-	19.50	-	18.75	-	57.00
Foremen (stitching room),	22.67	16.61	21.33	15.00	22.00	16.38	57.77

Boots and Shoes. — Table II — Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	\$22.35	\$9.00	\$19.33	-	\$21.65	\$9.00	57.14
Foremen, assistant (stitching room),	12.00	10.40	18.00	\$13.33	16.00	11.50	57.18
Foremen, assistant, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	19.05	-	19.05	-	54.38
Gemmers (inner sole),	-	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	58.00
General helpers,	7.91	-	11.53	-	9.38	-	56.00
Heel blackers,	6.00	-	6.00	-	6.00	-	58.29
Heel breasters,	14.63	-	17.00	-	16.37	-	55.33
Heel burnishers,	15.19	-	10.88	-	14.11	-	58.44
Heelers,	13.56	-	13.37	-	13.40	-	55.00
Heel finishers,	13.35	-	10.00	-	12.68	-	58.20
Heel makers,	8.98	-	7.50	7.00	8.89	7.00	58.88
Heel makers (dinkers),	12.60	-	-	-	12.60	-	58.00
Heel nailers,	17.50	-	5.00	-	16.11	-	58.22
Heel scourers,	14.21	-	19.28	-	17.53	-	55.69
Heel seat nailers,	12.00	-	15.00	-	13.50	-	57.00
Heel shavers,	19.50	-	21.35	-	20.39	-	56.10
Heel sorters,	7.29	-	-	-	7.29	-	58.14
Heel stayers,	-	14.67	-	-	-	14.67	58.00
Ironers,	12.18	-	13.54	-	12.36	-	58.15
Laborers,	-	-	11.14	-	11.14	-	54.00
Lacers,	-	6.93	-	9.00	-	7.74	56.43
Lasters,	14.24	-	19.15	-	16.92	-	56.54
Lasters (McKay),	13.22	-	-	-	13.22	-	58.00
Lasters (turn work),	15.45	-	-	-	15.45	-	58.18
Last fitters (custom),	-	-	12.00	-	12.00	-	58.00
Last pullers,	11.00	-	11.74	-	11.61	-	55.47
Leather handlers,	8.47	-	10.13	-	8.77	-	58.18
Leather sorters,	8.56	-	-	-	8.50	-	59.00
Levellers,	15.00	-	18.14	-	17.77	-	55.00
Liners,	11.60	6.82	-	6.38	11.60	6.70	57.75
Lining makers,	-	8.47	-	11.72	-	10.12	56.34
Lining stampers,	9.00	7.88	-	-	9.00	7.88	58.20
Machinists,	16.25	-	18.00	-	17.13	-	57.00
Molders,	10.00	-	9.00	-	9.83	-	57.83
Nailers,	14.53	-	24.94	-	17.14	-	57.75
Nail stickers,	6.00	-	-	4.80	6.00	4.80	58.29
Operators (Goodyear),	18.08	-	-	-	18.08	-	57.33
Packers,	10.02	6.88	11.13	5.83	10.30	6.73	57.44
Packers and cleaners,	-	7.60	-	6.95	-	7.29	58.00
Pasters,	10.78	7.52	-	8.70	10.78	7.71	57.53
Perforators,	-	7.18	-	6.42	-	6.92	58.11
Pressers,	9.00	9.33	12.00	9.55	11.25	9.38	58.16
Pullers-off,	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	-	56.00
Pullers-over,	11.05	-	14.38	-	12.01	-	57.57
Pullers-over (lasters),	12.18	-	18.01	-	16.48	-	55.24
Pullers-over (turn work),	13.20	-	-	-	13.20	-	58.00
Randers,	11.00	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	58.25
Rand tackers,	10.50	-	-	-	10.50	-	59.00
Re-lasters,	11.37	-	8.50	-	11.09	-	57.10
Repairers,	8.00	-	15.75	-	13.17	-	55.33
Rollers,	9.94	-	13.00	-	11.17	-	56.87
Rough rounders,	19.50	-	21.38	-	20.86	-	54.95
Rounders,	15.00	-	20.67	-	16.42	-	55.00
Scourers,	16.84	-	16.48	-	16.56	-	55.23
Seam rubbers,	6.00	-	9.00	12.00	8.50	12.00	55.00
Sewing machine operators,	18.33	-	20.32	-	19.20	-	58.56
Shank blackers,	7.50	7.00	18.07	6.00	14.55	6.60	57.13
Shank burnishers,	11.67	-	9.63	-	11.16	-	57.06
Shankers,	-	-	13.88	-	13.88	-	54.00
Shank makers,	18.25	-	-	-	18.25	-	58.50
Shippers,	12.25	-	12.60	-	12.41	-	57.09
Skivers,	16.16	12.25	13.59	10.67	13.97	11.46	55.50
Sluggers,	15.33	-	20.18	-	18.13	-	55.92
Sole layers,	14.16	-	20.58	-	17.03	-	56.79
Sole leather workers,	10.35	-	16.50	-	11.72	-	54.00
Sole rounders,	16.00	-	-	-	16.00	-	58.00
Sole sorters,	12.10	-	15.00	-	13.55	-	56.00
Sole stampers,	11.00	-	10.50	-	10.75	-	56.00
Sole veneerers,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	58.00
Sorters,	-	-	9.48	-	9.46	-	54.00
Splitters,	10.20	-	-	-	10.20	-	58.00

Boots and Shoes. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Stampers,	\$9.67	\$7.00	\$18.00	-	\$14.43	\$7.00	56.44
Stayers,	-	8.41	-	\$9.09	-	8.52	58.24
Stitchers (back strap),	-	5.94	-	8.41	-	6.72	58.74
Stitchers (fair),	21.90	-	15.07	-	20.93	-	58.07
Stitchers (fancy),	-	10.48	-	-	-	10.48	57.80
Stitchers (foxing),	-	10.20	-	9.33	-	9.55	57.75
Stitchers (Goodyear),	23.00	-	23.00	-	23.00	-	54.40
Stitchers (McKay),	15.84	-	22.34	-	16.49	-	57.95
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	12.00	-	-	-	12.00	58.00
Stitchers (sole),	18.33	-	-	-	18.33	-	58.00
Stitchers, n. s.,	18.14	8.52	13.29	12.00	15.98	8.63	54.40
Stitch separators,	14.86	-	18.21	7.50	17.57	7.50	54.77
Stock fitters,	12.06	-	10.75	-	11.75	-	58.30
Stock-room men,	-	-	12.16	-	12.16	-	58.00
Sweepers,	5.00	4.00	12.00	-	7.33	4.00	57.20
Table workers,	7.50	5.85	-	9.44	7.50	8.11	55.70
Tack pullers,	10.64	-	17.18	-	15.87	-	54.80
Tap trimmers,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	58.00
Tip fixers,	10.00	6.60	13.50	-	11.40	6.60	58.00
Tip menders,	9.63	7.70	-	7.50	9.63	7.69	58.15
Tip stitchers,	-	10.48	12.44	13.07	12.44	11.83	56.38
Toe closers (liners),	-	6.46	-	7.50	-	6.88	59.00
Toe-piece stitchers,	-	6.11	-	7.00	-	6.41	55.67
Top stitchers,	-	11.77	12.16	12.04	12.16	11.97	54.69
Treers,	12.93	-	16.25	-	15.59	-	57.29
Trimmers,	7.14	6.44	10.25	8.00	7.83	6.53	57.95
Trimmers (seams),	24.12	-	15.46	-	16.48	-	54.18
Turners,	-	8.31	-	10.69	-	8.96	58.09
Vampers,	14.78	11.28	16.46	15.51	15.98	12.91	56.07
Watchmen,	9.75	-	15.00	-	12.38	-	83.00
Welters,	14.53	-	28.69	-	24.25	-	54.82
Welt fitters,	7.25	-	-	-	7.25	-	58.00
Welt lasters,	9.75	-	-	-	9.75	-	59.00
Welt stitchers,	22.50	-	22.00	-	22.33	-	58.50
Welt tackers,	11.00	-	-	-	11.00	-	58.00
Wood heelers,	17.50	-	25.50	-	19.50	-	59.00
Zigzaggers,	-	9.05	-	-	-	9.05	59.00

Boots and Shoes. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
All-round hands (cutting room),	2	70	-	-	4	-	72	4	76
Assemblers (lasting machines),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Barrers,	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Beaters-out,	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	36
Beaters-out (turn work),	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Blackers,	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	9	9
Bottom fillers,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Bottom finishers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Bottom polishers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Boys (cutting room),	1	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Boys (general work),	1	12	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Boys (heel and bottom finishing),	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Boys (stitching room),	1	61	-	-	-	-	62	-	62
Breasters,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Brushers,	-	2	31	-	-	-	33	-	33
Buffers,	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	34
Burnishers,	-	4	13	-	-	1	17	1	18
Buttoners,	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	12
Button-hole makers,	-	-	1	-	-	14	1	14	15
Button sewers,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Carpenters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2

Boots and Shoes.—Table III—Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Casers (outer sole),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Cementers,	-	14	1	-	4	15	15	19	34
Channel burnishers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Channellers,	-	1	39	-	-	-	40	-	40
Channel turners,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Cleaners,	-	1	25	-	5	15	26	20	46
Closers,	-	-	-	-	4	33	-	37	37
Closers-on,	-	-	-	-	1	36	-	37	37
Corders,	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	29	29
Cordwainers (turned workmen),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Cutters (lift),	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Cutters (linings),	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	-	63
Cutters (soles),	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Cutters (tops),	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Cutters (trimmings),	-	7	49	-	-	-	56	-	56
Cutters (upper leather),	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Cutters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	5	365	-	-	-	370	-	370
Cutters-down (heels),	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dressers,	-	-	2	-	-	59	2	59	61
Edge blackers,	-	7	-	-	-	1	7	1	8
Edge setters,	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	-	109
Edge trimmers,	-	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	107
Elevator tenders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Eyeleters,	-	-	3	-	-	17	3	17	20
Finishers,	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	-	43
Firemen,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fitters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Folders,	-	-	2	-	-	9	2	9	11
Foremen (bottoming room),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Foremen (cutters),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Foremen (finishers),	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Foremen (heel makers),	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Foremen (lasters),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (packing room),	-	-	7	-	-	1	7	1	8
Foremen (sole leather room),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (stitching room),	-	-	6	-	-	7	6	7	13
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	13	-	-	1	13	1	14
Foremen, assistant (stitching room),	-	-	3	-	-	8	3	8	11
Foremen, assistant, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Gemmers (inner sole),	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
General helpers,	-	9	33	-	-	-	42	-	42
Heel blackers,	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Heel breasters,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Heel burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Heelers,	-	19	32	-	-	-	51	-	51
Heel finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Heel makers,	-	1	31	-	-	2	32	2	34
Heel makers (dinkers),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Heel nailers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Heel scourers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Heel seat nailers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Heel shavers,	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31
Heel sorters,	-	4	3	-	-	-	7	-	7
Heel stayers,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Ironers,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Laborers,	-	4	10	-	-	-	14	-	14
Lacers,	-	-	-	-	6	17	-	23	23
Lasters,	-	-	253	-	-	-	253	-	253
Lasters (McKay),	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18
Lasters (turn work),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Last fitters (custom),	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Last pullers,	-	1	16	-	-	-	17	-	17
Leather handlers,	-	2	20	-	-	-	22	-	22
Leather sorters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Levellers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Liners,	-	-	5	-	5	10	5	15	20
Lining makers,	-	-	-	-	13	166	-	179	179
Lining stampers,	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	4	5
Machinists,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Molders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Nailers,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Nail stickers,	-	9	-	-	4	1	9	5	14

Boots and Shoes.— Table III— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Operators (Goodyear),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Packers,	-	5	57	-	-	-	62	20	82
Packers and cleaners,	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	26	26
Pasters,	-	-	9	-	-	31	9	31	40
Perforators,	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9
Pressers,	-	-	4	-	2	43	4	45	49
Pullers-off,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Pullers-over,	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	-	104
Pullers-over (lasters),	-	-	236	-	-	-	236	-	236
Pullers-over (turn work),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Randers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Rand tackers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Re-lasters,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Repairers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Rollers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Rough rounders,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Rounders,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Scourers,	-	2	37	-	-	-	39	-	39
Seam rubbers,	-	12	-	-	-	1	12	1	13
Sewing machine operators,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Shank blackers,	-	-	3	-	1	4	3	5	8
Shank burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Shankers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Shank makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Shippers,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Skivers,	-	-	40	-	-	16	40	16	56
Sluggers,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Sole layers,	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	-	38
Sole leather workers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Sole rounders,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sole sorters,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Sole stampers,	-	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	6
Sole veneers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sorters,	-	12	1	-	-	-	13	-	13
Splitters,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Stampers,	-	-	7	-	-	2	7	2	9
Stayers,	-	-	-	-	2	64	-	66	66
Stitchers (back strap),	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	19	19
Stitchers (fair),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Stitchers (fancy),	-	-	-	-	5	35	-	40	40
Stitchers (foxing),	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4
Stitchers (Goodyear),	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	50
Stitchers (McKay),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Stitchers (sole),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Stitchers, n. s.,	-	-	18	-	-	32	18	32	50
Stitch separators,	-	-	21	-	-	1	21	1	22
Stock fitters,	-	6	37	-	-	-	43	-	43
Stock-room men,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Sweepers,	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
Table workers,	-	1	-	3	15	139	1	157	168
Tack pullers,	-	5	25	-	-	-	30	-	30
Tap trimmers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Tip fixers,	-	-	5	-	-	5	5	5	10
Tip menders,	-	1	3	-	3	13	4	16	20
Tip stitchers,	-	1	-	-	1	51	1	52	53
Toe closers (liners),	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	5
Toe-piece stitchers,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Top stitchers,	-	-	15	-	2	326	15	328	343
Treers,	-	-	115	-	-	-	115	-	115
Trimmers,	-	6	3	-	11	40	9	51	60
Trimmers (seams),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Turners,	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	11
Vampers,	-	-	45	-	-	223	45	223	268
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Welters,	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	51
Welt fitters,	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	6
Welt lasters,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Welt stitchers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Welt tackers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wood heelers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Zigzaggers,	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
TOTALS,	5	311	3,285	5	98	1,606	3,601	1,709	5,310

Boots and Shoes. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
All-round hands (cutting room), .	72	4	-	-	72	4	-	-
Assemblers (lasting machines), .	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Barrers,	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Beaters-out,	1	-	35	-	10	-	26	-
Beaters-out (turn work),	37	-	9	-	9	-	37	-
Blackers,	-	9	-	-	-	8	-	1
Bottom fillers,	22	-	-	-	1	-	21	-
Bottom finishers,	-	-	10	-	2	-	8	-
Bottom polishers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-
Boys (cutting room),	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Boys (general work),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Boys (heel and bottom finishing), .	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Boys (stitching room),	62	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Breasters,	-	-	8	-	1	-	7	-
Brushers,	-	-	33	-	5	-	28	-
Buffers,	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-
Burnishers,	-	-	17	1	4	-	13	1
Buttoners,	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	10
Button-hole makers,	-	-	1	14	-	-	1	14
Button sewers,	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	4
Carpenters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Casers (outer sole),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Cementers,	15	15	-	4	15	2	-	17
Channel burnishers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Channellers,	-	-	40	-	14	-	26	-
Channel turners,	-	-	11	-	10	-	1	-
Cleaners,	24	16	2	4	14	15	12	5
Closers,	-	-	-	37	-	2	-	35
Closers-on,	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	37
Corders,	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29
Cordwainers (turned workmen), .	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Cutters (lift),	22	-	-	-	18	-	4	-
Cutters (linings),	63	-	-	-	52	-	11	-
Cutters (soles),	-	-	53	-	58	-	-	-
Cutters (tops),	39	-	7	-	46	-	-	-
Cutters (trimmings),	56	-	-	-	46	-	10	-
Cutters (upper leather),	28	-	-	-	15	-	13	-
Cutters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*361	-	9	-	248	-	122	-
Cutters-down (heels),	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
Dressers,	2	59	-	-	-	47	2	12
Edge blackers,	7	1	-	-	3	1	4	-
Edge setters,	-	-	109	-	7	-	102	-
Edge trimmers,	-	-	107	-	9	-	95	-
Elevator tenders,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers,	11	-	1	-	12	-	-	-
Eyeleters,	-	1	3	16	-	5	3	12
Finishers,	*18	-	25	-	19	-	24	-
Firemen,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fitters, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	9
Foremen (bottoming room),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Foremen (cutters),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Foremen (finishers),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Foremen (heel makers),	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Foremen (lasters),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (packing room),	7	1	-	-	7	1	-	-
Foremen (sole leather room), . . .	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (stitching room),	6	7	-	-	6	7	-	-
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	13	1	-	-	13	1	-	-
Foremen, assistant (stitching room), .	1	8	2	-	3	8	-	-
Foremen, assistant, <i>n. s.</i> ,	7	-	6	-	13	-	-	-
Gemmers (inner sole),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
General helpers,	*42	-	-	-	41	-	1	-
Heel blackers,	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Heel breasters,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-
Heel burnishers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-
Heelers,	1	-	50	-	23	-	28	-
Heel finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Heel makers,	32	2	-	-	6	-	26	2
Heel makers (dinkers),	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Heel nailers,	4	-	5	-	4	-	5	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Boots and Shoes. — Table IV — Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Heel scourers,	-	-	29	-	1	-	28	-
Heel seat nailers,	3	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Heel shavers,	-	-	31	-	3	-	28	-
Heel sorters,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Heel stayers,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Ironers,	32	-	14	-	16	-	30	-
Laborers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Lacers,	-	23	-	-	-	11	-	12
Lasters,	76	-	177	-	6	-	247	-
Lasters (McKay),	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-
Lasters (turn work),	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-
Last fitters (custom),	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Last pullers,	17	-	-	-	4	-	13	-
Leather handlers,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Leather sorters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Levellers,	-	-	17	-	2	-	15	-
Liners,	5	15	-	-	-	6	5	9
Lining makers,	-	-	-	179	-	4	-	175
Lining stampers,	1	3	-	1	1	4	-	-
Machinists,	*4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Molders,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Nailers,	4	-	8	-	3	-	9	-
Nail stickers,	9	5	-	-	7	4	2	1
Operators (Goodyear),	-	-	6	-	2	-	4	-
Packers,	62	20	-	-	54	19	8	1
Packers and cleaners,	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-
Pasters,	9	31	-	-	-	7	9	24
Perforators,	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	6
Pressers,	1	16	3	29	4	-	-	45
Pullers-off,	5	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Pullers-over,	103	-	1	-	8	-	96	-
Pullers-over (lasters),	236	-	-	-	-	-	236	-
Pullers-over (turn work),	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Randers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-
Rand tackers,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Re-lasters,	20	-	-	-	7	-	13	-
Repairers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rollers,	2	-	13	-	15	-	-	-
Rough rounders,	-	-	22	-	2	-	20	-
Rounders,	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Scourers,	-	-	39	-	9	-	30	-
Seam rubbers,	2	-	10	1	12	-	-	1
Sewing machine operators,	-	-	16	-	9	-	7	-
Shank blackers,	3	5	-	-	1	2	2	3
Shank burnishers,	14	-	2	-	5	-	11	-
Shankers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Shank makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Shippers,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Skivers,	-	-	40	16	36	6	4	10
Sluggers,	-	-	26	-	1	-	25	-
Sole layers,	11	-	27	-	4	-	34	-
Sole leather workers,	*9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Sole rounders,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sole sorters,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Sole stampers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Sole veneers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Sorters,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Splitters,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Stampers,	3	2	4	-	2	2	5	-
Stayers,	-	-	-	66	-	3	-	63
Stitchers (back strap),	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19
Stitchers (fair),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-
Stitchers (fancy),	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40
Stitchers (foxing),	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Stitchers (Goodyear),	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-
Stitchers (McKay),	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-
Stitchers (Romeo),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Stitchers (sole),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Stitchers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	18	32	12	3	6	29
Stitch separators,	1	1	20	-	1	1	20	-
Stock fitters,	18	-	25	-	27	-	16	-
Stock-room men,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Boots and Shoes.—Table IV—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Sweepers,	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-
Table workers,	1	157	-	-	1	32	-	125
Tack pullers,	30	-	-	-	5	-	25	-
Tap trimmers,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Tip fixers,	4	5	1	-	5	5	-	-
Tip menders,	4	16	-	-	4	13	-	3
Tip stitchers,	-	-	1	52	-	-	1	52
Toe closers (liners),	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Toe-piece stitchers,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Top stitchers,	-	-	15	328	-	-	15	328
Triers,	-	-	115	-	32	-	83	-
Trimmers,	8	51	1	-	6	39	3	12
Trimmers (seams),	4	-	47	-	6	-	45	-
Turners,	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Vampers,	-	-	45	223	-	3	45	220
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Welters,	7	-	44	-	5	-	46	-
Welt fitters,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Welt lasters,	8	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
Welt stitchers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-
Welt tackers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Wood heelers,	6	-	2	-	-	-	8	-
Zigzaggers,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTALS,	1,926	514	1,675	1,195	1,437	300	2,164	1,409

Building.*Building.—Table I.*

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "apprentices (carpenters)" includes two males at \$4.50 a week; one at \$5; four at \$6; three at \$7.50; 10 at \$9; one at \$10; four at \$10.50; four at \$12, making a total of 29 with an average wage of \$8.64 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices (carpenters). *Males:* 2, \$4.50; 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 10, \$9; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 4, \$12; total, 29; average per week, \$8.64.

Apprentices (cornice makers). *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; total, 4; average per week, \$7.75.

Apprentices (electricians). *Males:* 1, \$3; 6, \$6; 5, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 5, \$10.50; total, 20; average per week, \$7.80

Apprentices (painters). *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 1, \$7; 3, \$7.50; 5, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 14; average per week, \$8.25

Apprentices (plumbers). *Males:* 3, \$5; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; total, 14; average per week, \$6.21.

Apprentices (steam and gasfitters). *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; total, 3; average per week, \$7.

Apprentices (tinsmiths). *Males:* 1, \$4; 5, \$6; total, 6; average per week, \$5.67.

Apprentices, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 5, \$6; 1, \$8.10; 3, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; total, 12; average per week, \$7.51.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 6, \$8.25; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.80; 3, \$18; total, 11; average per week, \$12.30.

Bricklayers. *Males:* 25, \$20.16; 15, \$21; 159, \$21.60; 20, \$22.56; 10, \$23.85; 57, \$24; total, 286; average per week, \$22.07.

Bricklayers' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$11.42; 53, \$12; 4, \$13.50; total, 59; average per week, \$12.08.

Bricklayers' tenders. *Males:* 40, \$12; 15, \$13.44; 7, \$13.50; 20, \$15; total, 82; average per week, \$13.12.

Building laborers. *Males:* 29, \$10.50; 10, \$12; 73, \$14.40; total, 112; average per week, \$13.18.

Cabinet makers. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 9, \$13.50; 14, \$15; 6, \$16.20; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 7, \$21.60; total, 49; average per week, \$15.63.

Carpenters. *Males:* 10, \$10.50; 15, \$10.80; 37, \$12; 35, \$12.15; 154, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 10, \$14.10; 33, \$14.40; 16, \$14.58; 1, \$14.85; 404, \$15; 50, \$16.20; 199, \$16.50; 147, \$16.80; 24, \$18; 1, \$18.09; 3, \$19.50; 1, \$21; 2, \$24; total, 1,143; average per week, \$15.13.

Carpenters' helpers. *Males:* 10, \$8.10; 1, \$9; 10, \$9.45; total, 21; average per week, \$8.79.

Cement workers. *Males:* 2, \$15; 2,

Building. — Table I — Continued

\$16.50; 4, \$19.50; 1, \$25.50; total, 9; average per week, \$18.50.

Concreters. *Males:* 5, \$10.50; 23, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 13, \$18; total, 42; average per week, \$13.71.

Concreters' helpers. *Males:* 25, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10.80; total, 28; average per week, \$7.79.

Cornice makers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 14, \$16.50; 9, \$18; 1, \$21; 2, \$22.50; total, 29; average per week, \$16.91.

Cornice makers' helpers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 6, \$7.50; total, 12; average per week, \$6.75.

Decorators. *Males:* 13, \$21; 4, \$24; 2, \$30; total, 19; average per week, \$22.58.

Derrickmen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 13; average per week, \$12.90.

Door, sash, and blind makers. *Males:* 6, \$6; 6, \$7.50; 6, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 12, \$13.50; 12, \$15; 6, \$16.50; total, 60; average per week, \$11.85.

Draupipe layers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 8, \$13.50; total, 16; average per week, \$12.19.

Electricians. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 15, \$12; 5, \$13.50; 26, \$15; 11, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 28, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 1, \$20; 1, \$21; total, 95; average per week, \$15.75.

Electricians' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 6; average per week, \$8.50.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$10; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$14.17.

Engineers (hoisting). *Males:* 3, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 31, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 39; average per week, \$14.96.

Finishers. *Males:* 5, \$13.50; total, 5; average per week, \$13.50.

Floor layers. *Males:* 15, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 23; average per week, \$15.65.

Foremen (bricklayers). *Males:* 1, \$24; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$27; total, 4; average per week, \$25.85.

Foremen (carpenters). *Males:* 4, \$16.50; 12, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 15, \$21; 9, \$24; 1, \$26; 2, \$27; 3, \$30; total, 47; average per week, \$21.33.

Foremen (masons). *Males:* 1, \$15; 6, \$24; 5, \$27; 2, \$28.50; 14, \$30; 1, \$35; 2, \$36; total, 31; average per week, \$28.32.

Foremen (painters). *Males:* 1, \$16.33; 6, \$16.50; 8, \$18; 2, \$19.50; total, 17; average per week, \$17.55.

Foremen (plumbers). *Males:* 4, \$22.50; 1, \$24; total, 5; average per week, \$22.80.

Foremen (roofers). *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$21; total, 6; average per week, \$17.

Foremen (special). *Males:* 1, \$18; 2, \$24; 1, \$30; total, 4; average per week, \$24.

Foremen (steamfitters). *Males:* 1, \$18; 1, \$21; 1, \$22.50; 1, \$24; total, 4; average per week, \$21.38.

Foremen, n. s. *Males:* 4, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 5, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 4, \$21; 2, \$24; 1, \$25; 4, \$30; 1, \$42; total, 30; average per week, \$21.62.

Gasfitters. *Males:* 7, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 19, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 16, \$18; 1, \$21; total, 52; average per week, \$15.72.

Gasfitters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$6; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; total, 14; average per week, \$8.32.

Gas-fixture men. *Males:* 3, \$12; 3, \$16.50; total, 6; average per week, \$14.25.

General helpers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$8.50.

Glaziers. *Males:* 10, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 2, \$14.40; 1, \$15; 1, \$25; total, 20; average per week, \$13.49.

Hod carriers. *Males:* 30, \$13.44; 7, \$14.88; total, 37; average per week, \$13.71.

Kalsominers. *Males:* 3, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 3, \$24; total, 8; average per week, \$18.75.

Kettlemen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$12.75.

Laborers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 10, \$6.30; 9, \$7.50; 227, \$9; 6, \$9.45; 17, \$9.60; 1, \$10; 258, \$10.50; 9, \$10.80; 127, \$12; 230, \$13.44; 14, \$13.50; total, 909; average per week, \$11.02.

Lathers. *Males:* 17, \$15; 5, \$15.75; 8, \$16.20; 2, \$16.50; 88, \$18; 7, \$18.36; 2, \$18.90; 5, \$21; total, 134; average per week, \$17.55.

Lumber handlers. *Males:* 14, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 16; average per week, \$9.19.

Machinists. *Males:* 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 2, \$15; total, 7; average per week, \$14.

Masons. *Males:* 53, \$21.60; 68, \$24; total, 121; average per week, \$22.95.

Masons (brick). *Males:* 2, \$18; 32, \$19.50; 16, \$21; 27, \$21.60; 2, \$22.50; 2, \$23.04; 193, \$24; total, 274; average per week, \$23.

Masons (stone). *Males:* 1, \$13.44; 3, \$14.40; 3, \$16.80; 44, \$18; 1, \$19.20; 40, \$19.50; 22, \$21; 8, \$21.06; 17, \$21.60; 10, \$22.68; 94, \$24; total, 243; average per week, \$21.31.

Masons' helpers. *Males:* 29, \$9; 18, \$10.50; 7, \$13.44; 5, \$16.57; total, 59; average per week, \$10.63.

Masons' helpers (stone). *Males:* 6, \$11.88; 7, \$12; 16, \$13.20; 5, \$15.12; 5, \$18.90; total, 39; average per week, \$13.76.

Masons' tenders. *Males:* 50, \$12; 65, \$13.44; 1, \$14.40; 6, \$15; 12, \$18.90; total, 134; average per week, \$13.47.

Masons' tenders (brick). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 41, \$13.50; 28, \$14.40; 28, \$15; 5, \$24; total, 109; average per week, \$14.49.

Masons' tenders (stone). *Males:* 10, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$13.50; total, 21; average per week, \$11.63.

Building. — Table I — Continued.

Millmen. *Males:* 5, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 4, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$22.50; total, 25; average per week, \$13.20.

Molders. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 5, \$18; total, 19; average per week, \$15.71.

Painters. *Males:* 57, \$12; 131, \$13.50; 39, \$14.40; 490, \$15; 5, \$15.84; 2, \$16; 9, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; 5, \$18; 3, \$18.24; 1, \$19.18; 3, \$27; total, 748; average per week, \$14.60.

Paper hangers. *Males:* 6, \$12; 13, \$13.50; 12, \$13.80; 2, \$14; 9, \$14.40; 47, \$15; 1, \$15.84; 2, \$16; 30, \$16.50; 2, \$17; 56, \$18; 1, \$18.72; 2, \$19.50; 15, \$20; 8, \$21; 1, \$21.60; 1, \$24; 1, \$24.60; 4, \$25; 1, \$25.50; 2, \$27; 2, \$30; 1, \$30.60; 1, \$35.02; 1, \$45; total, 221; average per week, \$17.22.

Paving cutters. *Males:* 4, \$12; 5, \$13.50; total, 9; average per week, \$12.83.

Pipe cutters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 4, \$15; total, 12; average per week, \$12.75.

Pipe fitters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$13.88.

Pipe fitters' helpers. *Males:* 10, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 18; average per week, \$9.92.

Planers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.40.

Plasterers. *Males:* 2, \$15; 31, \$18; 29, \$19.50; 3, \$20.84; 69, \$21; 5, \$21.60; 3, \$23.04; 31, \$24; total, 173; average per week, \$20.73.

Plasterers' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 3, \$11.52; 1, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$11.15.

Plasterers' tenders. *Males:* 7, \$13.44; 20, \$13.50; 15, \$14.40; 44, \$15; total, 86; average per week, \$14.42.

Plumbers. *Males:* 7, \$12; 3, \$14.40; 5, \$15; 5, \$15.75; 13, \$16.50; 63, \$18; 7, \$19; 53, \$19.50; 69, \$21; 24, \$22.50; 4, \$24; total, 253; average per week, \$19.29.

Plumbers' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$3; 4, \$4; 5, \$4.50; 7, \$5; 66, \$6; 13, \$7; 50, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 26, \$9; 8, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 10, \$12; total, 192; average per week, \$7.27.

Quarrymen. *Males:* 15, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 25; average per week, \$11.58.

Roofers (gravel and slate). *Males:* 8, \$9; 5, \$10; 43, \$10.50; 22, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 19, \$13.50; 26, \$14; 59, \$15; 9, \$16.50; 26, \$18; 2, \$21; total, 221; average per week, \$13.69.

Roofers, n. s. *Males:* 3, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 2, \$15.12; 10, \$16.50; 13, \$18; total, 32; average per week, \$16.55.

Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate). *Males:* 33, \$9; 21, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 56; average per week, \$9.67.

Roofers' helpers, n. s. *Males:* 3, \$6; 3, \$8; 8, \$9; 13, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 6, \$10.80; 6, \$11.88; 13, \$12; total, 55; average per week, \$10.32.

Sash makers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 4, \$15; 1, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$13.04.

Sawyers (builders' finish). *Males:* 1, \$7.20; 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 1, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$11.63.

Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 15; average per week, \$13.

Sheet-metal workers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 11, \$13.50; 19, \$15; 10, \$16.50; 3, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 2, \$21; 1, \$24; total, 56; average per week, \$15.48.

Sheet-metal workers' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 2, \$8.10; 11, \$9; 2, \$10; 3, \$10.50; total, 20; average per week, \$9.09.

Sorters (brick). *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$12.56.

Stair builders. *Males:* 11, \$15; 29, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 1, \$21; 5, \$21.60; total, 53; average per week, \$16.95.

Steam and gasfitters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 11, \$15; 4, \$16.50; 20, \$18; 10, \$21; total, 46; average per week, \$17.61.

Steam and gasfitters' helpers. *Males:* 5, \$7.50; 13, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 24; average per week, \$9.44.

Steamfitters. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 31, \$15; 21, \$16.50; 62, \$18; 18, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 63, \$21; 10, \$22.50; total, 221; average per week, \$18.22.

Steamfitters' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$6; 18, \$7.50; 49, \$9; 44, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 51, \$12; total, 166; average per week, \$10.11.

Stone cutters. *Males:* 25, \$10.50; 3, \$16.50; 6, \$16.80; 1, \$18; total, 35; average per week, \$12.52.

Stucco workers. *Males:* 5, \$19.50; 5, \$21; 2, \$24; total, 12; average per week, \$20.88.

Teamsters. *Males:* 23, \$9; 12, \$10; 29, \$10.50; 2, \$10.80; 9, \$11; 28, \$12; 1, \$13; 3, \$13.50; total, 107; average per week, \$10.67.

Tile layers (mantels). *Males:* 1, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 1, \$21; 1, \$24; total, 11; average per week, \$18.41.

Tile layers' helpers. *Males:* 7, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 9; average per week, \$9.33.

Tinsmiths. *Males:* 6, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 6, \$12; 9, \$13; 10, \$13.50; 2, \$14.40; 61, \$15; 26, \$16.50; 28, \$18; 2, \$24; total, 151; average per week, \$15.32.

Tinsmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 3, \$8; 1, \$8.10; 11, \$9; 6, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 25; average per week, \$9.42.

Turners. *Males:* 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.75; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$16.04.

Watchmen. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$12.25; 1, \$14; total, 4; average per week, \$12.56.

Whiteners. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$14.50.

Building. — Table I — Concluded.

Whitewashers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 3, \$13.50; total, 4; average per week, \$13.13.

Winders (telephones). *Females:* 2, \$6; 1, \$7.50; total, 3; average per week, \$6.50.

Window frame makers. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 3; average per week, \$15.50.

Wirers (electrical). *Males:* 2, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 3, \$15.60; 6, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; 5, \$18; total, 24; average per week, \$16.18.

Wirers' helpers (electrical). *Males:* 1, \$7.98; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 11; average per week, \$9.82.

Building. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Apprentices (carpenters),	\$8.64	-	-	-	\$8.64	-	50.62
Apprentices (cornice makers),	7.75	-	-	-	7.75	-	48.00
Apprentices (electricians),	7.80	-	-	-	7.80	-	50.80
Apprentices (painters),	8.63	-	\$6.00	-	8.25	-	50.18
Apprentices (plumbers),	6.05	-	6.63	-	6.21	-	48.00
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	7.00	-	-	-	7.00	-	48.00
Apprentices (tinmiths),	5.67	-	-	-	5.67	-	48.00
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	7.51	-	-	-	7.51	-	52.67
Blacksmiths,	11.73	-	18.00	-	12.30	-	54.64
Bricklayers,	22.07	-	-	-	22.07	-	48.17
Bricklayers' helpers,	12.08	-	-	-	12.08	-	48.00
Bricklayers' tenders,	13.12	-	-	-	13.12	-	48.00
Building laborers,	13.18	-	-	-	13.18	-	50.09
Cabinet makers,	15.63	-	-	-	15.63	-	52.22
Carpenters,	15.23	-	12.50	-	15.13	-	49.29
Carpenters' helpers,	8.79	-	-	-	8.79	-	54.24
Cement workers,	18.50	-	-	-	18.50	-	54.00
Concreters,	13.71	-	-	-	13.71	-	54.00
Concreters' helpers,	7.79	-	-	-	7.79	-	54.00
Cornice makers,	16.91	-	-	-	16.91	-	51.21
Cornice makers' helpers,	6.75	-	-	-	6.75	-	54.00
Decorators,	22.31	-	24.00	-	22.58	-	48.63
Derrickmen,	12.90	-	-	-	12.90	-	52.15
Door, sash, and blind makers,	-	-	11.85	-	11.85	-	60.00
Drainpipe layers,	10.50	-	12.95	-	12.19	-	54.00
Electricians,	15.40	-	17.38	-	15.75	-	50.89
Electricians' helpers,	7.80	-	12.00	-	8.50	-	56.33
Engineers,	12.50	-	15.00	-	14.17	-	56.17
Engineers (hoisting),	14.96	-	-	-	14.96	-	53.64
Finishers,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	56.40
Floor layers,	15.65	-	-	-	15.65	-	48.00
Foremen (bricklayers),	25.88	-	-	-	25.88	-	48.00
Foremen (carpenters),	21.40	-	18.00	-	21.33	-	49.32
Foremen (masons),	28.32	-	-	-	28.32	-	48.77
Foremen (painters),	17.29	-	19.50	-	17.55	-	48.35
Foremen (plumbers),	22.80	-	-	-	22.80	-	48.00
Foremen (roofers),	18.00	-	12.00	-	17.00	-	50.00
Foremen (special),	24.00	-	-	-	24.00	-	54.00
Foremen (steamfitters),	21.38	-	-	-	21.38	-	52.50
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	21.66	-	21.40	-	21.62	-	52.27
Gasfitters,	15.49	-	16.83	-	15.72	-	51.35
Gasfitters' helpers,	8.32	-	-	-	8.32	-	48.86
Gas-fixture men,	14.25	-	-	-	14.25	-	48.00
General helpers,	8.50	-	-	-	8.50	-	55.33
Glaziers,	13.38	-	13.60	-	13.49	-	52.60
Hod carriers,	14.88	-	13.44	-	13.71	-	48.00
Kalsominers,	18.75	-	-	-	18.75	-	48.00
Kettlemen,	12.75	-	-	-	12.75	-	52.00
Laborers,	11.06	-	8.46	-	11.02	-	51.78
Lathers,	17.55	-	-	-	17.55	-	48.00
Lumber handlers,	9.30	-	9.00	-	9.19	-	56.88
Machinists,	14.67	-	13.50	-	14.00	-	54.57
Masons,	23.45	-	21.60	-	22.95	-	48.00
Masons (brick),	23.00	-	-	-	23.00	-	48.24
Masons (stone),	21.32	-	21.06	-	21.31	-	49.68
Masons' helpers,	10.63	-	-	-	10.63	-	48.42
Masons' helpers (stone),	13.76	-	-	-	13.76	-	51.23
Masons' tenders,	13.47	-	-	-	13.47	-	48.49
Masons' tenders (brick),	14.49	-	-	-	14.49	-	48.00

Building. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Masons' tenders (stone),	\$11.63	-	-	-	\$11.63	-	50.86
Millmen,	13.50	-	\$11.00	-	13.20	-	56.20
Molders,	15.23	-	16.75	-	15.71	-	58.00
Painters,	14.47	-	15.15	-	14.60	-	48.79
Paper hangers,	16.87	-	19.31	-	17.22	-	49.68
Paving cutters,	12.83	-	-	-	12.83	-	54.00
Pipe cutters,	13.20	-	12.43	-	12.75	-	51.00
Pipe fitters,	13.88	-	-	-	13.88	-	54.00
Pipe fitters' helpers,	9.92	-	-	-	9.92	-	49.33
Planers,	16.00	-	12.00	-	14.40	-	55.20
Plasterers,	20.73	-	-	-	20.73	-	48.07
Plasterers' helpers,	11.15	-	-	-	11.15	-	48.00
Plasterers' tenders,	14.42	-	-	-	14.42	-	48.00
Plumbers,	19.30	-	19.15	-	19.23	-	50.04
Plumbers' helpers,	7.21	-	8.79	-	7.27	-	50.72
Quarrymen,	12.30	-	10.50	-	11.58	-	54.00
Roofers (gravel and slate),	13.87	-	9.67	-	13.69	-	52.75
Roofers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	16.55	-	-	-	16.55	-	49.50
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	9.67	-	-	-	9.67	-	51.75
Roofers' helpers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	10.32	-	-	-	10.32	-	52.04
Sash makers,	13.04	-	-	-	13.04	-	54.62
Sawyers (builders' finish),	11.63	-	-	-	11.63	-	55.69
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	12.00	-	13.07	-	13.00	-	59.60
Sheet-metal workers,	14.97	-	17.59	-	15.48	-	51.54
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	8.98	-	9.40	-	9.09	-	50.10
Sorters (brick),	12.56	-	-	-	12.56	-	50.25
Stair builders,	16.95	-	-	-	16.95	-	51.77
Steam and gasfitters,	17.61	-	-	-	17.61	-	51.13
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	9.44	-	-	-	9.44	-	52.50
Steamfitters,	17.24	-	19.20	-	18.22	-	52.56
Steamfitters' helpers,	9.39	-	10.97	-	10.11	-	52.34
Stone cutters,	12.52	-	-	-	12.52	-	49.03
Stucco workers,	20.88	-	-	-	20.88	-	48.00
Teamsters,	10.72	-	10.36	-	10.67	-	56.04
Tile layers (mantels),	18.00	-	19.50	-	18.41	-	48.00
Tile layers' helpers,	9.43	-	9.00	-	9.23	-	48.00
Tinsmiths,	15.32	-	15.00	-	15.32	-	50.66
Tinsmiths' helpers,	9.42	-	-	-	9.42	-	50.40
Turners,	16.56	-	15.00	-	16.04	-	57.67
Watchmen,	12.08	-	14.00	-	12.56	-	78.50
Whiteners,	14.50	-	-	-	14.50	-	54.00
Whitewashers,	13.13	-	-	-	13.13	-	48.00
Winders (telephones),	-	\$6.50	-	-	-	\$6.50	54.00
Window frame makers,	15.50	-	-	-	15.50	-	56.67
Wires (electrical),	16.18	-	-	-	16.18	-	48.00
Wires' helpers (electrical),	9.82	-	-	-	9.82	-	48.00

Building. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Apprentices (carpenters),	-	15	14	-	-	-	29	-	29
Apprentices (cornice makers),	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
Apprentices (electricians),	-	8	12	-	-	-	20	-	20
Apprentices (painters),	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Apprentices (plumbers),	-	11	3	-	-	-	14	-	14
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Apprentices (tinsmiths),	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	8	4	-	-	-	12	-	12
Blacksmiths,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Bricklayers,	-	-	286	-	-	-	286	-	286
Bricklayers' helpers,	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	59

Building.—Table III—Continued.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Bricklayers' tenders,	-	-	82	-	-	-	82	-	82
Building laborers,	-	-	112	-	-	-	112	-	112
Cabinet makers,	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Carpenters,	-	-	1,143	-	-	-	1,143	-	1,143
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	21
Cement workers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Concreters,	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	42
Concreters' helpers,	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Cornice makers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Cornice makers' helpers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Decorators,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Derrickmen,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Door, sash, and blind makers,	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	-	60
Drainpipe layers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Electricians,	-	-	95	-	-	-	95	-	95
Electricians' helpers,	-	1	5	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Engineers (hoisting),	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Finishers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Floor layers,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Foremen (bricklayers),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (carpenters),	-	-	47	-	-	-	47	-	47
Foremen (masons),	-	2	29	-	-	-	31	-	31
Foremen (painters),	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Foremen (plumbers),	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Foremen (roofers),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Foremen (special),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen (steamfitters),	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	30
Gasfitters,	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	52
Gasfitters' helpers,	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Gas-fixture men,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
General helpers,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Glaziers,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Hod carriers,	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	37
Kalsominers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Kettlemen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Laborers,	-	1	908	-	-	-	909	-	909
Lathers,	-	-	134	-	-	-	134	-	134
Lumber handlers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Machinists,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Masons,	-	-	121	-	-	-	121	-	121
Masons (brick),	-	-	274	-	-	-	274	-	274
Masons (stone),	-	-	243	-	-	-	243	-	243
Masons' helpers,	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	59
Masons' helpers (stone),	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Masons' tenders,	-	-	134	-	-	-	134	-	134
Masons' tenders (brick),	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	-	109
Masons' tenders (stone),	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	21
Millmen,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Molders,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Painters,	-	1	747	-	-	-	748	-	748
Paper hangers,	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Paving cutters,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Pipe cutters,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Pipe fitters,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pipe fitters' helpers,	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18
Planers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Plasterers,	-	-	173	-	-	-	173	-	173
Plasterers' helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Plasterers' tenders,	-	2	84	-	-	-	86	-	86
Plumbers,	-	-	253	-	-	-	253	-	253
Plumbers' helpers,	-	60	132	-	-	-	192	-	192
Quarrymen,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Roofers (gravel and slate),	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Roofers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Roofers' helpers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	6	49	-	-	-	55	-	55
Sash makers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sawyers (builders' finish),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Sheet-metal workers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56

Building. — Table III— Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Sorters (brick),	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Stair builders,	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	53
Steam and gasfitters,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
Steamfitters,	-	-	221	-	-	-	221	-	221
Steamfitters' helpers,	-	13	153	-	-	-	166	-	166
Stone cutters,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Stucco workers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Teamsters,	-	1	106	-	-	-	107	-	107
Tile layers (mantels),	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Tile layers' helpers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Tinsmiths,	-	-	151	-	-	-	151	-	151
Tinsmiths' helpers,	-	5	20	-	-	-	25	-	25
Turners,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Whiteners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Whitewashers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Winders (telephones),	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
Window frame makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Wires (electrical),	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	24
Wires' helpers (electrical),	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
TOTALS,	-	157	7,671	-	1	2	7,828	3	7,831

Building. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices (carpenters),	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Apprentices (cornice makers),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Apprentices (electricians),	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Apprentices (painters),	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Apprentices (plumbers),	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Apprentices (steam and gasfitters),	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Apprentices (tinsmiths),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Bricklayers,	286	-	-	-	286	-	-	-
Bricklayers' helpers,	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Bricklayers' tenders,	82	-	-	-	82	-	-	-
Building laborers,	112	-	-	-	112	-	-	-
Cabinet makers,	*49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Carpenters,	1,143	-	-	-	1,143	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Cement workers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Concreters,	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-
Concreters' helpers,	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Cornice makers,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Cornice makers' helpers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Decorators,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Derrickmen,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Door, sash, and blind makers,	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Drainpipe layers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Electricians,	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-
Electricians' helpers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers,	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Engineers (holsting),	*39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Finishers,	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Floor layers,	23	-	2	-	21	-	2	-
Foremen (bricklayers),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (carpenters),	47	-	-	-	47	-	-	-
Foremen (masons),	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Building. — Table IV — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Foremen (painters),	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Foremen (plumbers),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Foremen (roofers),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Foremen (special),	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen (steamfitters),	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen, <i>n. s.</i> ,	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Gasfitters,	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
Gasfitters' helpers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Gas-fixture men,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
General helpers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Glaziers,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Hod carriers,	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Kalsomiers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Kettlemen,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Laborers,	909	-	-	-	909	-	-	-
Lathers,	134	-	-	-	29	-	105	-
Lumber handlers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Machinists,	*6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Masons,	121	-	-	-	121	-	-	-
Masons (brick),	274	-	-	-	274	-	-	-
Masons (stone),	243	-	-	-	243	-	-	-
Masons' helpers,	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-
Masons' helpers (stone),	39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Masons' tenders,	134	-	-	-	134	-	-	-
Masons' tenders (brick),	109	-	-	-	109	-	-	-
Masons' tenders (stone),	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Millmen,	*7	-	18	-	25	-	-	-
Molders,	2	-	17	-	19	-	-	-
Painters,	748	-	-	-	748	-	-	-
Paper hangers,	221	-	-	-	97	-	124	-
Paving cutters,	9	-	-	-	5	-	4	-
Pipe cutters,	10	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
Pipe fitters,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Pipe fitters' helpers,	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Planers,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Plasterers,	173	-	-	-	173	-	-	-
Plasterers' helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Plasterers' tenders,	86	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
Plumbers,	253	-	-	-	253	-	-	-
Plumbers' helpers,	192	-	-	-	192	-	-	-
Quarrymen,	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Roofers (gravel and slate),	221	-	-	-	221	-	-	-
Roofers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Roofers' helpers (gravel and slate),	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Roofers' helpers, <i>n. s.</i> ,	55	-	-	-	55	-	-	-
Sash makers,	*13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Sawyers (builders' finish),	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Sawyers (doors, sashes, and blinds),	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers,	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers' helpers,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Sorters (brick),	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Stair builders,	*53	-	-	-	53	-	-	-
Steam and gasfitters,	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Steam and gasfitters' helpers,	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Steamfitters,	219	-	2	-	221	-	-	-
Steamfitters' helpers,	166	-	-	-	166	-	-	-
Stone cutters,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Stucco workers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Teamsters,	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	-
Tile layers (mantels),	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Tile layers' helpers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Tinsmiths,	151	-	-	-	151	-	-	-
Tinsmiths' helpers,	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Turners,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Whiteneers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Whitewashers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Winders (telephones),	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Window frame makers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Wires (electrical),	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Wires' helpers (electrical),	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
TOTALS,	7,745	-	83	3	7,593	3	235	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Cotton Goods.

Cotton Goods.—Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "back boys" includes 22 males at \$4.14 a week; two at \$4.50; 55 at \$4.68; five at \$5.43; one at \$5.54; five at \$5.81; three at \$6.60; three at \$6.72; one at \$7.23; two at \$7.80, making a total of 99 with an average wage of \$4.87 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Back boys. *Males:* 22, \$4.14; 2, \$4.50; 55, \$4.68; 5, \$5.43; 1, \$5.54; 5, \$5.81; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$6.72; 1, \$7.23; 2, \$7.80; total, 99; average per week, \$4.87.

Back tenders. *Males:* 13, \$5.14; 4, \$6.86; 4, \$7.70; 13, \$9.11; 1, \$10.16; total, 35; average per week, \$7.25. *Females:* 19, \$3.30; 5, \$5.44; total, 24; average per week, \$3.75.

Balers. *Males:* 1, \$5.25; 2, \$10.16; 1, \$10.25; total, 4; average per week, \$8.96.

Band boys. *Males:* 1, \$3; 6, \$3.90; 1, \$4.20; 1, \$5.05; 1, \$7.50; total, 10; average per week, \$4.32.

Banders. *Males:* 1, \$5; 2, \$5.50; 5, \$7; 1, \$8; 1, \$9.90; total, 10; average per week, \$6.89. *Females:* 5, \$6.10; total, 5; average per week, \$6.10.

Beamers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$8.95; 7, \$11.25; 30, \$11.34; 1, \$12.50; 16, \$13.34; total, 58; average per week, \$11.09. *Females:* 7, \$2.10; total, 7; average per week, \$2.10.

Beamers, ballers, and winders. *Males:* 2, \$7.54; 27, \$12.27; total, 29; average per week, \$11.94. *Females:* 11, \$6.86; total, 11; average per week, \$6.86.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$12.10; 1, \$12.18; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$13.54; 1, \$13.92; 1, \$14; 1, \$15.87; 1, \$16.50; total, 11; average per week, \$13.47.

Blacksmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 4, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$8.80.

Bleachery operatives, n. s. *Males:* 23, \$6.99; 14, \$10; total, 37; average per week, \$8.13.

Robbin boys. *Males:* 2, \$3.60; 2, \$3.96; 3, \$4; 1, \$4.25; 3, \$4.83; 1, \$5; 4, \$5.80; 1, \$6.05; 3, \$6.19; 2, \$6.38, 69, \$6.71; 10, \$6.75; 12, \$7; total, 113; average per week, \$6.42. *Females:* 7, \$4; 1, \$6.10; total, 8; average per week, \$4.26.

Robbin winders. *Females:* 10, \$6; 22, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$9; total, 34; average per week, \$7.13.

Boilers-out. *Males:* 1, \$4.48; 2, \$8.55; total, 3; average per week, \$7.19.

Brushers. *Males:* 3, \$5; 1, \$6.50; total, 4; average per week, \$5.38.

Buffers. *Males:* 4, \$3; 1, \$4.80; total, 5; average per week, \$3.36.

Bundlers. *Males:* 1, \$9.25; 1, \$9.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.38.

Can boys. *Males:* 6, \$5.41; 2, \$5.80; 1,

\$5.90; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$6.54; total, 13; average per week, \$5.77.

Card grinders. *Males:* 1, \$7.59; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$8.80; 1, \$8.85; 8, \$9; 21, \$9.37; 11, \$9.49; 11, \$9.59; 4, \$9.94; 1, \$10; 8, \$10.03; 2, \$10.30; 23, \$10.34; 1, \$10.40; 1, \$10.59; 1, \$10.84; 2, \$10.89; 2, \$11.42; 3, \$11.55; 2, \$11.96; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.30; total, 108; average per week, \$9.93.

Card room operatives, n. s. *Males:* 8, \$4.74; 12, \$5.87; 42, \$5.99; 10, \$6.73; 32, \$8.09; 1, \$10; total, 105; average per week, \$6.63. *Females:* 136, \$5.99; 29, \$6.73; 2, \$7.50; 32, \$8.09; total, 199; average per week, \$6.45.

Card strippers. *Males:* 1, \$4.90; 13, \$5.70; 1, \$6.70; 26, \$6.73; 3, \$6.84; 20, \$6.97; 13, \$7.11; 56, \$7.19; 10, \$7.62; 8, \$7.92; 10, \$7.98; 6, \$8.67; 3, \$8.77; 1, \$8.80; 2, \$9.80; total, 173; average per week, \$7.18.

Card tenders. *Males:* 7, \$4.15; 5, \$5.83; 3, \$6; 2, \$6.60; 8, \$7.23; 7, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 2, \$8.20; total, 35; average per week, \$6.40.

Carpenters. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 18, \$11.11; 7, \$11.52; 12, \$12; 17, \$12.23; 7, \$12.47; 3, \$12.50; 6, \$12.90; 2, \$13.20; 15, \$13.50; 1, \$14.40; 1, \$14.55; 13, \$15; 1, \$15.50; 2, \$16.30; 3, \$18.33; total, 111; average per week, \$12.81.

Carpenters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.75.

Carriers (bobbins, etc.). *Males:* 4, \$4; 1, \$6; 2, \$6.60; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.90; total, 13; average per week, \$6.65.

Case makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 4; average per week, \$8.63.

Cleaners and sweepers. *Males:* 10, \$3; 1, \$3.30; 1, \$3.45; 1, \$3.60; 3, \$3.63; 3, \$3.85; 7, \$3.96; 6, \$4; 12, \$4.23; 15, \$4.32; 6, \$4.50; 1, \$5.88; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.45; total, 68; average per week, \$4.05. *Females:* 1, \$3.45; 4, \$3.60; 3, \$3.96; 1, \$5; 1, \$6; total, 10; average per week, \$4.07.

Cloth inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$7.08; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$7.91; 3, \$8.47; 3, \$8.50; 12, \$9.31; 1, \$10; total, 25; average per week, \$8.70. *Females:* 14, \$5.63; 19, \$5.72; 2, \$7.08; 5, \$7.25; 2, \$7.91; total, 42; average per week, \$6.04.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$5.12; 26, \$5.70; 2, \$6.86; 28, \$6.99; 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 16, \$7.70; 1, \$7.86; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.12; 1, \$9.07; 1, \$10.89; 1, \$11.22; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$14.52; total, 89; average per week, \$6.97.

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Continued.

Females: 40, \$5.70; 33, \$6.99; 2, \$7.50; total, 75; average per week, \$6.32.

Comber tenders. *Males:* 7, \$6.50; 2, \$9.06; total, 9; average per week, \$7.07. *Females:* 1, \$6; 25, \$6.50; 2, \$9.06; total, 28; average per week, \$6.67.

Compositors. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$14; total, 2; average per week, \$12.25.

Cotton handlers. *Males:* 3, \$7.13; 3, \$7.26; 1, \$7.40; 1, \$7.96; 3, \$8.32; 2, \$8.97; 1, \$10.21; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12.86; total, 16; average per week, \$8.44.

Cotton openers. *Males:* 1, \$5.94; 11, \$6.06; 2, \$6.53; 4, \$7.26; 1, \$7.32; 3, \$8.47; total, 22; average per week, \$6.70.

Cutters. *Males:* 2, \$6.60; 1, \$9; total, 3; average per week, \$7.40.

Designers. *Males:* 2, \$14.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$24; 5, \$24.04; total, 9; average per week, \$21.24.

Doffers. *Males:* 2, \$3.48; 6, \$3.99; 16, \$4; 8, \$4.20; 7, \$4.36; 71, \$4.50; 2, \$4.62; 40, \$5; 24, \$5.05; 11, \$5.14; 38, \$5.20; 62, \$5.27; 24, \$5.51; 4, \$5.83; 7, \$6; 3, \$6.20; 3, \$6.43; 1, \$6.53; 3, \$6.54; 19, \$6.55; 1, \$6.77; 1, \$6.80; 3, \$6.86; 3, \$6.93; 4, \$7; 67, \$7.26; 12, \$7.30; 11, \$7.40; 3, \$7.50; 3, \$7.73; 7, \$7.78; 4, \$7.80; 4, \$8.40; 1, \$9.77; 1, \$9.90; total, 476; average per week, \$5.67. *Females:* 11, \$3.50; 1, \$3.60; 1, \$3.70; 6, \$3.85; 47, \$4; 5, \$4.12; 4, \$4.20; 19, \$4.25; 2, \$4.29; 3, \$4.32; 13, \$4.36; 25, \$4.50; 12, \$4.72; 4, \$4.84; 4, \$5.06; 60, \$5.14; 39, \$5.20; 5, \$5.21; 5, \$5.44; 22, \$5.50; 25, \$5.51; 1, \$6.17; 19, \$6.55; 12, \$7.30; total, 345; average per week, \$4.94.

Dooblars. *Males:* 1, \$6.48; 4, \$6.80; 2, \$6.90; 1, \$7; 2, \$7.32; 2, \$7.59; total, 12; average per week, \$7.03.

Draughtsmen. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$23; total, 2; average per week, \$18.25.

Drawers. *Males:* 65, \$5.54; total, 65; average per week, \$5.54. *Females:* 17, \$5.90; total, 17; average per week, \$5.90.

Drawers-in. *Males:* 44, \$6.17; total, 44; average per week, \$6.17. *Females:* 18, \$5.10; 1, \$5.94; 27, \$6; 34, \$6.13; 25, \$6.18; 2, \$6.50; 25, \$7.02; 40, \$7.08; 14, \$8.97; 1, \$9.16; total, 187; average per week, \$6.57.

Drawing frame tenders. *Males:* 5, \$4.65; 5, \$5.81; 5, \$5.88; 5, \$6.14; 1, \$6.25; 3, \$6.53; 5, \$6.65; 4, \$7.26; total, 33; average per week, \$6.08. *Females:* 16, \$4.35; 10, \$5.20; 1, \$5.80; 5, \$6.81; 6, \$5.88; 2, \$6.14; 6, \$6.40; 9, \$6.86; 10, \$9.10; 1, \$10; 34, \$10.12; total, 100; average per week, \$7.49.

Dressers. *Males:* 5, \$9.92; 16, \$9.94; 11, \$10.14; 6, \$12.55; total, 38; average per week, \$10.41. *Females:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Dresser tenders. *Males:* 5, \$13.34; 31, \$13.50; 5, \$14; 3, \$14.55; 1, \$15; total, 45; average per week, \$13.64.

Dryers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 5, \$8.01; 1, \$8.30;

5, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$8.95.

Dyeworks operatives, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$7.25; 1, \$7.50; 3, \$7.51; 8, \$7.63; 21, \$7.69; 6, \$7.95; 2, \$8; 24, \$8.44; 1, \$8.57; 10, \$8.70; 18, \$8.79; 33, \$9.26; 18, \$10; 1, \$28.65; 1, \$30; total, 148; average per week, \$8.95.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$5.50; 19, \$5.94; 10, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 2, \$6.53; 1, \$7; 10, \$7.01; 3, \$7.26; 7, \$7.33; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.70; 1, \$7.80; 3, \$7.92; 2, \$7.94; 15, \$8.02; 2, \$8.71; 6, \$9; 1, \$9.19; 1, \$9.24; total, 88; average per week, \$7.14.

Electricians. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$17.68; total, 3; average per week, \$13.89.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$13; 2, \$14.14; 5, \$14.25; 4, \$14.63; 1, \$15.25; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.30; 5, \$16.60; 3, \$18; 2, \$20; 2, \$20.48; 1, \$21; 1, \$22.10; 1, \$23.50; 3, \$24; total, 33; average per week, \$17.43.

Engineers, assistant. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$13; 1, \$14.81; 1, \$15; 1, \$15.07; total, 9; average per week, \$11.26.

Fasteners. *Females:* 18, \$7; total, 18; average per week, \$7.

Filling boys. *Males:* 1, \$3.96; 3, \$4.42; 3, \$5.21; 7, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 5, \$7.13; 3, \$7.26; 8, \$7.67; 2, \$8.03; 1, \$8.12; 4, \$8.45; 2, \$8.70; 3, \$9.77; 3, \$9.90; total, 46; average per week, \$7.27.

Finishers. *Males:* 3, \$6.68; 2, \$7.31; 1, \$8; total, 6; average per week, \$7.11.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$9.50; 2, \$9.63; 2, \$9.80; 11, \$10.16; 2, \$10.58; 9, \$10.64; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.08; 1, \$11.11; 8, \$11.87; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.28; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$13; 1, \$13.04; 1, \$13.31; 1, \$13.38; 1, \$13.40; 1, \$13.65; 3, \$13.87; 8, \$14; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.13; 5, \$15.21; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$16.63; 1, \$19.40; total, 74; average per week, \$12.34.

Fly frame tenders. *Females:* 44, \$6.33; 57, \$6.78; 17, \$8.10; 11, \$8.54; 30, \$10; total, 159; average per week, \$7.53.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 4, \$6.27; 3, \$6.60; 1, \$6.67; 1, \$6.86; 2, \$6.96; 3, \$7; 1, \$7.02; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.56; 2, \$7.98; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.36; 1, \$8.47; 1, \$8.52; 1, \$8.70; 2, \$8.80; 2, \$9; 2, \$9.11; 2, \$9.25; 3, \$9.32; 10, \$9.47; 1, \$9.60; 4, \$9.98; 1, \$10.44; 9, \$13.55; total, 64; average per week, \$8.96. *Females:* 2, \$6.67; 1, \$6.86; 4, \$9.47; 6, \$10.89; total, 13; average per week, \$9.49.

Foremen. *Males:* 34, \$13.54; 1, \$23; total, 35; average per week, \$13.81. *Females:* 1, \$10; total, 1; average per week, \$10.

Frame cleaners and fixers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$9.15; total, 3; average per week, \$7.55.

Grinders. *Males:* 1, \$6.80; 6, \$9.31; total, 7; average per week, \$8.95.

Heddle boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.14; 1, \$6.72; total, 2; average per week, \$5.43.

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Continued.

Inspectors. *Males* : 1, \$6.89; 1, \$7.26; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 11, \$8.40; 1, \$8.80; 2, \$9.27; total, 19; average per week, \$8.30.
Females : 1, \$5.40; 13, \$6; 2, \$6.86; 46, \$7; 13, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.16; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.06; 2, \$9.27; 2, \$10.50; total, 87; average per week, \$7.17.

Intermediates. *Females* : 4, \$5.25; 3, \$6.50; 25, \$7.84; 8, \$8; 3, \$8.22; 9, \$8.30; 7, \$9; 18, \$9.80; 10, \$10; 8, \$10.50; total, 95; average per week, \$8.67.

Jack frame tenders. *Females* : 16, \$7.75; 3, \$8; 12, \$8.40; 18, \$9.15; total, 49; average per week, \$8.44.

Laborers. *Males* : 3, \$6; 2, \$6.60; 21, \$6.66; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.86; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.86; 22, \$8.98; 22, \$9; 2, \$9.07; 1, \$9.20; 7, \$9.76; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$10.65; total, 90; average per week, \$8.39.

Lappers and lapper tenders. *Males* : 1, \$5; 10, \$5.70; 1, \$6.30; 1, \$6.53; 1, \$6.98; 2, \$7; 1, \$7.20; 1, \$7.26; 1, \$8; 6, \$8.85; total, 25; average per week, \$6.85.
Females : 2, \$4.75; 9, \$5.40; 7, \$5.70; 2, \$6.30; total, 20; average per week, \$5.53.

Loom fixers. *Males* : 1, \$9.23; 34, \$10.65; 2, \$11; 30, \$11.46; 50, \$11.75; 27, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 65, \$12.04; 36, \$12.05; 15, \$12.53; 2, \$12.60; 1, \$13; 20, \$13.31; 4, \$13.48; 39, \$13.60; 2, \$13.75; 4, \$14.09; 3, \$14.25; 2, \$14.45; 6, \$14.73; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.25; 2, \$15.50; 1, \$15.71; total, 350; average per week, \$12.24.

Loom harness cleaners and makers. *Males* : 1, \$3; 6, \$3.60; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$5.50; 2, \$5.96; 1, \$7.08; 5, \$7.59; 1, \$9.28; total, 21; average per week, \$5.59.
Females : 4, \$3.64; 5, \$5.31; 2, \$5.96; 1, \$6.38; 1, \$7.08; total, 13; average per week, \$5.11.

Machinists. *Males* : 1, \$5; 1, \$6.96; 1, \$8; 1, \$9.06; 1, \$9.50; 25, \$9.63; 1, \$10; 6, \$10.20; 2, \$10.50; 15, \$10.63; 2, \$10.80; 3, \$11; 1, \$11.11; 1, \$11.45; 7, \$11.86; 10, \$12; 2, \$12.26; 32, \$12.70; 13, \$12.78; 4, \$13; 3, \$13.05; 3, \$13.20; 5, \$13.50; 1, \$13.72; 1, \$14.40; 21, \$15; 1, \$15.18; 1, \$16; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$16.70; 1, \$17.25; 6, \$17.69; 2, \$18; 1, \$19.80; 1, \$23.12; total, 183; average per week, \$12.56.

Machinists (apprentices). *Males* : 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$6.82; total, 4; average per week, \$5.98.

Machinists' helpers. *Males* : 3, \$4.50; 3, \$6; 6, \$7.50; 3, \$7.62; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$10.50; total, 24; average per week, \$7.60.

Mangle men. *Males* : 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8.25; 1, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$8.25.

Master mechanics. *Males* : 1, \$28.80; 1, \$28.84; 1, \$36; total, 3; average per week, \$31.21.

Nappers. *Males* : 64, \$9.70; 32, \$9.92; 2, \$10.21; 18, \$10.24; total, 116; average per week, \$9.85.

Oilers. *Males* : 1, \$3.90; 2, \$3.99; 2, \$4.20; 3, \$5; 2, \$5.50; 6, \$5.70; 2, \$5.80; 6, \$5.88; 8, \$6; 2, \$6.05; 1, \$6.53; 8, \$6.60; 9, \$6.67; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$6.78; 1, \$6.96; 1, \$7.20; 4, \$7.26; 1, \$7.27; 1, \$7.31; 25, \$7.34; 6, \$7.50; 1, \$7.54; 8, \$7.58; 1, \$7.92; 1, \$7.94; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.03; 1, \$8.31; 2, \$8.44; 1, \$10.50; 4, \$12.61; total, 115; average per week, \$6.96.

Operatives, n.s. *Males* : 159, \$6.39; 60, \$8.55; total, 219; average per week, \$6.98.
Females : 7, \$5.12; 91, \$6.39; 35, \$8.55; total, 133; average per week, \$6.89.

Overseers. *Males* : 1, \$7.50; 3, \$15; 2, \$16; 2, \$16.50; 7, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 2, \$20; 11, \$21; 1, \$21.42; 9, \$21.50; 1, \$21.60; 2, \$22; 1, \$22.50; 2, \$23; 12, \$24; 1, \$24.40; 10, \$24.90; 2, \$25; 27, \$25.39; 20, \$26; 1, \$27; 14, \$27.61; 10, \$27.93; 8, \$30; 1, \$38.45; total, 152; average per week, \$24.28.

Packers and shippers. *Males* : 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$7.79; 1, \$8.10; 3, \$8.28; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$8.50; 7, \$8.52; 25, \$8.86; 5, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 2, \$16.50; total, 65; average per week, \$9.01.
Females : 20, \$6; 8, \$7.20; 3, \$8.40; total, 31; average per week, \$6.54.

Painters. *Males* : 1, \$4.10; 2, \$4.80; 1, \$6; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.64; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11.11; 7, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$12.85; 1, \$13.20; 1, \$14.52; 2, \$16.50; total, 24; average per week, \$10.87.

Paper box makers. *Males* : 1, \$3; 1, \$4.80; 1, \$5.10; 2, \$6.60; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 10; average per week, \$7.59.
Females : 42, \$7.50; total, 42; average per week, \$7.50.

Pattern makers. *Males* : 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 2; average per week, \$15.75.
Females : 1, \$6.38; total, 1; average per week, \$6.38.

Pickers. *Males* : 20, \$6.34; 2, \$6.50; 12, \$6.69; 36, \$6.86; 3, \$6.98; 2, \$7; 16, \$7.11; 1, \$7.26; 16, \$7.27; 8, \$7.49; 58, \$7.54; 28, \$7.60; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 7, \$8.56; 1, \$8.82; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.67; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10.89; total, 217; average per week, \$7.29.

Piecers. *Males* : 36, \$5.25; 10, \$7.80; total, 46; average per week, \$5.80.

Pipers. *Males* : 1, \$9.60; 2, \$12.25; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$13.52; 1, \$13.60; 3, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 12; average per week, \$13.61.

Pipers' helpers. *Males* : 2, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$10.50.

Quillers. *Males* : 1, \$5; 4, \$5.40; 1, \$8; 1, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$6.44.
Females : 4, \$4.72; 10, \$6.15; 11, \$6.31; 2, \$10.50; total, 27; average per week, \$6.33.

Railway hands. *Males* : 23, \$4.61; 4, \$4.78; 4, \$5; 13, \$5.21; 4, \$7.62; total, 48; average per week, \$5.07.

Reelers. *Males* : 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.
Females : 1, \$5.40; 4,

Cotton Goods. — Table I— Continued.

\$7; 1, \$7.25; 20, \$7.47; 11, \$7.80; 4, \$7.93; 1, \$8.40; 10, \$8.60; 8, \$9; total, 60; average per week, \$7.90.

Roll coverers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 1, \$9; 6, \$9.36; 1, \$13; 2, \$15; 1, \$19; total, 12; average per week, \$11.18.

Roving boys. *Males:* 33, \$3.75; 5, \$3.95; 7, \$4.50; 1, \$4.55; 1, \$4.73; 10, \$5.45; 9, \$5.50; 2, \$5.70; 2, \$5.84; 1, \$5.87; 1, \$6.17; 1, \$6.53; 3, \$6.68; 5, \$6.80; 3, \$6.93; 2, \$6.95; 1, \$7.08; 3, \$7.26; 1, \$8; 2, \$9.27; total, 93; average per week, \$5.10.

Roving carriers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 2, \$5.80; 3, \$6; 2, \$6.45; 2, \$6.80; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$7.60; 1, \$9; total, 14; average per week, \$6.44.

Roving strippers. *Males:* 32, \$6.78; total, 32; average per week, \$6.78.

Roving tenders. *Females:* 3, \$5; 4, \$7.50; 10, \$8.50; 7, \$8.60; total, 24; average per week, \$7.93.

Scrubbers. *Males:* 2, \$3.36; 1, \$5; 2, \$5.04; 1, \$5.08; 5, \$5.21; 1, \$5.80; 5, \$6; 1, \$6.40; 2, \$6.53; 1, \$6.54; 1, \$6.65; 1, \$6.68; 1, \$7.20; 3, \$7.26; total, 27; average per week, \$5.82. *Females:* 1, \$2.58; 5, \$3; 1, \$3.60; 1, \$4.84; 2, \$5.10; 14, \$5.14; 5, \$5.99; 1, \$6; 6, \$6.30; 1, \$7; total, 37; average per week, \$5.11.

Second hands. *Males:* 2, \$7.10; 1, \$8.58; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.49; 1, \$11.71; 3, \$11.76; 4, \$12; 1, \$12.10; 8, \$12.26; 1, \$12.67; 1, \$12.96; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.10; 3, \$13.20; 1, \$13.31; 15, \$13.50; 1, \$13.60; 1, \$13.86; 1, \$14; 1, \$14.09; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$14.12; 1, \$14.30; 34, \$14.34; 1, \$14.40; 17, \$14.51; 4, \$14.52; 9, \$15; 1, \$15.11; 1, \$15.82; 1, \$16.05; 4, \$16.50; 6, \$18; 1, \$19; 1, \$21; total, 137; average per week, \$13.97.

Section hands. *Males:* 4, \$6; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$7.62; 1, \$7.79; 2, \$8; 1, \$8.70; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.15; 1, \$9.28; 19, \$9.41; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$9.77; 4, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 15, \$11; 3, \$11.13; 1, \$11.40; 1, \$11.60; 2, \$11.75; 1, \$11.85; 8, \$12; 1, \$12.67; 1, \$13; 3, \$13.31; 1, \$14.60; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18.30; total, 87; average per week, \$10.40. *Females:* 1, \$9.86; 1, \$11; total, 2; average per week, \$10.43.

Sizers. *Males:* 2, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.12; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$13.50; total, 9; average per week, \$8.57.

Slashers. *Males:* 8, \$8.82; 16, \$11; 7, \$11.10; 8, \$11.54; total, 39; average per week, \$10.68.

Slasher tenders. *Males:* 10, \$10; 7, \$11.02; 5, \$11.76; 3, \$11.99; 2, \$13.36; 3, \$13.51; total, 30; average per week, \$11.31.

Slasher tenders' helpers. *Males:* 4, \$6.80; 1, \$7.34; total, 5; average per week, \$6.91.

Slubbers. *Males:* 13, \$5.69; 5, \$5.70; 6, \$9.12; 2, \$10.18; 11, \$10.27; 9, \$11.01;

total, 46; average per week, \$8.47. *Females:* 38, \$5.60; 7, \$7.48; total, 45; average per week, \$5.89.

Slubber tenders. *Males:* 1, \$8.80; 1, \$10.71; 1, \$10.81; 3, \$11; 2, \$11.45; 3, \$12.10; 1, \$13.20; 1, \$14; total, 13; average per week, \$11.52. *Females:* 1, \$5.94; 3, \$7.40; 5, \$7.70; 4, \$7.74; 2, \$8.20; 3, \$8.80; 4, \$9; 1, \$9.49; 3, \$9.85; 1, \$10.90; total, 27; average per week, \$8.38.

Speeders. *Males:* 5, \$7.96; total, 5; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 66, \$5.50; 34, \$6.84; 36, \$6.98; 25, \$7.57; 34, \$7.73; 50, \$7.96; total, 245; average per week, \$6.93.

Speeder tenders. *Females:* 10, \$3.80; 16, \$4; 1, \$6; 15, \$8; 2, \$8.25; 1, \$10.35; 1, \$11.20; 1, \$11.50; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12.30; 3, \$12.74; total, 52; average per week, \$6.54.

Spinners (filling). *Males:* 2, \$7.86; 1, \$8.16; 3, \$9.19; 1, \$9.54; total, 7; average per week, \$8.71. *Females:* 1, \$6.90; 1, \$8.16; 3, \$9.19; 2, \$9.54; total, 7; average per week, \$8.82.

Spinners (frame). *Males:* 47, \$5.80; 17, \$6.75; 1, \$7.10; total, 65; average per week, \$6.07. *Females:* 12, \$6; 27, \$6.20; 85, \$6.82; 16, \$8; total, 140; average per week, \$6.77.

Spinners (mule). *Males:* 39, \$4.90; 24, \$7.44; 12, \$9.30; 23, \$10.16; 1, \$12.11; 36, \$12.60; 41, \$13.60; 34, \$13.73; 12, \$18.50; 20, \$20.50; total, 242; average per week, \$11.72. *Females:* 24, \$7.20; 42, \$14; total, 66; average per week, \$11.53.

Spinners (ring). *Males:* 182, \$6.58; 2, \$7.62; 1, \$14; total, 185; average per week, \$6.63. *Females:* 85, \$4.67; 175, \$5.02; 104, \$5.80; 168, \$5.98; 212, \$6.67; 19, \$7.65; total, 763; average per week, \$5.82.

Spinners (warp). *Males:* 1, \$7.53; 3, \$7.93; 1, \$8.26; 2, \$8.86; total, 7; average per week, \$8.19. *Females:* 2, \$3.63; 1, \$4.35; 1, \$5.80; 2, \$6.90; 5, \$7.93; 3, \$8.86; total, 14; average per week, \$6.96.

Spinners, n.s. *Males:* 4, \$3.93; 1, \$4.74; 8, \$5.67; 3, \$6; 15, \$6.50; 23, \$10.84; 14, \$13; 20, \$13.80; total, 88; average per week, \$10.10. *Females:* 2, \$4.50; 198, \$4.73; 1, \$5.30; 6, \$5.60; 1, \$5.70; 94, \$5.71; 123, \$6; 1, \$6.10; 10, \$6.19; 13, \$6.30; 3, \$6.40; 50, \$6.49; 12, \$6.52; 7, \$6.60; 2, \$6.85; 1, \$6.90; 7, \$6.95; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.30; 16, \$7.50; 60, \$7.60; 8, \$7.74; 7, \$7.90; 2, \$7.99; 8, \$8; 19, \$8.16; 4, \$8.22; 1, \$8.94; 2, \$9; 5, \$9.12; total, 665; average per week, \$6.02.

Spoolers. *Males:* 5, \$8.48; total, 5; average per week, \$8.48. *Females:* 79, \$4.56; 52, \$4.97; 1, \$5.25; 15, \$5.50; 1, \$5.55; 33, \$5.69; 61, \$5.70; 2, \$5.75; 16, \$5.92; 103, \$6; 1, \$6.05; 21, \$6.10; 3, \$6.30; 1, \$6.40; 25, \$6.50; 1, \$6.70; 25, \$6.75; 77, \$6.80; 70, \$6.87; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.10; 68, \$7.23; 1, \$7.35;

Cotton Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

39, \$7.50; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$8.15; 1, \$8.40; 24, \$8.65; total, 725; average per week, \$6.23.

Spreaders. *Males:* 3, \$5.70; 1, \$6; 4, \$7.26; 2, \$7.32; 2, \$7.62; total, 12; average per week, \$6.84.

Stampers. *Males:* 1, \$5.90; 1, \$6; 1, \$6.86; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.48. *Females:* 6, \$6.86; 1, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$7.17.

Starchers. *Males:* 1, \$6.26; 4, \$7.88, 1, \$11; total, 6; average per week, \$8.13.

Teamsters. *Males:* 2, \$7.26; 1, \$7.50; 4, \$8; 3, \$8.10; 1, \$8.28; 9, \$9; 1, \$9.20; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.86; 6, \$11.12; 2, \$11.76; 2, \$12; 1, \$16; total, 35; average per week, \$9.67.

Third hands. *Males:* 1, \$6.50; 2, \$7.26; 1, \$7.34; 1, \$7.40; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$7.59; 2, \$7.92; 4, \$8.16; 2, \$8.22; 1, \$8.25; 3, \$8.47; 1, \$8.71; 2, \$8.86; 4, \$9; 2, \$9.07; 3, \$9.24; 1, \$9.68; 3, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.10; 1, \$10.23; 1, \$10.55; 1, \$10.85; 1, \$10.89; 1, \$11; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$13.13; total, 46; average per week, \$8.93.

Ticketers. *Males:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9. *Females:* 7, \$3.60; 29, \$6; 3, \$6.60; 12, \$7; 12, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 64; average per week, \$6.28.

Timekeepers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 3, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 1, \$9; 2, \$12; total, 8; average per week, \$8.79. *Females:* 1, \$9; total, 1; average per week, \$9.

Trimmers. *Females:* 2, \$5.40; 12, \$6.60; 4, \$6.75; 12, \$6.86; 4, \$6.96; 5, \$7; 7, \$7.26; 2, \$7.53; total, 48; average per week, \$6.83.

Twisters. *Males:* 2, \$6.60; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$9.40; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 2, \$12.15; total, 10; average per week, \$9.78. *Females:* 1, \$3.50; 1, \$4.40; 13, \$4.50; 7, \$5; 10, \$5.10; 1, \$5.50; 35, \$5.75; 1, \$6.09; 36, \$6.30; 7, \$6.40; 22, \$6.59; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$7.40; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 1, \$8.50; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$10.24; total, 147; average per week, \$6.

Warpers. *Males:* 3, \$5.60; 9, \$7.51; 2, \$7.69; 2, \$8.27; 2, \$11.04; total, 18; average per week, \$7.69. *Females:* 4, \$5.28; 1, \$6; 15, \$6.12; 10, \$6.37; 5, \$6.40; 1, \$7; 11, \$7.02; 1, \$7.25; 11, \$7.50; 12, \$7.52; 25, \$7.54; 13, \$7.63; 9, \$7.87; 4, \$8; 11, \$8.02; 1, \$8.23; 1, \$9.28; 2, \$9.76; 3, \$10; 6, \$10.25; 3, \$10.60; 1, \$11.25; total, 150; average per week, \$7.53.

Waste-house hands. *Males:* 3, \$4.20; 1, \$4.75; 1, \$5; 2, \$5.65; 4, \$5.70; 3, \$6; 2,

\$6.30; 5, \$7.26; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$7.56; 2, \$7.75; 1, \$7.80; 3, \$7.87; 2, \$7.90; 3, \$8.08; 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9; total, 38; average per week, \$6.81.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$8.50; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$8.97; 1, \$9.68; 1, \$10.90; 2, \$10.93; 6, \$11; 1, \$11.01; 1, \$11.19; 3, \$11.23; 1, \$11.34; 1, \$11.40; 4, \$11.52; 6, \$11.58; 3, \$11.86; 2, \$11.90; 1, \$12.04; 9, \$12.25; 1, \$12.30; 1, \$13.20; total, 49; average per week, \$11.26.

Weavers. *Males:* 30, \$6; 88, \$6.50; 2, \$6.60; 3, \$6.62; 6, \$6.93; 110, \$7.31; 187, \$7.44; 97, \$7.47; 9, \$7.80; 184, \$8.21; 10, \$8.25; 27, \$8.82; 44, \$9.28; 63, \$9.50; 2, \$9.51; 159, \$9.60; 300, \$9.70; 104, \$9.71; 2, \$9.72; 5, \$9.75; 14, \$9.88; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 14, \$10.31; 85, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 1,549; average per week, \$8.68. *Females:* 10, \$6; 280, \$6.10; 15, \$6.25; 472, \$6.93; 15, \$7.20; 52, \$7.30; 331, \$7.31; 560, \$7.44; 292, \$7.47; 542, \$7.49; 20, \$8.10; 158, \$8.20; 158, \$8.26; 8, \$8.35; 3, \$8.52; 231, \$8.74; 87, \$9; 146, \$9.28; 4, \$9.50; 263, \$9.70; 312, \$9.80; total, 3,959; average per week, \$7.86.

Web drawers. *Females:* 15, \$4.50; 35, \$5.75; 16, \$6.80; 14, \$8.32; 1, \$9.77; 13, \$10.15; 7, \$10.20; total, 101; average per week, \$7.

Winder fixers. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.30; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$12; 20, \$13.50; total, 27; average per week, \$12.47.

Winders. *Males:* 2, \$5.19; 1, \$6.50; total, 3; average per week, \$5.57. *Females:* 31, \$4.50; 2, \$5.10; 30, \$5.21; 50, \$5.39; 1, \$5.75; 6, \$5.89; 24, \$6; 10, \$6.30; 56, \$6.77; 27, \$7.50; 15, \$8.40; 4, \$8.50; 175, \$8.75; 8, \$9; 2, \$9.89; 1, \$10; 111, \$11.50; total, 553; average per week, \$8.09.

Yard men. *Males:* 1, \$5.21; 8, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$6.73; 1, \$7.20; 9, \$7.26; 19, \$7.50; 7, \$8.06; 6, \$8.10; 1, \$8.25; 1, \$8.38; 3, \$8.47; 1, \$8.62; 7, \$9; 1, \$9.60; 1, \$9.62; 3, \$10; 1, \$10.80; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 77; average per week, \$8.07.

Yarn boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 2, \$5; 4, \$5.15; 1, \$5.50; 3, \$5.60; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.93; 9, \$7; 4, \$7.50; 2, \$8; total, 29; average per week, \$6.39.

Yarn room hands. *Males:* 1, \$4; 1, \$5.81; 2, \$6; 1, \$6.40; 70, \$6.68; 2, \$6.80; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$9.40; 2, \$10; total, 88; average per week, \$6.93. *Females:* 53, \$5.63; 2, \$6.42; total, 55; average per week, \$5.66.

Cotton Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Back boys,	-	-	\$4.87	-	\$4.87	-	56.67
Back tenders,	-	-	7.25	\$3.75	7.25	\$3.75	58.66
Balers,	-	-	8.96	-	8.96	-	58.00
Band boys,	-	-	4.32	-	4.32	-	48.50
Banders,	-	-	6.89	6.10	6.89	6.10	57.73
Beamers,	-	-	11.69	2.10	11.69	2.10	53.66
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	-	-	11.94	6.86	11.94	6.86	58.00
Blacksmiths,	-	-	13.47	-	13.47	-	58.64
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	8.80	-	8.80	-	58.40
Bleachery operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	8.13	-	8.13	-	58.38
Bobbin boys,	-	-	6.42	4.26	6.42	4.26	58.00
Bobbin winders,	-	-	-	7.13	-	7.13	58.00
Boilers-out,	-	-	7.19	-	7.19	-	58.00
Brushers,	-	-	5.38	-	5.38	-	58.00
Buffers,	-	-	3.36	-	3.36	-	58.00
Bundlers,	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	58.00
Can boys,	-	-	5.77	-	5.77	-	58.62
Card grinders,	-	-	9.93	-	9.93	-	57.75
Card room operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	6.63	6.45	6.63	6.45	55.42
Card strippers,	-	-	7.18	-	7.18	-	57.46
Card tenders,	-	-	6.40	-	6.40	-	58.14
Carpenters,	-	-	12.81	-	12.81	-	59.60
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	9.75	-	9.75	-	59.00
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	-	-	6.65	-	6.65	-	58.69
Case makers,	-	-	8.63	-	8.63	-	58.75
Cleaners and sweepers,	-	-	4.05	4.07	4.05	4.07	56.53
Cloth inspectors,	-	-	8.70	6.04	8.70	6.04	56.13
Cloth room employees,	-	-	6.97	6.32	6.97	6.32	54.90
Comber tenders,	-	-	7.07	6.67	7.07	6.67	58.19
Compositors,	-	-	12.25	-	12.25	-	59.00
Cotton handlers,	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	58.00
Cotton openers,	-	-	6.70	-	6.70	-	56.50
Cutters,	-	-	7.40	-	7.40	-	58.00
Designers,	-	-	21.24	-	21.24	-	54.11
Doffers,	-	-	5.67	4.94	5.67	4.94	56.96
Doublers,	-	-	7.03	-	7.03	-	58.00
Draughtsmen,	-	-	18.25	-	18.25	-	58.50
Drawers,	-	-	5.54	5.90	5.54	5.90	58.00
Drawers-in,	-	-	6.17	6.57	6.17	6.57	57.11
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	6.08	7.49	6.08	7.49	57.52
Dressers,	-	-	10.41	9.00	10.41	9.00	57.90
Dresser tenders,	-	-	13.64	-	13.64	-	58.82
Dryers,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	58.46
Dyeworks operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	57.57
Elevator tenders,	-	-	7.14	-	7.14	-	56.33
Electricians,	-	-	13.89	-	13.89	-	62.00
Engineers,	-	-	17.43	-	17.43	-	61.33
Engineers, assistant	-	-	11.26	-	11.26	-	60.00
Fasteners,	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	58.00
Filling boys,	-	-	7.27	-	7.27	-	58.00
Finishers,	-	-	7.11	-	7.11	-	58.33
Firemen,	-	-	12.34	-	12.34	-	67.42
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	57.17
Folders,	-	-	8.96	9.49	8.96	9.49	58.03
Foremen,	-	-	13.81	10.00	13.81	10.00	58.03
Frame cleaners and fixers,	-	-	7.55	-	7.55	-	59.00
Grinders,	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	-	59.86
Heddle boys,	-	-	5.43	-	5.43	-	58.00
Inspectors,	-	-	8.30	7.17	8.30	7.17	58.10
Intermediates,	-	-	-	8.67	-	8.67	58.00
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	58.00
Laborers,	-	-	8.39	-	8.39	-	62.52
Lappers and lapper tenders,	-	-	6.85	5.53	6.85	5.53	58.09
Loom fixers,	-	-	12.24	-	12.24	-	56.67
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	-	-	5.59	5.11	5.59	5.11	57.71
Machinists,	-	-	12.56	-	12.56	-	58.81
Machinists (apprentices),	-	-	5.98	-	5.98	-	58.00
Machinists' helpers,	-	-	7.60	-	7.60	-	58.54
Mangle men,	-	-	8.25	-	8.25	-	58.00
Master mechanics,	-	-	31.21	-	31.21	-	58.00
Nappers,	-	-	9.85	-	9.85	-	60.17

Cotton Goods.—Table II—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Oilers,	-	-	\$6.96	-	\$6.96	-	58.83
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	6.98	\$6.89	6.98	\$6.89	54.79
Overseers,	-	-	24.28	-	24.28	-	58.64
Packers and shippers,	-	-	9.01	6.54	9.01	6.54	58.23
Painters,	-	-	10.87	-	10.87	-	58.58
Paper box makers,	-	-	7.59	7.50	7.59	7.50	53.52
Pattern makers,	-	-	15.75	6.38	15.75	6.38	58.67
Pickers,	-	-	7.29	-	7.29	-	57.42
Piecers,	-	-	5.80	-	5.80	-	58.00
Pipers,	-	-	13.61	-	13.61	-	63.42
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	10.50	-	10.50	-	59.00
Quillers,	-	-	6.44	6.33	6.44	6.33	58.00
Railway hands,	-	-	5.07	-	5.07	-	54.65
Reelers,	-	-	7.50	7.90	7.50	7.90	57.03
Roll coverers,	-	-	11.18	-	11.18	-	58.25
Roving boys,	-	-	5.10	-	5.10	-	57.54
Roving carriers,	-	-	6.44	-	6.44	-	57.93
Roving strippers,	-	-	6.78	-	6.78	-	58.00
Roving tenders,	-	-	-	7.93	-	7.93	58.00
Scrubbers,	-	-	5.82	5.11	5.82	5.11	52.59
Second hands,	-	-	13.97	-	13.97	-	59.60
Section hands,	-	-	10.40	10.43	10.40	10.43	58.81
Sizers,	-	-	8.57	-	8.57	-	58.67
Slashers,	-	-	10.68	-	10.68	-	56.36
Slasher tenders,	-	-	11.31	-	11.31	-	58.00
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	6.91	-	6.91	-	58.00
Slubbers,	-	-	8.47	5.89	8.47	5.89	56.58
Slubber tenders,	-	-	11.52	8.38	11.52	8.38	58.00
Speeders,	-	-	7.96	6.93	7.96	6.93	56.95
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	6.54	-	6.54	58.00
Spinners (filling),	-	-	8.71	8.82	8.71	8.82	58.00
Spinners (frame),	-	-	6.07	6.77	6.07	6.77	56.60
Spinners (mule),	-	-	11.72	11.53	11.72	11.53	56.04
Spinners (ring),	-	-	6.63	5.82	6.63	5.82	55.63
Spinners (warp),	-	-	8.19	6.96	8.19	6.96	58.00
Spinners, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	10.10	6.02	10.10	6.02	54.44
Spoolers,	-	-	8.48	6.23	8.48	6.23	56.73
Spreaders,	-	-	6.84	-	6.84	-	58.00
Stampers,	-	-	7.48	7.17	7.48	7.17	58.23
Starchers,	-	-	8.13	-	8.13	-	66.00
Teamsters,	-	-	9.67	-	9.67	-	61.97
Third hands,	-	-	8.93	-	8.93	-	58.11
Ticketers,	-	-	9.00	6.28	9.00	6.28	58.00
Timekeepers,	-	-	8.79	9.00	8.79	9.00	58.67
Trimmers,	-	-	-	6.83	-	6.83	58.00
Twisters,	-	-	9.78	6.00	9.78	6.00	57.48
Warpers,	-	-	7.69	7.53	7.69	7.53	57.09
Waste-house hands,	-	-	6.81	-	6.81	-	57.79
Watchmen,	-	-	11.26	-	11.26	-	78.18
Weavers,	-	-	8.68	7.86	8.68	7.86	56.87
Web drawers,	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	58.00
Winder fixers,	-	-	12.47	-	12.47	-	59.00
Winders,	-	-	5.57	8.09	5.57	8.09	57.36
Yard men,	-	-	8.07	-	8.07	-	58.30
Yarn boys,	-	-	6.39	-	6.39	-	56.66
Yarn room hands,	-	-	6.93	5.66	6.93	5.66	56.97

Cotton Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Back boys,	-	90	9	-	-	-	99	-	99
Back tenders,	-	13	22	-	24	-	35	24	59
Balers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Band boys,	1	8	1	-	-	-	10	-	10
Banders,	-	3	7	-	-	5	10	5	15
Beamers,	-	-	58	-	-	7	58	7	65
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	-	-	29	-	-	11	29	11	40
Blacksmiths,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bleachery operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	37
Bobbin boys,	-	112	1	-	7	1	113	8	121
Bobbin winders,	-	-	-	-	11	23	-	34	34
Boilers out,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Brushers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Buffers,	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bundlers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Can boys,	-	7	6	-	-	-	13	-	13
Card grinders,	-	-	108	-	-	-	108	-	108
Card room operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	105	-	-	199	105	199	304
Card strippers,	-	1	172	-	-	-	173	-	173
Card tenders,	-	7	28	-	-	-	35	-	35
Carpenters,	-	-	111	-	-	-	111	-	111
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	-	4	9	-	-	-	13	-	13
Case makers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Cleaners and sweepers,	-	64	4	-	9	1	68	10	78
Cloth inspectors,	-	-	25	-	19	23	25	42	67
Cloth room employees,	-	27	62	-	40	35	89	75	164
Comber tenders,	-	-	9	-	3	25	9	28	37
Compositors,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cotton handlers,	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16
Cotton openers,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Designers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Doffers,	79	174	223	11	252	82	476	345	821
Doublers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Draughtsmen,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Drawers,	-	-	65	-	-	17	65	17	82
Drawers-in,	-	-	44	-	7	180	44	187	231
Drawing frame tenders,	-	5	28	-	10	90	33	100	133
Dressers,	-	-	38	-	-	1	38	1	39
Dresser tenders,	-	-	45	-	-	-	45	-	45
Dryers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Dyeworks operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	148	-	-	-	148	-	148
Elevator tenders,	-	22	66	-	-	-	88	-	88
Electricians,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Engineers,	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	-	33
Engineers, assistant,	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Fasteners,	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	18	18
Filling boys,	-	9	37	-	-	-	46	-	46
Finishers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Firemen,	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	-	74
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	159	159
Folders,	-	1	63	-	-	13	64	13	77
Foremen,	-	-	35	-	-	1	35	1	36
Frame cleaners and fixers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Grinders,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Heddle boys,	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Inspectors,	-	-	19	-	4	83	19	87	106
Intermediates,	-	-	-	-	4	91	-	95	95
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49	49
Laborers,	-	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	90
Lappers and lapper tenders,	-	1	24	-	13	7	25	20	45
Loom fixers,	-	-	350	-	-	-	350	-	350
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	-	8	13	-	9	4	21	13	34
Machinists,	-	1	182	-	-	-	183	-	183
Machinists (apprentices),	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Machinists' helpers,	-	3	21	-	-	-	24	-	24
Mangle men,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Master mechanics,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Nappers,	-	-	116	-	-	-	116	-	116

Cotton Goods.—Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Oilers,	-	15	100	-	-	-	115	-	115
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	219	-	-	133	219	133	352
Overseers,	-	-	152	-	-	-	152	-	152
Packers and shippers,	-	1	64	-	8	23	65	31	96
Painters,	-	3	21	-	-	-	24	-	24
Paper box makers,	-	3	7	-	12	30	10	42	52
Pattern makers,	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	3
Pickers,	-	-	217	-	-	-	217	-	217
Plecers,	36	10	-	-	-	-	46	-	46
Pipers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Quillers,	-	5	2	-	-	27	7	27	34
Railway hands,	44	4	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
Reelers,	-	-	1	1	59	-	1	60	61
Roll coverers,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Roving boys,	8	45	40	-	-	-	93	-	93
Roving carriers,	-	6	8	-	-	-	14	-	14
Roving strippers,	-	32	-	-	-	-	32	-	32
Roving tenders,	-	-	-	3	21	-	-	24	24
Scrubbers,	-	7	20	-	37	-	27	37	64
Second hands,	-	-	137	-	-	-	137	-	137
Section hands,	-	-	87	-	2	-	87	2	89
Sizers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Slashers,	-	-	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Slasher tenders,	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	30
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Slubbers,	-	13	33	8	37	46	45	91	136
Slubber tenders,	-	-	13	-	27	13	27	40	67
Speeders,	-	-	5	-	12	233	5	245	250
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	52	52
Spinners (filling),	-	-	7	-	-	7	7	7	14
Spinners (frame),	-	-	65	-	18	122	65	140	205
Spinners (mule),	-	-	242	-	-	66	242	66	308
Spinners (ring),	-	-	185	-	431	332	185	763	948
Spinners (warp),	-	-	7	-	3	11	7	14	21
Spinners, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	16	72	-	214	451	88	665	753
Spoolers,	-	-	5	-	155	570	5	725	730
Spreaders,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Stampers,	1	5	-	-	7	6	6	7	13
Starchers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Teamsters,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Third hands,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Ticketers,	-	-	1	30	34	1	64	65	129
Timekeepers,	-	-	8	-	-	1	8	1	9
Trimmers,	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	48
Twisters,	-	-	10	31	116	10	147	157	304
Warpers,	-	-	18	-	-	150	18	150	168
Waste-house hands,	-	8	30	-	-	-	38	-	38
Watchmen,	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Weavers,	26	1,523	-	113	3,846	1,549	3,959	5,508	9,467
Web drawers,	-	-	-	-	25	76	-	101	101
Winder fixers,	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	27
Winders,	-	2	1	-	128	425	3	553	556
Yard men,	-	-	77	-	-	-	77	-	77
Yarn boys,	-	8	21	-	-	-	29	-	29
Yarn room hands,	-	2	86	-	55	-	83	55	143
TOTALS,	83	848	6,453	11	1,689	8,039	7,359	9,739	17,128

Cotton Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Back boys,	55	-	44	-	99	-	-	-
Back tenders,	-	-	35	24	35	24	-	-
Balers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Band boys,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Banders,	6	5	4	-	10	5	-	-
Beamers,	-	-	58	7	6	-	52	7
Beamers, ballers, and winders,	2	-	27	11	2	-	27	11
Blacksmiths,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Blacksmiths' helpers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bleachery operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	37	-	37	-	-	-
Bobbin boys,	113	8	-	-	113	8	-	-
Bobbin winders,	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
Boilers-out,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Brushers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Buffers,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Bundlers,	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Can boys,	9	-	4	-	13	-	-	-
Card grinders,	-	-	108	-	108	-	-	-
Card room operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*50	*136	55	63	105	197	-	2
Card strippers,	2	-	171	-	173	-	-	-
Card tenders,	-	-	35	-	35	-	-	-
Carpenters,	*111	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carriers (bobbins, etc.),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Case makers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Cleaners and sweepers,	68	10	-	-	68	10	-	-
Cloth inspectors,	11	26	14	16	25	42	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*88	*35	1	40	87	73	2	2
Comber tenders,	-	-	9	28	9	28	-	-
Compositors,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cotton handlers,	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Cotton openers,	18	-	4	-	22	-	-	-
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Designers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Doffers,	171	136	305	209	476	345	-	-
Doublers,	1	-	11	-	12	-	-	-
Draughtsmen,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Drawers,	65	-	-	17	-	17	65	-
Drawers-in,	44	167	-	20	-	21	44	166
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	33	100	33	56	-	44
Dressers,	-	-	38	1	38	1	-	-
Dresser tenders,	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-
Dryers,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Dyeworks operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*58	-	90	-	148	-	-	-
Elevator tenders,	63	-	25	-	88	-	-	-
Electricians,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Engineers,	13	-	20	-	33	-	-	-
Engineers, assistant,	8	-	1	-	9	-	-	-
Fasteners,	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Filling boys,	45	-	1	-	46	-	-	-
Finishers,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Firemen,	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-
Fly frame tenders,	-	-	159	-	11	-	-	148
Folders,	*25	4	39	9	39	9	25	4
Foremen,	35	1	-	-	35	1	-	-
Frame cleaners and fixers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Grinders,	6	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
Heddle boys,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Inspectors,	17	81	2	6	19	83	-	4
Intermediates,	-	-	-	95	-	13	-	82
Jack frame tenders,	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49
Laborers,	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-
Lappers and lapper tenders,	1	-	24	20	25	20	-	-
Loom fixers,	320	-	30	-	350	-	-	-
Loom harness cleaners and makers,	17	13	4	-	21	13	-	-
Machinists,	*21	-	162	-	183	-	-	-
Machinists (apprentices),	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Machinists' helpers,	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Mangle men,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Cotton Goods. — Table IV—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE *	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Master mechanics,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Nappers,	-	-	116	-	116	-	-	-
Oilers,	115	-	-	-	115	-	-	-
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*219	*126	-	7	219	133	-	-
Overseers,	152	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
Packers and shippers,	*65	31	-	-	65	31	-	-
Painters,	22	-	2	-	24	-	-	-
Paper box makers,	6	42	4	-	10	42	-	-
Pattern makers,	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Pickers,	-	-	217	-	217	-	-	-
Piecers,	46	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Pipers,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Pipers' helpers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Quillers,	-	-	7	27	6	-	1	27
Railway hands,	4	-	44	-	48	-	-	-
Reelers,	-	-	1	60	1	14	-	46
Roll coverers,	6	-	6	-	12	-	-	-
Roving boys,	46	-	47	-	93	-	-	-
Roving carriers,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Roving strippers,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Roving tenders,	-	24	-	-	-	7	-	17
Scrubbers,	27	37	-	-	27	37	-	-
Second hands,	88	-	49	-	137	-	-	-
Section hands,	50	1	37	1	87	2	-	-
Sizers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Slashers,	-	-	39	-	39	-	-	-
Slasher tenders,	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
Slasher tenders' helpers,	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Slubbers,	-	-	46	45	13	7	33	38
Slubber tenders,	-	-	13	27	10	15	3	12
Speeders,	-	-	5	245	-	34	5	211
Speeder tenders,	-	-	-	52	-	37	-	15
Spinners (filling),	2	-	5	7	7	7	-	-
Spinners (frame),	47	-	18	140	64	-	1	140
Spinners (mule),	39	-	203	66	40	-	202	66
Spinners (ring),	-	-	185	763	185	555	-	208
Spinners (warp),	-	-	7	14	7	14	-	-
Spinners, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*4	-	84	665	13	234	75	431
Spoolers,	-	-	5	725	-	61	5	664
Spreaders,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Stampers,	6	-	-	7	6	7	-	-
Starchers,	1	-	5	-	6	-	-	-
Teamsters,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Third hands,	41	-	5	-	46	-	-	-
Ticketers,	1	64	-	-	1	52	-	12
Timekeepers,	8	1	-	-	8	1	-	-
Trimmers,	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	-
Twisters,	4	-	6	147	7	143	3	4
Warpers,	4	25	14	125	9	34	9	116
Waste-house hands,	36	-	2	-	38	-	-	-
Watchmen,	49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	1,549	3,959	59	14	1,490	3,945
Web drawers,	-	-	-	101	-	36	-	65
Winder fixers,	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Winders,	-	-	3	553	3	161	-	392
Yard men,	77	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
Yarn boys,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Yarn room hands,	84	55	4	-	11	2	77	53
TOTALS,	3,141	1,095	4,248	8,644	5,270	2,740	2,119	6,999

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Leather.

Leather. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "beamsters" includes 51 males at \$10 a week; two at \$11; three at \$12, making a total of 56 with an average wage of \$10.14 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Beamsters. *Males:* 51, \$10; 2, \$11; 3, \$12; total, 56; average per week, \$10.14.

Boys (hanging up). *Males:* 1, \$3; 1, \$4; 1, \$5; 3, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; total, 9; average per week, \$5.78.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$14; 1, \$16.50; total, 3; average per week, \$14.17.

Dyers. *Males:* 1, \$8; 1, \$8.50; 8, \$9; 12, \$10; 3, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 26; average per week, \$9.75.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$9.50; 1, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 4; average per week, \$15.13.

Foremen. *Males:* 3, \$12; 1, \$15; 2, \$16; 1, \$17; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$30; total, 11; average per week, \$16.91.

Glazers. *Males:* 58, \$10; 15, \$11; 6, \$14; 8, \$16.50; total, 87; average per week, \$11.05.

Grainers. *Males:* 12, \$10; total, 12; average per week, \$10.

Laborers. *Males:* 50, \$7; 4, \$8; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$12; total, 57; average per week, \$7.24.

Putters-out. *Males:* 2, \$10; 8, \$11; 16, \$12; total, 26; average per week, \$11.54.

Seasoners. *Males:* 1, \$6.50; 28, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 24, \$8; 15, \$9; 14, \$10; total, 84; average per week, \$8.15.

Shavers. *Males:* 3, \$15; 2, \$16.80; total, 5; average per week, \$15.72.

Stakers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 36, \$10; 3, \$12; 5, \$14.94; total, 46; average per week, \$10.62.

Tanners. *Males:* 1, \$9; 4, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$11.25.

Tanners' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$7; 6, \$8; 1, \$8.50; 4, \$9; total, 13; average per week, \$8.19.

Teamsters. *Males:* 1, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 2; average per week, \$11.

Leather. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Beamsters,	\$10.06	-	\$10.24	-	\$10.14	-	59.00
Boys (hanging up),	6.20	-	5.25	-	5.78	-	59.00
Carpenters,	15.25	-	12.00	-	14.17	-	59.00
Dyers,	9.70	-	10.00	-	9.75	-	59.00
Engineers,	18.00	-	12.25	-	15.13	-	61.75
Foremen,	19.29	-	12.75	-	16.91	-	59.00
Glazers,	11.23	-	10.60	-	11.05	-	59.07
Grainers,	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	59.00
Laborers,	7.14	-	10.00	-	7.24	-	59.00
Putters-out,	11.54	-	-	-	11.54	-	59.00
Seasoners,	8.08	-	8.31	-	8.15	-	58.64
Shavers,	16.20	-	15.00	-	15.72	-	59.00
Stakers,	10.69	-	10.46	-	10.62	-	59.00
Tanners,	12.00	-	11.00	-	11.25	-	59.00
Tanners' helpers,	7.70	-	8.50	-	8.19	-	59.00
Teamsters,	10.00	-	12.00	-	11.00	-	62.50

Leather. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Beamsters,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Boys (hanging up),	1	8	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Carpenters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dyers,	-	6	20	-	-	-	26	-	26

Leather. — Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Engineers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Foremen,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Glazers,	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	-	87
Grainers,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Laborers,	-	-	57	-	-	-	57	-	57
Putters-out,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Seasoners,	-	-	84	-	-	-	84	-	84
Shavers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Stakers,	-	-	46	-	-	-	46	-	46
Tanners,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Tanners' helpers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Teamsters,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTALS,	1	14	434	-	-	-	449	-	449

Leather. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Beamsters,	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-
Boys (hanging up),	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Carpenters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dyers,	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Engineers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Foremen,	*10	-	1	-	11	-	-	-
Glazers,	-	-	87	-	73	-	14	-
Grainers,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Laborers,	57	-	-	-	57	-	-	-
Putters-out,	12	-	14	-	10	-	16	-
Seasoners,	84	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
Shavers,	2	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
Stakers,	26	-	20	-	41	-	5	-
Tanners,	*8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Tanners' helpers,	*13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Teamsters,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
TOTALS,	256	-	193	-	410	-	39	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Machines and Machinery.

Machines and Machinery. — Table I.

[NOTE The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "blacksmiths" includes one male at \$12 a week; six at \$13.50; four at \$15; one at \$16.23; five at \$16.50; one at \$17.10; one at \$17.50; two at \$18; one at \$21.60; making a total of 22 with an average wage of \$15.63 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices, n. s. Males: 3, \$4; 4, \$4.20; 5, \$4.50; 5, \$4.80; 8, \$5; 5, \$5.40; 1, \$5.50; 2, \$5.90; 27, \$6; 1, \$6.30; 4, \$6.50; 1, \$6.80; 2, \$7; 20, \$7.50; 1, \$8.30; 1, \$8.70; 4, \$9; 1, \$9.30; 5, \$9.60; 1, \$9.90; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$10.54; 9, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 118; average per week, \$7.12.

Armature winders. Males: 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 7; average per week, \$14.21.

Assemblers. Males: 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 9; average per week, \$9.33.

Rabbit men. Males: 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50;

Machines and Machinery. — Table I — Continued.

1, \$12.60; 1, \$15; total, 4; average per week, \$11.78.

Belt makers. *Males:* 1, \$14; total, 1; average per week, \$14.

Bench hands. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$9.60; 2, \$9.90; 5, \$10; 2, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.40; 2, \$11.50; 15, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 9, \$13.50; 1, \$14; 5, \$15; 3, \$16.50; total, 53; average per week, \$12.26.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$12; 6, \$13.50; 4, \$15; 1, \$16.23; 5, \$16.50; 1, \$17.10; 1, \$17.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$21.60; total, 22; average per week, \$15.63.

Blacksmiths' helpers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 2, \$10.20; 9, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 23; average per week, \$10.15.

Blast wheel makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; 5, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$13.75; 1, \$14; total, 21; average per week, \$10.43.

Boiler makers. *Males:* 5, \$12; 29, \$13.50; 18, \$15; 6, \$16; 20, \$16.20; 4, \$16.50; 6, \$18; total, 88; average per week, \$14.95.

Boiler makers' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 13, \$8.10; 31, \$9; 5, \$9.60; 4, \$10.50; total, 56; average per week, \$8.87.

Brass finishers. *Males:* 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 8; average per week, \$14.31.

Brass molders. *Males:* 4, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 11, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 20; average per week, \$14.63.

Card clothing makers. *Males:* 20, \$12; 20, \$15; 10, \$18; 6, \$24; total, 56; average per week, \$15.43.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 6, \$15; 2, \$15.60; 3, \$16.50; total, 17; average per week, \$14.79.

Carpenters' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$8.85; 1, \$10.50; total, 2; average per week, \$9.68.

Chain makers. *Males:* 2, \$4; 4, \$5; 1, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$5.29.

Cleaners. *Males:* 23, \$9; 4, \$10.50; total, 27; average per week, \$9.22.

Commutator builders. *Males:* 1, \$15; 1, \$18.50; total, 2; average per week, \$16.75.

Coppersmiths. *Males:* 2, \$12; 6, \$15; 4, \$18; total, 12; average per week, \$15.50.

Coppersmiths' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$10.

Core makers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 2, \$11; 5, \$12; 7, \$13.50; 16, \$15; 5, \$16.50; 1, \$16.75; 3, \$18; total, 40; average per week, \$14.51.

Crane men. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Die sinkers. *Males:* 2, \$19.50; 3, \$21; 2, \$22.50; total, 7; average per week, \$21.

Draughtsmen. *Males:* 1, \$13.28; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$15.26.

Draughtsmen's traceers. *Males:* 1, \$4; 7, \$5; 3, \$6; 1, \$7; 4, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 5, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 3, \$16.50; total, 44; average per week, \$9.72.

Drillers. *Males:* 1, \$8.70; 4, \$9.30; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.10; 3, \$10.20; 1, \$10.28; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 2, \$11; 10, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$13.28; 2, \$15; total, 32; average per week, \$11.16.

Drop forgers. *Males:* 6, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$18.

Drop forgers' helpers. *Males:* 5, \$5.50; total, 5; average per week, \$5.50.

Electricians. *Males:* 4, \$16.50; total, 4; average per week, \$16.50.

Elevator tenders. *Males:* 1, \$8.70; 1, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$8.85.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$13; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$15; 1, \$17.10; 5, \$18; 1, \$20; total, 15; average per week, \$15.89.

Field winders. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 2, \$11; total, 3; average per week, \$9.83.

Filers. *Males:* 4, \$12.60; 4, \$13.75; total, 8; average per week, \$13.18.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 1, \$11.80; 2, \$12; 1, \$14; total, 6; average per week, \$11.85.

Flask makers. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Foremen. *Males:* 1, \$15; 2, \$16.50; 13, \$18; 4, \$19.50; 3, \$20; 14, \$21; 2, \$21.90; 1, \$22; 1, \$22.50; 1, \$23; 10, \$24; 2, \$25; 1, \$27; 3, \$30; total, 58; average per week, \$21.25.

Galvanized iron workers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$8; 6, \$9; 6, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 7, \$15; 3, \$15.12; 6, \$16.50; 2, \$18; total, 35; average per week, \$13.18.

Galvanized iron workers' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$4; 2, \$5; 1, \$5.40; 1, \$5.50; 2, \$6; 2, \$6.75; total, 9; average per week, \$5.60.

Gear cutters. *Males:* 1, \$13.28; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 1, \$15.12; total, 7; average per week, \$13.88.

Grinders. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$14; 2, \$15; 2, \$16.50; total, 6; average per week, \$14.33.

Housesmiths. *Males:* 12, \$13.50; total, 12; average per week, \$13.50.

Housesmiths' helpers. *Males:* 4, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$9.

Insulators. *Females:* 4, \$4.50; 5, \$5; 4, \$6; total, 13; average per week, \$5.15.

Laborers. *Males:* 17, \$6; 10, \$6.60; 8, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 16, \$9; 8, \$10; 1, \$11; 1, \$13; total, 62; average per week, \$7.81.

Lathe tenders. *Males:* 2, \$6.30; 1, \$6.50; 30, \$7.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.10; 1, \$8.40; 7, \$8.85; 51, \$9; 2, \$9.30; 1, \$9.70; 2, \$9.74; 3, \$10.20; 4, \$10.28; 2, \$10.33; 53, \$10.50; 2, \$10.80; 3, \$11; 8, \$11.80; 30, \$12; 8, \$12.50; 1, \$12.60; 32, \$13.50; 1, \$13.80; 3, \$14; 8, \$15; 27, \$15.12; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$17; total, 288; average per week, \$11.05.

Machines and Machinery.— Table I— Concluded.

Machinists. *Males:* 7, \$9; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.50; 42, \$12; 7, \$12.50; 2, \$12.60; 13, \$13.28; 70, \$13.50; 10, \$13.75; 5, \$14; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$14.40; 1, \$14.48; 11, \$14.75; 159, \$15; 5, \$15.12; 3, \$15.50; 14, \$15.60; 1, \$15.93; 6, \$16.23; 97, \$16.50; 6, \$16.80; 4, \$17.10; 4, \$17.45; 6, \$17.70; 29, \$18; 2, \$18.60; 3, \$19.18; 16, \$19.50; 3, \$20; 6, \$21; 2, \$21.90; 4, \$25; 1, \$33.43; total, 545; average per week, \$15.29.

Machinists' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$5; 5, \$5.90; 1, \$6; 3, \$7; 2, \$7.28; 10, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$8.25; 3, \$8.50; 17, \$8.70; 7, \$8.85; 47, \$9; 6, \$9.18; 19, \$9.30; 1, \$9.90; 12, \$10; 30, \$10.50; 6, \$10.80; 6, \$11; 6, \$12; 2, \$12.50; total, 187; average per week, \$9.28.

Melters. *Males:* 1, \$12.50; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.50.

Melters' helpers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 1, \$9.18; 1, \$10.50; total, 5; average per week, \$9.34.

Milling machine tenders. *Males:* 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 3, \$9; 2, \$11; 2, \$11.25; 1, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 2, \$12.60; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 22; average per week, \$10.67.

Millwrights. *Males:* 5, \$15; 1, \$15.60; 1, \$18; 4, \$21; total, 11; average per week, \$17.51.

Molders. *Males:* 8, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 8, \$13.50; 14, \$15; 85, \$16.50; 64, \$18; 2, \$19.50; 19, \$21; total, 203; average per week, \$16.90.

Molders' helpers. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 3, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 81, \$9; 9, \$9.18; 1, \$9.60; 10, \$10; 5, \$10.50; 1, \$11.10; 1, \$12; total, 114; average per week, \$9.07.

Oilers. *Males:* 1, \$9.83; 1, \$10; total, 2; average per week, \$9.92.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 12, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 17; average per week, \$10.41.

Painters. *Males:* 4, \$8.50; 4, \$10; 1, \$10.33; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14.10; total, 14; average per week, \$10.45.

Pattern makers. *Males:* 1, \$11.80; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.28; 3, \$13.50; 6, \$15; 1, \$15.12; 5, \$15.60; 4, \$16.50; 1, \$16.70; 2, \$17.10; 1, \$17.82; 5, \$18; 1, \$18.60; 1, \$19.18; 2, \$19.50; total, 35; average per week, \$16.06.

Picklers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10; 2, \$13.50; total, 5; average per week, \$11.

Pipe cutters. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 2, \$13.50; total, 14; average per week, \$10.86.

Pipers. *Males:* 10, \$12; 3, \$13.50; total, 13; average per week, \$12.35.

Pipers' helpers. *Males:* 2, \$8; 4, \$9; 3, \$10.50; total, 9; average per week, \$9.28.

Planers. *Males:* 5, \$12; 2, \$13.28; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$14.75; 4, \$15; 8, \$15.12; 1, \$16.23; total, 25; average per week, \$14.10.

Polishers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$10.80; 5, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 14; average per week, \$12.09.

Pressers. *Males:* 2, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$9.

Press punchers. *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 3; average per week, \$9.50.

Punchers. *Males:* 4, \$9; 7, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$10.27.

Riveters. *Males:* 4, \$9; 3, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 20; average per week, \$11.48.

Rivet heaters. *Males:* 1, \$5; 3, \$5.94; 7, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$7.50; 2, \$8; 2, \$9; 4, \$13.50; total, 21; average per week, \$7.97.

Sawyers. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Scratchers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 2, \$10.20; 2, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$9.77.

Setters-up. *Males:* 1, \$7.50; 2, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; 2, \$12.50; 2, \$16.50; total, 12; average per week, \$11.63.

Sheet iron workers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 11, \$10.50; 9, \$12; 8, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 2, \$18; total, 44; average per week, \$11.90.

Shippers. *Males:* 1, \$15.60; 1, \$18; 1, \$19.50; total, 3; average per week, \$17.70.

Shuttle makers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; 1, \$12.75; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.11.

Snaggers. *Males:* 1, \$7; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 11, \$10; 1, \$12; total, 17; average per week, \$9.62.

Stackmen. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 4, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 8; average per week, \$10.31.

Teamsters. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10; 1, \$11; 6, \$12; 1, \$13; 6, \$15; 1, \$17; total, 17; average per week, \$13.06.

Tool makers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 2, \$13.50; 8, \$15; 2, \$15.12; 1, \$16.20; 8, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 1, \$18.60; total, 25; average per week, \$15.44.

Trimmers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$12.50.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 3, \$12.25; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$14; 1, \$14.70; 2, \$17.10; total, 14; average per week, \$13.40.

Woodworkers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; total, 7; average per week, \$12.77.

Yard men. *Males:* 2, \$8.50; 14, \$9; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$11.50; 1, \$12; total, 22; average per week, \$9.45.

Machines and Machinery. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	\$8.29	-	\$6.78	-	\$7.12	-	55.03
Armature winders,	-	-	14.21	-	14.21	-	54.00
Assemblers,	-	-	9.33	-	9.33	-	54.44
Babbitt men,	-	-	11.78	-	11.78	-	56.00
Belt makers,	-	-	14.00	-	14.00	-	54.00
Bench hands,	9.00	-	12.33	-	12.26	-	54.51
Blacksmiths,	16.13	-	15.52	-	15.63	-	55.00
Blacksmiths' helpers,	10.29	-	10.09	-	10.15	-	55.35
Blast wheel makers,	-	-	10.43	-	10.43	-	54.00
Boiler makers,	15.08	-	14.68	-	14.95	-	54.52
Boiler makers' helpers,	8.67	-	9.05	-	8.87	-	54.82
Brass finishers,	-	-	14.31	-	14.31	-	54.00
Brass molders,	14.25	-	15.19	-	14.63	-	57.00
Card clothing makers,	-	-	15.43	-	15.43	-	58.00
Carpenters,	13.50	-	14.87	-	14.79	-	55.12
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	9.68	-	9.68	-	58.50
Chain makers,	-	-	5.29	-	5.29	-	54.00
Cleaners,	9.38	-	9.20	-	9.22	-	56.11
Commutator builders,	-	-	16.75	-	16.75	-	54.00
Coppersmiths,	14.25	-	16.13	-	15.50	-	55.67
Coppersmiths' helpers,	10.00	-	-	-	10.00	-	59.00
Core makers,	-	-	14.51	-	14.51	-	54.80
Crane men,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	54.00
Die sinkers,	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	-	54.00
Draughtsmen,	-	-	15.26	-	15.26	-	55.00
Draughtsmen's tracers,	-	-	9.72	-	9.72	-	54.00
Drillers,	10.92	-	11.21	-	11.16	-	55.69
Drop forgers,	-	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	54.00
Drop forgers' helpers,	-	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	54.00
Electricians,	-	-	16.50	-	16.50	-	54.00
Elevator tenders,	-	-	8.85	-	8.85	-	54.00
Engineers,	13.04	-	17.01	-	15.89	-	56.80
Field winders,	-	-	9.83	-	9.83	-	54.00
Fileers,	-	-	13.18	-	13.18	-	54.00
Firemen,	-	-	11.85	-	11.85	-	61.17
Flask makers,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	56.00
Foremen,	19.46	-	21.71	-	21.25	-	55.53
Galvanized iron workers,	-	-	13.18	-	13.18	-	54.00
Galvanized iron workers' helpers,	-	-	5.60	-	5.60	-	54.00
Gear cutters,	13.50	-	14.16	-	13.88	-	56.00
Grinders,	-	-	14.33	-	14.33	-	54.00
House-smiths,	13.50	-	-	-	13.50	-	54.00
House-smiths' helpers,	9.00	-	-	-	9.00	-	54.00
Insulators,	-	-	-	\$5.15	-	\$5.15	54.00
Laborers,	10.13	-	7.65	-	7.81	-	56.90
Lathe tenders,	10.49	-	11.18	-	11.05	-	55.26
Machinists,	14.54	-	15.55	-	15.29	-	55.14
Machinists' helpers,	9.79	-	9.16	-	9.28	-	55.43
Melters,	-	-	14.50	-	14.50	-	56.20
Melters' helpers,	-	-	9.34	-	9.34	-	57.20
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	10.67	-	10.67	-	54.73
Millwrights,	15.00	-	18.45	-	17.51	-	56.55
Molders,	-	-	16.90	-	16.90	-	56.06
Molders' helpers,	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	56.10
Oilers,	-	-	9.92	-	9.92	-	56.50
Packers,	-	-	10.41	-	10.41	-	54.00
Painters,	-	-	10.45	-	10.45	-	55.00
Pattern makers,	14.00	-	16.26	-	16.06	-	55.83
Picklers,	-	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	55.60
Pipe cutters,	-	-	10.86	-	10.86	-	54.00
Pipers,	-	-	12.35	-	12.35	-	54.00
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	9.28	-	9.28	-	54.00
Planers,	13.00	-	14.45	-	14.10	-	55.12
Polishers,	-	-	12.09	-	12.09	-	54.43
Pressers,	-	-	9.00	-	9.00	-	55.00
Press punchers,	-	-	9.50	-	9.50	-	54.00
Punchers,	10.50	-	10.07	-	10.27	-	54.46
Riveters,	14.25	-	10.29	-	11.48	-	54.70
Rivet heaters,	8.85	-	7.00	-	7.97	-	54.67
Sawyers,	-	-	14.25	-	14.25	-	54.00
Scratchers,	-	-	9.77	-	9.77	-	58.00

Machines and Machinery.—Table II—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hour Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Setters-up,	-	-	\$11.63	-	\$11.63	-	54.00
Sheet iron workers,	-	-	11.90	-	11.90	-	54.00
Shippers,	-	-	17.70	-	17.70	-	55.33
Shuttle makers,	\$10.11	-	-	-	10.11	-	60.00
Snaggers,	-	-	9.62	-	9.62	-	54.71
Stackmen,	-	-	10.31	-	10.31	-	54.88
Teamsters,	10.75	-	13.77	-	13.06	-	55.82
Tool makers,	13.83	-	15.74	-	15.44	-	54.20
Trimmers,	-	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	54.00
Watchmen,	-	-	13.40	-	13.40	-	76.36
Woodworkers,	12.77	-	-	-	12.77	-	58.00
Yard men,	-	-	9.45	-	9.45	-	54.00

Machines and Machinery.—Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	70	48	-	-	-	118	-	118
Armature winders,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Assemblers,	-	1	8	-	-	-	9	-	9
Babbitt men,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Belt makers,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bench hands,	-	-	53	-	-	-	53	-	53
Blacksmiths,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Blacksmiths' helpers,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Blast wheel makers,	-	2	19	-	-	-	21	-	21
Boiler makers,	-	-	88	-	-	-	88	-	88
Boiler makers' helpers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Brass finishers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Brass molders,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Card clothing makers,	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	-	56
Carpenters,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Carpenters' helpers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Chain makers,	-	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	7
Cleaners,	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	27
Commutator builders,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Coppersmiths,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Coppersmiths' helpers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Core makers,	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	40
Cranemen,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Die sinkers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Draughtsmen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Draughtsmen's tracers,	-	16	28	-	-	-	44	-	44
Drillers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Drop forgers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Drop forgers' helpers,	-	4	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Electricians,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Elevator tenders,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Engineers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Field winders,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Filers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Firemen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Flask makers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Foremen,	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Galvanized iron workers,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Galvanized iron workers' helpers,	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Gear cutters,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Grinders,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Housesmiths,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Housesmiths' helpers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Insulators,	-	-	-	-	10	3	-	13	13
Laborers,	-	-	62	-	-	-	62	-	62
Lathe tenders,	-	4	284	-	-	-	288	-	288

Machines and Machinery. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Machinists,	-	-	545	-	-	-	545	-	545
Machinists' helpers,	-	5	182	-	-	-	187	-	187
Melters,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Melters' helpers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Milling machine tenders,	-	1	21	-	-	-	22	-	22
Millwrights,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Molders,	-	-	203	-	-	-	203	-	203
Molders' helpers,	-	4	110	-	-	-	114	-	114
Oilers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Packers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Painters,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pattern makers,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Picklers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Pipe cutters,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pipers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Pipers' helpers,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Planers,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Polishers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Pressers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Press punchers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Punchers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Riveters,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Rivet beaters,	-	11	10	-	-	-	21	-	21
Sawyers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Scratchers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Setters-up,	-	1	11	-	-	-	12	-	12
Sheet iron workers,	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	44
Shippers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Shuttle makers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Snaggers,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Stackmen,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Teamsters,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Tool makers,	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25
Trimmers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Watchmen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Woodworkers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Yard men,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
TOTALS,	-	135	2,570	-	10	3	2,705	13	2,718

Machines and Machinery. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*78	-	40	-	118	-	-	-
Armature winders,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Assemblers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Babbitt men,	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
Belt makers,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bench hands,	51	-	2	-	53	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	*22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Blacksmiths' helpers,	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Blast wheel makers,	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Boiler makers,	*88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-
Boiler makers' helpers,	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-
Brass finishers,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Brass molders,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Card clothing makers,	-	-	56	-	56	-	-	-
Carpenters,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Carpenters' helpers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Chain makers,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Cleaners,	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Machines and Machinery.—Table IV—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Commutator builders,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Coppersmiths,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Coppersmiths' helpers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Core makers,	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Cranemen,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Die sinkers,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Draughtsmen,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Draughtsmen's tracers,	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Drillers,	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-
Drop forgers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Drop forgers' helpers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Electricians,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Elevator tenders,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Engineers,	5	-	10	-	15	-	-	-
Field winders,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Filers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Firemen,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Flask makers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Foremen,	*45	-	13	-	58	-	-	-
Galvanized iron workers,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Galvanized iron workers' helpers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Gear cutters,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Grinders,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Housesmiths,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Housesmiths' helpers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Insulators,	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Laborers,	62	-	-	-	62	-	-	-
Lathe tenders,	-	-	288	-	288	-	-	-
Machinists,	*8	-	537	-	532	-	13	-
Machinists' helpers,	*153	-	34	-	187	-	-	-
Melters,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Melters' helpers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	22	-	22	-	-	-
Millwrights,	*11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Molders,	191	-	12	-	203	-	-	-
Molders' helpers,	114	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
Oilers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Packers,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Painters,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Pattern makers,	*35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Picklers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pipe cutters,	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Pipers,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Pipers' helpers,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Planers,	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
Polishers,	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Pressers,	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Press punchers,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Punchers,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Riveters,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Rivet heaters,	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Sawyers,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Scratchers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Setters-up,	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Sheet iron workers,	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Shippers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Shuttle makers,	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Snaggers,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Stackmen,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Teamsters,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Tool makers,	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-
Trimmers,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Watchmen,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Woodworkers,	*4	-	3	-	7	-	-	-
Yard men,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
TOTALS,	1,493	13	1,212	-	2,692	13	13	-

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Metals and Metallic Goods.

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "core makers" includes three males at \$12 a week; three at \$13.50; 15 at \$15; six at \$16.50; one at \$17.60; one at \$19.50, making a total of 29 with an average wage of \$15.09 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Apprentices, n. s. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 1, \$5.10; 9, \$6; 2, \$7; 8, \$7.50; 1, \$8.50; 9, \$9; 1, \$9.50; 1, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$11; total, 37; average per week, \$7.81.

Assemblers. *Males:* 4, \$5; 1, \$12; total, 5; average per week, \$6.40. *Females:* 6, \$5; 10, \$6; 4, \$7.50; total, 20; average per week, \$6.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 4, \$11.10; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$18; total, 7; average per week, \$13.41.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 3, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 6; average per week, \$13.50.

Case makers (razors). *Females:* 1, \$5; 4, \$6; 3, \$8; total, 8; average per week, \$6.63.

Cleaners. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 20, \$9; 4, \$10; 2, \$10.50; total, 29; average per week, \$9.12.

Core makers. *Males:* 3, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 15, \$15; 6, \$16.50; 1, \$17.60; 1, \$19.50; total, 29; average per week, \$15.09.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$16.40; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$14.98.

Etchers (razors). *Females:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7; 1, \$8; total, 3; average per week, \$7.

Finishers and setters-up (razors). *Males:* 2, \$12; 2, \$16; 2, \$19; total, 6; average per week, \$15.67.

Foremen. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 3, \$15; 3, \$18; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$24; 1, \$28; 1, \$30; total, 11; average per week, \$19.45. *Females:* 1, \$10; total, 1; average per week, \$10.

Grinders (razors). *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 3, \$12; 4, \$15; 2, \$18; 2, \$22; total, 14; average per week, \$14.82.

Handle makers (razors). *Males:* 2, \$9; 1, \$12; 1, \$16; 1, \$19; total, 5; average per week, \$13.

Iron molders. *Males:* 13, \$7.50; 8, \$9; 5, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 45, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 3, \$18; total, 80; average per week, \$13.11.

Laborers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 14, \$7.50; 13, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$14; total, 32; average per week, \$8.50.

Machine feeders. *Males:* 4, \$3.50; 4, \$4.50; 2, \$5; 1, \$5.50; 4, \$6; 1, \$6.50; 4, \$7; 1, \$7.50; total, 21; average per week, \$5.40.

Machinists. *Males:* 5, \$12; 3, \$13.50; 9, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 2, \$18; 1, \$20; 1, \$24; total, 22; average per week, \$15.09.

Machinists' helpers. *Males:* 5, \$6; 2, \$7; total, 7; average per week, \$6.29.

Melters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$12.60; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.20.

Milling machine tenders. *Males:* 2, \$5; 7, \$9; total, 9; average per week, \$8.11.

Molders. *Males:* 4, \$12; 4, \$13.50; 5, \$15; 52, \$16.50; 38, \$18; 5, \$19.50; 11, \$21; total, 119; average per week, \$17.21.

Molders' helpers. *Males:* 18, \$9; 1, \$10.50; total, 19; average per week, \$9.08.

Nickel platers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$16.50; total, 5; average per week, \$12.90.

Packers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 3, \$10; 1, \$11; 2, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$10.57. *Females:* 2, \$4; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$5; 1, \$5.50; 6, \$6; 2, \$10; total, 16; average per week, \$5.88.

Pattern makers. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$14.50.

Polishers. *Males:* 6, \$9; 4, \$10; 3, \$10.50; 5, \$12; 1, \$13; 2, \$14; 3, \$15; 2, \$16; 2, \$18; 2, \$20; 2, \$25; total, 32; average per week, \$13.42.

Pressers. *Males:* 1, \$5; 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 9, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 8, \$12; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 31; average per week, \$10.55.

Railing makers. *Males:* 3, \$13.50; 6, \$15; 4, \$18; total, 13; average per week, \$15.58.

Screw cutters. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 2, \$10.50; total, 6; average per week, \$8.75.

Shippers. *Males:* 1, \$10; 2, \$11; 2, \$12; 3, \$15; total, 8; average per week, \$12.63.

Snaggers. *Males:* 3, \$10.50; 1, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$10.88.

Solderers. *Males:* 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.71. *Females:* 22, \$6; total, 22; average per week, \$6.

Teamsters. *Males:* 1, \$8; 2, \$10.50; 4, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$11.

Tinners. *Males:* 2, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 1, \$16.50; total, 9; average per week, \$10.67.

Tool makers. *Males:* 1, \$15; 3, \$16.50; 5, \$18; 2, \$21; total, 11; average per week, \$17.86.

Watchmen. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$12.50; 1, \$12.64; total, 4; average per week, \$12.29.

Wire straighteners. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14; total, 3; average per week, \$13.17.

Wireworkers. *Males:* 4, \$3; 3, \$3.50; 20, \$4.50; 5, \$6; 10, \$7.50; 30, \$8; 12, \$9; 2, \$10.50; 8, \$12; total, 94; average per week, \$7.26. *Females:* 4, \$3; 12, \$3.10; 6, \$3.50; 15, \$4; 122, \$4.50; 10, \$5; 28, \$5.25; 5, \$5.50; 12, \$6; 6, \$6.50; 9, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 230; average per week, \$4.74.

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i>	\$8.67	-	\$6.69	-	\$7.81	-	57.30
Assemblers,	-	-	6.40	\$6.00	6.40	\$6.00	55.00
Blacksmiths,	13.40	-	13.50	-	13.41	-	57.14
Carpenters,	13.20	-	15.00	-	13.50	-	57.67
Case makers (razors),	-	-	-	6.63	-	6.63	56.00
Cleaners,	9.50	-	9.02	-	9.12	-	55.66
Core makers,	15.43	-	14.33	-	15.09	-	57.52
Engineers,	12.00	-	15.73	-	14.98	-	57.60
Etchers (razors),	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	56.00
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	-	-	15.67	-	15.67	-	56.00
Foremen,	16.75	-	22.70	10.00	19.45	10.00	57.00
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14.82	-	14.82	-	56.00
Handle makers (razors),	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	56.00
Iron molders,	13.11	-	-	-	13.11	-	59.53
Laborers,	8.70	-	8.32	-	8.50	-	58.09
Machine feeders,	5.40	-	-	-	5.40	-	58.00
Machinists,	14.47	-	19.00	-	15.09	-	57.59
Machinists' helpers,	6.29	-	-	-	6.29	-	58.00
Melters,	12.00	-	13.80	-	13.20	-	56.67
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	8.11	-	8.11	-	55.00
Molders,	17.94	-	16.71	-	17.21	-	56.52
Molders' helpers,	9.08	-	-	-	9.08	-	57.79
Nickel platers,	12.90	-	-	-	12.90	-	59.00
Packers,	10.00	\$5.40	12.00	6.67	10.57	5.88	57.48
Pattern makers,	15.00	-	14.25	-	14.50	-	55.67
Polishers,	11.27	-	14.55	-	13.42	-	56.88
Pressers,	11.34	-	9.91	-	10.55	-	57.55
Railing makers,	-	-	15.58	-	15.58	-	58.00
Screw cutters,	8.75	-	-	-	8.75	-	55.00
Shippers,	12.25	-	13.00	-	12.63	-	56.75
Snaggers,	-	-	10.88	-	10.88	-	58.00
Solderers,	10.75	6.00	10.50	6.00	10.71	6.00	58.00
Teamsters,	11.50	-	10.63	-	11.00	-	56.86
Tinners,	9.43	-	15.00	-	10.67	-	58.00
Tool makers,	21.00	-	17.17	-	17.86	-	56.82
Watchmen,	12.00	-	12.38	-	12.29	-	78.75
Wire straighteners,	13.00	-	13.50	-	13.17	-	58.00
Wireworkers,	6.90	4.64	8.50	4.92	7.26	4.74	58.00

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	19	18	-	-	-	37	-	37
Assemblers,	-	4	1	-	10	10	5	20	25
Blacksmiths,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Carpenters,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Case makers (razors),	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	8	8
Cleaners,	-	1	28	-	-	-	29	-	29
Core makers,	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
Engineers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Etchers (razors),	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Foremen,	-	-	11	-	-	1	11	1	12
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Handle makers (razors),	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
Iron molders,	-	-	80	-	-	-	80	-	80
Laborers,	-	1	31	-	-	-	32	-	32
Machine feeders,	3	16	2	-	-	-	21	-	21
Machinists,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Machinists' helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Melters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Milling machine tenders,	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Molders,	-	-	119	-	-	-	119	-	119

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Molders' helpers,	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Nickel platers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Packers,	-	-	7	-	11	5	7	16	23
Pattern makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Polishers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Pressers,	-	2	29	-	-	-	31	-	31
Railing makers,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Screw cutters,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Shippers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Snaggers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Solderers,	-	-	7	-	4	18	7	22	29
Teamsters,	-	1	6	-	-	-	7	-	7
Tinners,	-	2	7	-	-	-	9	-	9
Tool makers,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Watchmen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wire straighteners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Wireworkers,	7	25	62	18	151	61	94	230	324
TOTALS,	10	75	625	18	179	103	710	300	1,010

Metals and Metallic Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Apprentices, <i>n. s.</i> ,	34	-	3	-	37	-	-	-
Assemblers,	5	20	-	-	5	20	-	-
Blacksmiths,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Carpenters,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Case makers (razors),	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
Cleaners,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Core makers,	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Engineers,	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-
Etchers (razors),	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Finishers and setters-up (razors),	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Foremen,	11	1	-	-	11	1	-	-
Grinders (razors),	-	-	14	-	6	-	8	-
Handle makers (razors),	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Iron molders,	80	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
Laborers,	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Machine feeders,	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Machinists,	*7	-	15	-	22	-	-	-
Machinists' helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Melters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Milling machine tenders,	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Molders,	119	-	-	-	110	-	9	-
Molders' helpers,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Nickel platers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Packers,	7	16	-	-	7	16	-	-
Pattern makers,	*3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Polishers,	11	-	21	-	28	-	4	-
Pressers,	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-
Railing makers,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Screw cutters,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Shippers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Snaggers,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Solderers,	-	-	7	22	7	-	-	22
Teamsters,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Tinners,	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
Tool makers,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Watchmen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Wirestraighteners,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Wireworkers,	57	165	37	65	25	46	69	184
TOTALS,	521	213	189	87	620	94	90	206

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Paper and Paper Goods.

Paper and Paper Goods.— Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "calenderers" includes three males at \$8.10 a week; six at \$9; one at \$12; two at \$15, making a total of 12 males with an average wage of \$10.03 a week. There are 45 females including 20 at \$8 a week; 25 at \$8.40, with an average wage of \$8.22 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner].

Back tenders. *Males:* 12, \$9; total, 12; average per week, \$9.

Beaters. *Males:* 7, \$9; 6, \$15; total, 13; average per week, \$11.77.

Bleachers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 4; average per week, \$7.88.

Box makers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.25; total, 3; average per week, \$10.25.

Box tenders. *Females:* 2, \$6; 1, \$7.50; total, 3; average per week, \$6.50.

Calenderers. *Males:* 3, \$8.10; 6, \$9; 1, \$12; 2, \$15; total, 12; average per week, \$10.03. *Females:* 20, \$8; 25, \$8.40; total, 45; average per week, \$8.22.

Counters. *Females:* 2, \$8.40; 1, \$8.50; 2, \$12.50; 1, \$14; total, 6; average per week, \$10.72.

Cutters. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$12.50.

Firemen. *Males:* 1, \$12; 9, \$14; total, 10; average per week, \$13.80.

Foremen. *Males:* 2, \$15; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18; 3, \$19.50; 1, \$30; total, 8; average per week, \$19.13.

Hangers and pullers. *Males:* 7, \$10.50; total, 7; average per week, \$10.50.

Helpers. *Males:* 3, \$8.10; 1, \$8.40; 3, \$9; total, 7; average per week, \$8.53.

Joggers. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 3, \$12; total, 4; average per week, \$11.63. *Females:* 2, \$7.50; total, 2; average per week, \$7.50.

Loftmen. *Males:* 3, \$9; 9, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 14; average per week, \$10.39.

Machine tenders. *Males:* 9, \$16.50; 4, \$19.50; total, 13; average per week, \$17.42.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; 1, \$24; total, 3; average per week, \$17.50.

Millwrights. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$15; 1, \$15.90; 2, \$16.50; 1, \$19.50; total, 7; average per week, \$15.77.

Overlookers. *Females:* 28, \$5.40; total, 28; average per week, \$5.40.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$12; 1, \$15; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Painters. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.

Rag cutters. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 3, \$8.10; 3, \$9; total, 8; average per week, \$8.29.

Rag sorters. *Females:* 5, \$5.25; 20, \$5.40; 6, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 28, \$7; 10, \$7.50; total, 70; average per week, \$6.40.

Rag strippers. *Females:* 55, \$6; total, 55; average per week, \$6.

Rotary cutters. *Females:* 6, \$6; total, 6; average per week, \$6.

Ruler feeders. *Females:* 6, \$6.50; total, 6; average per week, \$6.50.

Shavers. *Males:* 1, \$8.10; 1, \$9; total, 2, average per week, \$8.55. *Females:* 3, \$5.40; total, 3; average per week, \$5.40.

Shaving-tub men. *Males:* 4, \$7.50; 1, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$7.50.

Sorters. *Females:* 8, \$6; 17, \$7; 13, \$7.50; total, 38; average per week, \$6.96.

Washers. *Males:* 9, \$9; 4, \$10.50; 2, \$12; total, 15; average per week, \$9.80.

Watchmen. *Males:* 2, \$10.50; 1, \$14; total, 3; average per week, \$11.67.

Yard men. *Males:* 4, \$7.50; 5, \$8.10; 3, \$9; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$15; total, 15; average per week, \$9.20.

Paper and Paper Goods.— Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Back tenders,	-	-	\$9.00	-	\$9.00	-	58.00
Beaters,	-	-	11.77	-	11.77	-	58.00
Bleachers,	-	-	7.88	-	7.88	-	58.00
Box makers,	-	-	10.25	-	10.25	-	58.00
Box tenders,	-	-	-	\$6.50	-	\$6.50	58.00
Calenderers,	-	-	10.03	8.22	10.03	8.22	56.95
Counters,	-	-	-	10.72	-	10.72	58.00
Cutters,	-	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	53.00
Firemen,	-	-	13.80	-	13.80	-	60.20

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Foremen,	-	-	\$19.13	-	\$19.13	-	54.25
Hangers and pullers,	-	-	10.50	-	10.50	-	58.00
Helpers,	-	-	8.53	-	8.53	-	58.00
Joggers,	-	-	11.63	\$7.50	11.63	\$7.50	58.00
Loftmen,	-	-	10.39	-	10.39	-	58.00
Machine tenders,	-	-	17.42	-	17.42	-	58.00
Machinists,	-	-	17.50	-	17.50	-	58.00
Millwrights,	-	-	15.77	-	15.77	-	58.00
Overlookers,	-	-	-	5.40	-	5.40	58.00
Packers,	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	58.00
Painters,	-	-	13.00	-	13.00	-	58.00
Rag cutters,	-	-	8.29	-	8.29	-	58.00
Rag sorters,	-	-	-	6.40	-	6.40	58.00
Rag strippers,	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	58.15
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	6.00	-	6.00	58.00
Ruler feeders,	-	-	-	6.50	-	6.50	58.00
Shavers,	-	-	8.55	5.40	8.55	5.40	58.00
Shaving-tub men,	-	-	7.80	-	7.80	-	58.00
Sorters,	-	-	-	6.96	-	6.96	58.00
Washers,	-	-	9.80	-	9.80	-	58.00
Watchmen,	-	-	11.67	-	11.67	-	65.67
Yard men,	-	-	9.20	-	9.20	-	58.00

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Back tenders,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Beaters,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Bleachers,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Box makers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Box tenders,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
Calenderers,	-	-	12	-	-	45	12	45	57
Counters,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Firemen,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Foremen,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Hangers and pullers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Helpers,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Joggers,	-	-	4	-	-	2	4	2	6
Loftmen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Machine tenders,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Machinists,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Millwrights,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Overlookers,	-	-	-	-	7	21	-	28	28
Packers,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Painters,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Rag cutters,	-	1	7	-	-	-	8	-	8
Rag sorters,	-	-	-	-	8	62	-	70	70
Rag strippers,	-	-	-	-	8	47	-	55	55
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	6	6
Ruler feeders,	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Shavers,	-	2	-	-	1	2	2	3	5
Shaving-tub men,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Sorters,	-	-	-	-	3	35	-	38	38
Washers,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Watchmen,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Yard men,	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
TOTALS,	-	1	173	-	29	233	174	262	436

Paper and Paper Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Back tenders,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Beaters,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Bleachers,	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Box makers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Box tenders,	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Calenderers,	-	-	12	45	12	25	-	20
Counters,	-	6	-	-	-	5	-	1
Cutters,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Firemen,	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Foremen,	5	-	3	-	8	-	-	-
Hangers and pullers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Helpers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Joggers,	-	-	4	2	4	2	-	-
Loftmen,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Machine tenders,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Machinists,	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Millwrights,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Overlookers,	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-
Packers,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Painters,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Rag cutters,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Rag sorters,	-	70	-	-	-	21	-	49
Rag strippers,	-	55	-	-	-	55	-	-
Rotary cutters,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Roller feeders,	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-
Shavers,	-	-	2	3	2	3	-	-
Shaving-tub men,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Sorters,	-	38	-	-	-	5	-	33
Washers,	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Watchmen,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Yard men,	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
TOTALS,	85	197	89	65	174	159	-	103

Stone.*Stone. — Table I.*

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "freestone cutters" includes one male at \$13.75 a week; three at \$16.50; 18 at \$19.36, making a total of 22 with an average wage of \$18.72 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Engineers. Males: 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15; total, 2; average per week, \$14.25.

Freestone cutters. Males: 1, \$13.75; 3, \$16.50; 18, \$19.36; total, 22; average per week, \$18.72.

Foremen. Males: 1, \$12; 2, \$21; 1, \$25; total, 4; average per week, \$19.75.

Ledgemen. Males: 2, \$9; 12, \$10.50; total, 14; average per week, \$10.29.

Stone cutters (quarrymen). Males: 3, \$9; 3, \$10.50; 4, \$11; 3, \$12; total, 13; average per week, \$10.65.

Teamsters. Males: 6, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 3, \$11; total, 11; average per week, \$10.36.

Stone. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Engineers,	\$14.25	-	-	-	\$14.25	-	56.00
Freestone cutters,	18.72	-	-	-	18.72	-	44.00
Foremen,	19.75	-	-	-	19.75	-	53.75
Ledgemen,	10.29	-	-	-	10.29	-	59.00
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	10.65	-	-	-	10.65	-	53.00
Teamsters,	10.36	-	-	-	10.36	-	63.64

Stone. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Engineers,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Freestone cutters,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Foremen,	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Ledgemen,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Teamsters,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
TOTALS,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66

Stone. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Engineers,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Freestone cutters,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Foremen,	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Ledgemen,	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Stone cutters (quarrymen),	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Teamsters,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
TOTALS,	65	-	1	-	66	-	-	-

Woolen Goods.

Woolen Goods. — Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "burlers" includes one male at \$12 a week; eight females at \$5; 20 at \$5.22; 12 at \$5.40; eight at \$5.55; four at \$5.70; 19 at \$5.88; 70 at \$6; eight at \$6.30; 13 at \$6.38; 30 at \$7.22; 21 at \$7.70, making a total of 213 females with an average wage of \$6.20 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Back boys. *Males:* 2, \$5; 9, \$6.50; total, 11; average per week, \$6.23.

Ballers. *Males:* 10, \$5.28; 9, \$5.74; total, 19; average per week, \$5.50.

Blacksmiths. *Males:* 1, \$12; 2, \$14.62; 2, \$15.98; total, 5; average per week, \$14.64.

Bobbin boys. *Males:* 10, \$3.60; 2, \$4.25; 4, \$5.57; 9, \$6.59; 2, \$8.25; 21, \$9.92; total, 48; average per week, \$7.31.

Boiler tenders. *Males:* 2, \$8.25; 2, \$8.79; 1, \$10.07; 12, \$14.20; total, 17; average per week, \$12.62.

Burlers. *Males:* 1, \$12; total, 1; average per week, \$12. *Females:* 8, \$5; 20, \$5.22; 12, \$5.40; 8, \$5.55; 4, \$5.70; 19, \$5.88; 70, \$6; 8, \$6.30; 13, \$6.38; 30, \$7.22; 21, \$7.70; total, 213; average per week, \$6.20.

Carbonizers. *Males:* 6, \$7.50; 1, \$9; 1, \$12; total, 8; average per week, \$8.25.

Carders. *Males:* 1, \$4.81; 39, \$6.32; 8, \$7.60; 74, \$9.39; 2, \$10.05; 1, \$11.70; 3, \$15; total, 128; average per week, \$8.47.

Card room help. *Males:* 13, \$4.34; total, 13; average per week, \$4.34.

Card strippers. *Males:* 5, \$7.50; 4, \$8.40; 1, \$8.70; total, 10; average per week, \$7.98.

Card tenders. *Males:* 3, \$5.40; 21, \$5.69; 3, \$5.80; 7, \$6; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.20; total, 36; average per week, \$5.80.

Carpenters. *Males:* 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12; 7, \$12.43; 1, \$12.60; 3, \$12.76; 2, \$13.35; 15, \$14.82; 3, \$16.88; 1, \$21; total, 35; average per week, \$14.09.

Chain builders. *Males:* 1, \$8; 6, \$9.92; 1, \$11.55; 2, \$13.50; total, 10; average per week, \$10.61.

Cloth feeders. *Males:* 4, \$5.64; 15,

Woolen Goods.—Table I—Continued.

\$5.99; 2, \$8.70; total, 21; average per week, \$6.18.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 12, \$8.65; 13, \$9.73; 2, \$10.70; total, 27; average per week, \$9.32. *Females:* 13, \$8.65; total, 13; average per week, \$8.65.

Cloth washers. *Males:* 6, \$7.77; total, 6; average per week, \$7.77.

Creel tenders. *Males:* 4, \$5; total, 4; average per week, \$5.

Darners. *Females:* 2, \$8.40; 16, \$8.66; 4, \$9; total, 22; average per week, \$8.70.

Doffers. *Males:* 1, \$5.10; 6, \$5.19; total, 7; average per week, \$5.18. *Females:* 5, \$5.19; 2, \$8.02; total, 7; average per week, \$6.

Drawers-in. *Females:* 1, \$6; 1, \$7.20; 19, \$7.68; 1, \$8.10; 2, \$8.21; 6, \$9.07; 8, \$9.50; 5, \$10.67; 5, \$12.41; total, 48; average per week, \$8.95.

Dressers. *Males:* 7, \$10.11; 11, \$10.90; 3, \$11.25; 4, \$11.38; 12, \$12; 19, \$13.15; 3, \$13.73; 7, \$15; total, 66; average per week, \$12.27.

Dryers. *Males:* 3, \$4.20; 1, \$4.50; 8, \$5.66; 4, \$6.60; 5, \$8.49; 2, \$8.72; 31, \$8.94; 3, \$9; total, 57; average per week, \$7.94.

Dyers. *Males:* 6, \$7.50; 5, \$7.92; 37, \$7.98; 1, \$8; 1, \$10; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$24; total, 52; average per week, \$8.31.

Dyehouse hands. *Males:* 7, \$6.39; 17, \$6.60; 16, \$7.65; 4, \$8.10; total, 44; average per week, \$7.08.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$13.63; 2, \$14.10; 1, \$16.50; 4, \$16.85; 2, \$17.56; 3, \$19.95; 1, \$25.95; total, 14; average per week, \$17.62.

Fillers. *Males:* 3, \$7.50; 2, \$9.43; 1, \$11.25; total, 6; average per week, \$8.77.

Finishers. *Males:* 10, \$6.02; 2, \$7.19; 34, \$7.24; 3, \$9; 15, \$9.72; 2, \$15.75; total, 66; average per week, \$7.96.

Firemen. *Males:* 3, \$9.19; 2, \$9.75; 2, \$10.50; 4, \$11.16; 2, \$12.25; 4, \$12.68; 4, \$14; 1, \$15.13; total, 22; average per week, \$11.78.

Folders. *Males:* 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.60; 9, \$7.70; total, 11; average per week, \$7.59.

Foremen. *Males:* 5, \$16.06; 1, \$18; total, 6; average per week, \$16.38.

Fullers. *Males:* 1, \$6.30; 3, \$6.60; 10, \$7.49; 13, \$8.04; 1, \$8.10; 79, \$8.27; 5, \$8.67; 4, \$9; 2, \$9.50; total, 118; average per week, \$8.18.

Giggers. *Males:* 1, \$5.40; 11, \$6.30; 7, \$6.60; 1, \$6.87; 1, \$6.90; 17, \$7.01; 13, \$7.20; 2, \$7.50; 62, \$7.67; 4, \$9.50; total, 119; average per week, \$7.36.

Grinders. *Males:* 13, \$6.60; 4, \$7.15; 3, \$12.82; total, 20; average per week, \$7.64.

Handers-in. *Females:* 1, \$3; 2, \$3.60; 21, \$3.90; 13, \$4.06; 5, \$4.55; 2, \$4.81; total, 44; average per week, \$4.08.

Harness cleaners. *Males:* 3, \$6.90; 4, \$6.95; 2, \$8.86; 2, \$9.90; total, 11; average per week, \$7.82.

Inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$9.53; 2, \$9.75; total, 4; average per week, \$9.64. *Females:* 3, \$9.53; 4, \$24; total, 7; average per week, \$17.80.

Loom fixers. *Males:* 4, \$12.60; 4, \$12.84; 10, \$12.93; 3, \$13.83; 7, \$14.40; 52, \$14.63; 7, \$14.65; 2, \$15.38; 7, \$15.64; total, 96; average per week, \$14.34.

Machinists. *Males:* 1, \$12; 9, \$12.33; 3, \$12.46; 10, \$14.53; total, 23; average per week, \$13.29.

Nappers. *Males:* 11, \$6.87; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.14; total, 14; average per week, \$7.12.

Operatives, n. s. *Males:* 29, \$7.31; 5, \$7.53; 20, \$8.39; 3, \$13.01; total, 57; average per week, \$8.01. *Females:* 5, \$7.53; 20, \$8.39; total, 25; average per week, \$8.22.

Overseers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$13.90; 1, \$14; 1, \$15; 8, \$15.68; 1, \$16; 2, \$16.05; 10, \$16.85; 1, \$17; 1, \$18; 12, \$20; 1, \$21; 12, \$22.79; 1, \$24; 5, \$24.27; 6, \$26.15; 1, \$30; total, 66; average per week, \$19.88.

Packers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 2, \$7.50; 7, \$7.59; 6, \$9.36; 2, \$9.90; 1, \$12; total, 19; average per week, \$8.53.

Pattern weavers. *Males:* 1, \$9; 1, \$10.20; 4, \$11.40; total, 6; average per week, \$10.80.

Perchers. *Males:* 2, \$9.08; 3, \$9.53; 4, \$9.98; 8, \$11.42; 4, \$12; 2, \$12.15; total, 23; average per week, \$10.88. *Females:* 2, \$9.08; 7, \$11.42; total, 9; average per week, \$10.90.

Pickers. *Males:* 4, \$6.26; 1, \$6.30; 9, \$6.60; 4, \$6.90; 36, \$6.92; 21, \$7.36; 3, \$7.47; 2, \$7.50; 42, \$7.99; 4, \$9.50; 3, \$10.75; 1, \$12; total, 130; average per week, \$7.52.

Pressers. *Males:* 3, \$6.93; 7, \$7.15; 5, \$7.20; 4, \$7.50; 11, \$7.59; 3, \$7.64; 1, \$7.83; 2, \$8.10; 1, \$9; 1, \$9.90; total, 38; average per week, \$7.53.

Ropers. *Males:* 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.70; 5, \$11.38; total, 8; average per week, \$10.08.

Roping carriers. *Males:* 3, \$8.02; 2, \$9; total, 5; average per week, \$8.41.

Roving carriers. *Males:* 1, \$4.50; 1, \$7.80; 2, \$8.10; total, 4; average per week, \$7.13.

Scourers. *Males:* 3, \$6.80; 4, \$7.36; 1, \$7.50; 20, \$8.87; 2, \$9.28; 1, \$11.10; 1, \$11.40; total, 32; average per week, \$8.02.

Second hands. *Males:* 1, \$7.80; 1, \$9.90; 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$11; 1, \$12; total, 7; average per week, \$10.24.

Sewers. *Males:* 1, \$4.75; 82, \$8.50; total, 83; average per week, \$8.45. *Females:* 8, \$6.50; 18, \$6.96; 11, \$9.79; 13, \$10.43; 16, \$10.54; total, 66; average per week, \$8.93.

Shearers. *Males:* 1, \$6.30; 5, \$6.60; 9, \$7.37; 2, \$7.50; 4, \$7.80; 11, \$8.08; 3, \$8.10;

Woolen Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

21, \$9.09; 1, \$9.39; 1, \$10.50; total, 58; average per week, \$8.20.

Sorters. *Males:* 1, \$7.20; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.72; 5, \$10.31; 3, \$11.67; 28, \$12.89; total, 40; average per week, \$12.08. *Females:* 3, \$4; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.25; total, 5; average per week, \$5.17.

Spare hands. *Males:* 2, \$5.25; 1, \$7.20; 2, \$7.35; total, 5; average per week, \$6.48. *Females:* 1, \$7.50; total, 1; average per week, \$7.50.

Speckers. *Females:* 11, \$3.96; 6, \$4.50; 10, \$4.80; 8, \$5; 17, \$5.10; 20, \$5.25; 29, \$5.48; 25, \$6; total, 126; average per week, \$5.23.

Spinners. *Males:* 8, \$8.10; 28, \$9.18; 4, \$9.50; 11, \$9.94; 20, \$10.50; 18, \$10.81; 127, \$11.23; 27, \$11.90; 16, \$12.32; 40, \$13.22; total, 299; average per week, \$11.19.

Spoolers. *Males:* 15, \$5.40; 24, \$5.41; 22, \$5.84; 24, \$6; 3, \$6.30; total, 88; average per week, \$5.71. *Females:* 24, \$5.41; 6, \$5.75; 8, \$5.80; 22, \$5.84; 3, \$6; 8, \$6.30; 6, \$6.85; 6, \$7.15; 25, \$7.79; 14, \$9.43; total, 122; average per week, \$6.71.

Strippers. *Males:* 16, \$7.12; 21, \$7.17; 4, \$7.20; 2, \$7.50; 26, \$7.68; 4, \$9.17; 3, \$9.27; total, 76; average per week, \$7.53.

Twisters. *Males:* 2, \$10.22; 2, \$11; 1, \$11.55; total, 5; average per week, \$10.80. *Females:* 9, \$5.80; 20, \$6; 1, \$7.54; total, 30; average per week, \$5.99.

Warpers. *Males:* 5, \$6.60; total, 5; average per week, \$6.60. *Females:* 3, \$7.15; 13, \$7.54; total, 16; average per week, \$7.47.

Washers. *Males:* 1, \$6; 3, \$6.60; 3, \$6.80; 1, \$6.90; 4, \$7.36; 2, \$7.50; 1, \$8.40; 48, \$8.54; 1, \$9; 2, \$9.50; 2, \$9.92; total, 68; average per week, \$8.29.

Waste-house hands. *Males:* 2, \$5.60; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$6.86; 6, \$6.87; 2, \$8.28; total, 12; average per week, \$6.87.

Watchmen. *Males:* 1, \$10; 2, \$10.50; 1, \$12.25; 1, \$12.50; total, 5; average per week, \$11.15.

Weavers. *Males:* 30, \$9.08; 327, \$9.49; 70, \$9.50; 64, \$10.34; 73, \$10.90; 111, \$10.95; 71, \$11.43; total, 746; average per week, \$10.09. *Females:* 12, \$7.20; 30, \$7.80; 29, \$9.08; 44, \$9.30; 327, \$9.49; 50, \$10; 64, \$10.34; 73, \$10.90; 71, \$11.43; 12, \$12; total, 712; average per week, \$9.84.

Winders. *Males:* 13, \$5.87; total, 13; average per week, \$5.87. *Females:* 12, \$5.87; total, 12; average per week, \$5.87.

Wool room employees. *Males:* 42, \$6.84; 1, \$7.20; 6, \$7.35; 2, \$7.80; 1, \$9; 2, \$10; total, 54; average per week, \$7.10.

Yard men. *Males:* 1, \$6; 8, \$7.39; total, 9; average per week, \$7.24.

Yarn hands. *Males:* 2, \$7.20; 1, \$7.25; 8, \$7.84; 6, \$11.49; total, 17; average per week, \$9.02.

Woolen Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Back boys,	-	-	\$6.23	-	\$6.23	-	58.82
Ballers,	-	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	58.00
Blacksmiths,	-	-	14.64	-	14.64	-	62.40
Bobbin boys,	-	-	7.31	-	7.31	-	58.38
Boiler tenders,	-	-	12.62	-	12.62	-	68.65
Burlers,	-	-	12.00	\$6.20	12.00	\$6.20	56.89
Carbonizers,	-	-	8.25	-	8.25	-	59.75
Corders,	-	-	8.47	-	8.47	-	58.16
Card room help,	-	-	4.34	-	4.34	-	58.00
Card strippers,	-	-	7.98	-	7.98	-	59.70
Card tenders,	-	-	5.80	-	5.80	-	58.39
Carpenters,	-	-	14.09	-	14.09	-	60.71
Chain builders,	-	-	10.61	-	10.61	-	58.00
Cloth feeders,	-	-	6.18	-	6.18	-	58.38
Cloth room employees,	-	-	9.32	8.65	9.32	8.65	58.55
Cloth washers,	-	-	7.77	-	7.77	-	58.00
Creel tenders,	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	58.00
Darners,	-	-	-	8.70	-	8.70	55.09
Doffers,	-	-	5.18	6.00	5.18	6.00	58.00
Drawers-in,	-	-	-	8.95	-	8.95	56.25
Dressers,	-	-	12.27	-	12.27	-	59.08
Dryers,	-	-	7.94	-	7.94	-	63.49
Dyers,	-	-	8.31	-	8.31	-	55.69
Dyehouse hands,	-	-	7.08	-	7.08	-	59.55
Engineers,	-	-	17.62	-	17.62	-	68.29
Fillers,	-	-	8.77	-	8.77	-	58.33

Woolen Goods.—Table II—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	
Finishers,	-	-	\$7.96	-	\$7.96	-	58.05
Firemen,	-	-	11.78	-	11.78	-	66.27
Folders,	-	-	7.59	-	7.59	-	58.00
Foremen,	-	-	16.38	-	16.38	-	62.17
Fullers,	-	-	8.18	-	8.18	-	59.24
Giggers,	-	-	7.36	-	7.36	-	58.92
Grinders,	-	-	7.64	-	7.64	-	59.30
Handers-in,	-	-	-	\$4.03	-	\$4.03	58.20
Harness cleaners,	-	-	7.82	-	7.82	-	58.18
Inspectors,	-	-	9.64	17.80	9.64	17.80	58.00
Loom fixers,	-	-	14.34	-	14.34	-	58.93
Machinists,	-	-	13.29	-	13.29	-	59.39
Nappers,	-	-	7.12	-	7.12	-	58.93
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	8.01	8.22	8.01	8.22	59.61
Overseers,	-	-	19.88	-	19.88	-	59.48
Packers,	-	-	8.53	-	8.53	-	60.26
Pattern weavers,	-	-	10.80	-	10.80	-	59.33
Perchers,	-	-	10.88	10.90	10.88	10.90	59.88
Pickers,	-	-	7.52	-	7.52	-	60.18
Pressers,	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	-	57.87
Ropers,	-	-	10.08	-	10.08	-	58.00
Roping carriers,	-	-	8.41	-	8.41	-	58.00
Roving carriers,	-	-	7.13	-	7.13	-	59.50
Scourers,	-	-	8.62	-	8.62	-	62.44
Second hands,	-	-	10.24	-	10.24	-	59.00
Sewers,	-	-	8.45	8.93	8.45	8.93	58.00
Shearers,	-	-	8.20	-	8.20	-	58.76
Sorters,	-	-	12.08	5.17	12.08	5.17	58.02
Spare hands,	-	-	6.48	7.50	6.48	7.50	58.00
Speckers,	-	-	-	5.23	-	5.23	58.00
Spinners,	-	-	11.19	-	11.19	-	58.35
Spoolers,	-	-	5.71	6.71	5.71	6.71	56.86
Strippers,	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	-	58.21
Twisters,	-	-	10.80	5.99	10.80	5.99	58.00
Warpers,	-	-	6.60	7.47	6.60	7.47	58.00
Washers,	-	-	8.29	-	8.29	-	61.76
Waste-house hands,	-	-	6.87	-	6.87	-	59.83
Watchmen,	-	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	74.60
Weavers,	-	-	10.09	9.84	10.09	9.84	58.17
Winders,	-	-	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	58.00
Wool room employees,	-	-	7.10	-	7.10	-	58.15
Yard men,	-	-	7.24	-	7.24	-	58.22
Yarn hands,	-	-	9.02	-	9.02	-	59.06

Woolen Goods.—Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Back boys,	-	2	9	-	-	-	11	-	11
Ballers,	-	19	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
Blacksmiths,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bobbin boys,	9	18	21	-	-	-	48	-	48
Boiler tenders,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Burlers,	-	-	1	-	109	104	1	213	214
Carbonizers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Carders,	1	-	127	-	-	-	128	-	128
Card room help,	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Card strippers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Card tenders,	-	10	26	-	-	-	36	-	36
Carpenters,	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	-	35
Chain builders,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Cloth feeders,	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
Cloth room employees,	-	-	27	-	6	7	27	13	40

Woolen Goods.—Table III—Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Cloth washers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Creel tenders,	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Darners,	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	22	22
Doffers,	-	7	-	-	7	-	7	7	14
Drawers-in,	-	-	-	-	12	36	-	48	48
Dressers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Dryers,	-	12	45	-	-	-	57	-	57
Dyers,	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	52
Dyehouse hands,	-	-	44	-	-	-	44	-	44
Engineers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Fillers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Finishers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Firemen,	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22
Folders,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Foremen,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Fullers,	-	-	118	-	-	-	118	-	118
Giggers,	-	1	118	-	-	-	119	-	119
Grinders,	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
Handers-in,	-	-	-	21	23	-	-	44	44
Harness cleaners,	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Inspectors,	-	-	4	-	-	7	4	7	11
Loom fixers,	-	-	96	-	-	-	96	-	96
Machinists,	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23
Nappers,	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	57	-	-	25	57	25	82
Overseers,	-	-	66	-	-	-	66	-	66
Packers,	-	1	18	-	-	-	19	-	19
Pattern weavers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Perchers,	-	-	23	-	-	9	23	9	32
Pickers,	-	4	126	-	-	-	130	-	130
Pressers,	-	7	31	-	-	-	38	-	38
Ropers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Roping carriers,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Roving carriers,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
Scourers,	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	32
Second hands,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Sewers,	-	41	42	-	31	35	83	66	149
Shearers,	-	-	58	-	-	-	58	-	58
Sorters,	-	-	40	-	3	2	40	5	45
Spare hands,	-	2	3	-	-	1	5	1	6
Speckers,	-	-	-	-	54	72	-	126	126
Spinners,	-	-	299	-	-	-	299	-	299
Spoolers,	-	85	3	-	74	48	88	122	210
Strippers,	-	-	76	-	-	-	76	-	76
Twisters,	-	-	5	-	7	23	5	30	35
Warpers,	-	-	5	-	-	16	5	16	21
Washers,	-	-	68	-	-	-	68	-	68
Waste-house hands,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Watchmen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Weavers,	-	-	746	-	7	705	746	712	1,458
Winders,	-	13	-	-	12	-	13	12	25
Wool room employees,	-	-	54	-	-	-	54	-	54
Yard men,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Yarn hands,	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
TOTALS,	10	261	2,862	21	347	1,110	3,133	1,478	4,611

Woolen Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Back boys,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Ballers,	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-
Blacksmiths,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Bobbin boys,	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Boiler tenders,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Burlers,	-	156	1	57	1	143	-	70
Carbonizers,	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
Carders,	-	-	128	-	128	-	-	-
Card room help,	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
Card strippers,	5	-	5	-	10	-	-	-
Card tenders,	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	-
Carpenters,	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Chain builders,	9	-	1	-	10	-	-	-
Cloth feeders,	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*27	*13	-	-	27	13	-	-
Cloth washers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Creel tenders,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Darners,	-	22	-	-	-	6	-	16
Dofters,	7	7	-	-	1	2	6	5
Drawers-in,	-	37	-	11	-	11	-	37
Dressers,	3	-	63	-	37	-	29	-
Dryers,	-	-	57	-	57	-	-	-
Dyers,	10	-	42	-	52	-	-	-
Dyehouse hands,	*21	-	23	-	44	-	-	-
Engineers,	13	-	1	-	14	-	-	-
Fillers,	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Finishers,	2	-	64	-	66	-	-	-
Firemen,	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Foremen,	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Fullers,	-	-	118	-	118	-	-	-
Giggers,	-	-	119	-	119	-	-	-
Grinders,	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-
Handers-in,	-	41	-	3	-	34	-	10
Harness cleaners,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Inspectors,	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-
Loom fixers,	96	-	-	-	96	-	-	-
Machinists,	*22	-	1	-	23	-	-	-
Nappers,	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	8	5	49	20	57	25	-	-
Overseers,	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
Packers,	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Pattern weavers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Perchers,	19	9	-	-	23	9	-	-
Pickers,	-	-	130	-	130	-	-	-
Pressers,	-	-	38	-	38	-	-	-
Ropers,	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Roping carriers,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Roving carriers,	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Scourers,	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-
Second hands,	5	-	2	-	7	-	-	-
Sewers,	82	27	1	39	1	53	82	13
Shearers,	-	-	58	-	58	-	-	-
Sorters,	40	5	-	-	7	5	33	-
Spare hands,	-	-	5	1	5	1	-	-
Speckers,	-	126	-	-	-	106	-	20
Spinners,	-	-	299	-	12	-	287	-
Spoolers,	-	-	88	122	42	11	46	111
Strippers,	76	-	-	-	76	-	-	-
Twisters,	4	-	1	30	5	30	-	-
Warpers,	-	-	5	16	5	16	-	-
Washers,	2	-	66	-	68	-	-	-
Waste-house hands,	11	-	1	-	12	-	-	-
Watchmen,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	746	712	-	-	746	712
Winders,	-	-	13	12	-	-	13	12
Wool room employees,	52	-	2	-	54	-	-	-
Yard men,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Yarn hands,	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
TOTALS,	788	455	2,345	1,023	1,891	472	1,242	1,006

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Worsted Goods.

Worsted Goods.—Table I.

[NOTE. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: The branch of occupation called "carders" includes two males at \$6.38 a week; 13 at \$7.54; 117 at \$8.51; one at \$8.75; one at \$12.45, making a total of 134 with an average wage of \$8.42 a week. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.]

Ballers boys. *Males:* 6, \$5.20; total, 6; average per week, \$5.20.

Band boys. *Males:* 4, \$4.60; 1, \$5.75; total, 5; average per week, \$4.83.

Beamers. *Males:* 25, \$15.50; 1, \$17.40; total, 26; average per week, \$15.57.

Bobbin setters. *Males:* 16, \$4; total, 16; average per week, \$4. *Females:* 5, \$4; total, 5; average per week, \$4.

Burlers. *Males:* 2, \$9; total, 2; average per week, \$9. *Females:* 9, \$5.92; 41, \$6.29; 45, \$6.30; 41, \$7.07; 51, \$7.24; 1, \$7.30; 3, \$7.71; 2, \$8.17; 3, \$8.75; total, 196; average per week, \$6.77.

Carders. *Males:* 2, \$6.38; 13, \$7.54; 117, \$8.51; 1, \$8.75; 1, \$12.45; total, 134; average per week, \$8.42.

Carpenters. *Males:* 5, \$11.48; 1, \$12.00; 2, \$15.80; 1, \$16; 1, \$16.50; 3, \$16.80; total, 13; average per week, \$14.19.

Cloth room employees. *Males:* 1, \$5.30; 4, \$6.25; 1, \$6.90; 1, \$7.10; 7, \$7.20; 13, \$7.39; 8, \$8.29; 1, \$8.35; 3, \$9; 1, \$9.40; 144, \$10.31; 5, \$10.45; 1, \$10.75; total, 190; average per week, \$9.73. *Females:* 13, \$7.39; total, 13; average per week, \$7.39.

Combers. *Males:* 1, \$6.96; 5, \$8.29; 123, \$8.33; 22, \$9.35; 1, \$19; 1, \$12.20; 1, \$13.80; 1, \$15.70; total, 155; average per week, \$8.58. *Females:* 4, \$8.29; total, 4; average per week, \$8.29.

Dofters. *Males:* 1, \$4.35; 56, \$4.48; total, 57; average per week, \$4.48. *Females:* 37, \$3.48; 4, \$3.77; 112, \$4.35; 55, \$4.48; total, 208; average per week, \$4.22.

Drawers. *Females:* 3, \$6.09; 61, \$6.38; 134, \$6.79; 6, \$10.78; total, 204; average per week, \$6.77.

Drawing frame tenders. *Females:* 35, \$7.07; 1, \$7.65; 2, \$8.95; 2, \$9.40; 4, \$9.55; total, 44; average per week, \$7.53.

Dryers. *Males:* 2, \$5.50; 3, \$7.20; 2, \$8.90; 6, \$9.35; 3, \$9.70; 7, \$10.80; 1, \$14; total, 24; average per week, \$9.38.

Dyers. *Males:* 28, \$9; 3, \$9.70; total, 31; average per week, \$9.07.

Dyeworks operatives. *n. s. Males:* 14, \$9.15; 101, \$10.40; total, 115; average per week, \$10.25.

Engineers. *Males:* 1, \$12.50; 2, \$15.54; 3, \$15.95; 1, \$21; 1, \$27.30; total, 8; average per week, \$17.47.

Examiners. *Males:* 2, \$12.80; 1, \$15.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.70.

Finishers. *Males:* 28, \$5.47; 39, \$6.86; 61, \$7.54; total, 128; average per week, \$6.88.

Firemen. *Males:* 5, \$8.93; 1, \$13.36; 11, \$13.54; 6, \$14.65; 3, \$14.75; total, 26; average per week, \$13.04.

Folders. *Males:* 2, \$5.20; 1, \$6.90; 2, \$8.93; 1, \$9; total, 6; average per week, \$7.36. *Females:* 1, \$9.45; 4, \$11.13; total, 5; average per week, \$10.79.

Foremen. *Males:* 4, \$14.07; 1, \$19.47; total, 5; average per week, \$15.15.

General helpers. *Males:* 30, \$4.58; 22, \$7.54; 4, \$7.61; 20, \$10; 10, \$11.14; 2, \$13.34; total, 88; average per week, \$7.63. *Females:* 14, \$3.60; 2, \$6.90; 1, \$11; total, 17; average per week, \$4.42.

Gill tenders. *Males:* 17, \$7.10; total, 17; average per week, \$7.10. *Females:* 11, \$6.25; total, 11; average per week, \$6.25.

Harness cleaners. *Males:* 6, \$7; 3, \$7.60; total, 9; average per week, \$7.20.

Harness menders. *Males:* 14, \$4.60; 4, \$5.50; 2, \$6.65; total, 20; average per week, \$4.99.

Helpers (repair shop). *Males:* 15, \$9.40; 4, \$10.80; total, 19; average per week, \$9.69.

Inspectors. *Males:* 2, \$11.50; 8, \$11.95; 6, \$12.67; total, 16; average per week, \$12.16. *Females:* 7, \$11.95; total, 7; average per week, \$11.95.

Loom fixers. *Males:* 1, \$12; 28, \$13.27; 1, \$13.65; 16, \$14.85; 29, \$15; 12, \$15.64; 11, \$18.20; total, 98; average per week, \$14.87.

Machinists. *Males:* 6, \$12; 1, \$14.05; 1, \$15.95; 2, \$16.50; 2, \$16.80; total, 12; average per week, \$14.05.

Oilers. *Males:* 5, \$4.60; 2, \$5.75; total, 7; average per week, \$4.93.

Operatives. *n. s. Males:* 8, \$7.34; 12, \$8.29; 64, \$8.64; 27, \$12.54; total, 111; average per week, \$9.46.

Overscers. *Males:* 1, \$14.70; 1, \$15; 1, \$18.90; 14, \$20.82; 1, \$20.85; 1, \$21; 1, \$22; 5, \$22.40; 1, \$23.10; 9, \$24.34; 2, \$26.25; 1, \$26.40; 1, \$27.50; 1, \$28; 1, \$29; 1, \$33.10; 2, \$33.60; 1, \$34.75; 1, \$35; 1, \$42; 1, \$46.65; 1, \$48.08; total, 49; average per week, \$25.07.

Packers. *Males:* 2, \$3.90; 1, \$6.60; 1, \$7.25; 2, \$7.30; 1, \$8.29; 1, \$9.75; 1, \$11.40; 2, \$13.88; total, 11; average per week, \$8.50.

Pressers. *Males:* 2, \$8.40; 1, \$9.75; 34, \$11.50; 3, \$12.60; total, 40; average per week, \$11.38.

Worsted Goods. — Table I — Concluded.

Quillers. *Females:* 35, \$8.47; total, 35; average per week, \$8.47.

Reelers. *Females:* 4, \$6.92; 133, \$7.99; total, 137; average per week, \$7.93.

Roving boys. *Males:* 1, \$4.60; 1, \$5.55; total, 2; average per week, \$5.08.

Second hands. *Males:* 5, \$8.70; 1, \$9.75; 2, \$12.40; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14.31; 1, \$15; 8, \$15.60; 1, \$15.85; 2, \$15.95; 1, \$17.35; 1, \$20.30; 4, \$20.80; total, 28; average per week, \$14.80.

Sewers. *Males:* 32, \$7.96; total, 32; average per week, \$7.96. *Females:* 65, \$7.07; 32, \$9.24; 28, \$9.58; total, 125; average per week, \$8.19.

Spinners. *Females:* 8, \$5.51; 39, \$5.91; 11, \$6.05; 66, \$6.40; 187, \$6.42; total, 311; average per week, \$6.32.

Spoolers. *Males:* 3, \$5.40; total, 3; average per week, \$5.40. *Females:* 10, \$4.84; 52, \$5.22; 1, \$5.71; 143, \$6.17; total, 206; average per week, \$5.86.

Teamsters. *Males:* 2, \$10.20; 2, \$10.40; 1, \$11; total, 5; average per week, \$10.44.

Twisters. *Males:* 16, \$14; total, 16; average per week, \$14. *Females:* 2, \$4.64; 28, \$5.92; 9, \$6.09; 148, \$6.32; 2, \$15.25; total, 189; average per week, \$6.33.

Warpers. *Males:* 8, \$6.16; 3, \$11.28; 13, \$13.75; total, 24; average per week, \$10.91. *Females:* 16, \$6.75; total, 16; average per week, \$6.75.

Waste handlers. *Males:* 7, \$8.75; 1, \$10.10; total, 8; average per week, \$8.92.

Watchmen. *Males:* 4, \$12.25; 2, \$14.70; 1, \$15.25; total, 7; average per week, \$13.38.

Weavers. *Males:* 159, \$8.25; 150, \$10.14; 93, \$10.84; 54, \$11.37; 80, \$13.39; total, 536; average per week, \$10.31. *Females:* 159, \$8.25; 291, \$10; 92, \$10.84; 143, \$11.08; 80, \$13.39; total, 765; average per week, \$10.29.

Winders. *Males:* 8, \$8.15; total, 8; average per week, \$8.15. *Females:* 124, \$5.80; 46, \$6.19; 12, \$6.93; total, 182; average per week, \$5.97.

Wool scourers. *Males:* 10, \$9.28; total, 10; average per week, \$9.28.

Wool sorters. *Males:* 46, \$12.10; 144, \$17.15; total, 190; average per week, \$15.93.

Wool washers. *Males:* 5, \$8.35; 1, \$10.90; total, 6; average per week, \$8.78.

Yard men. *Males:* 8, \$8.40; 1, \$8.75; total, 9; average per week, \$8.44.

Yarn hands. *Males:* 11, \$6.69; 24, \$7.54; 1, \$10.15; total, 36; average per week, \$7.35.

Worsted Goods. — Table II.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Baller boys,	-	-	\$5.20	-	\$5.20	-	58.00
Band boys,	-	-	4.83	-	4.83	-	58.00
Beamers,	-	-	15.57	-	15.57	-	59.00
Bobbin setters,	-	-	4.00	\$4.00	4.00	\$4.00	58.00
Burlers,	-	-	9.00	6.77	9.00	6.77	57.49
Corders,	\$6.38	-	8.45	-	8.42	-	58.01
Carpenters,	-	-	14.19	-	14.19	-	58.62
Cloth room employees,	-	-	9.73	7.39	9.73	7.39	65.89
Combers,	6.96	-	8.59	8.29	8.58	8.29	55.84
Doffers,	4.35	\$3.77	4.48	4.23	4.48	4.22	56.74
Drawers,	-	6.09	-	6.78	-	6.77	56.03
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	7.53	-	7.53	58.00
Dryers,	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	58.91
Dyers,	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	59.00
Dyeworks operatives, n. s.,	-	-	10.25	-	10.25	-	67.03
Engineers,	12.50	-	18.18	-	17.47	-	61.25
Examiners,	-	-	13.70	-	13.70	-	59.00
Finishers,	-	-	6.88	-	6.88	-	58.00
Firemen,	-	-	13.04	-	13.04	-	65.38
Folders,	-	-	7.36	10.79	7.36	10.79	58.18
Foremen,	-	-	15.15	-	15.15	-	58.20
General helpers,	-	-	7.63	4.42	7.63	4.42	57.89
Gill tenders,	-	-	7.10	6.25	7.10	6.25	58.61
Harness cleaners,	-	-	7.20	-	7.20	-	59.00
Harness menders,	-	-	4.99	-	4.99	-	58.10
Helpers (repair shop),	-	-	9.69	-	9.69	-	59.00
Inspectors,	-	-	12.16	11.95	12.16	11.95	58.00
Loom fixers,	-	-	14.87	-	14.87	-	57.46
Machinists,	-	-	14.05	-	14.05	-	58.50
Oilers,	-	-	4.93	-	4.93	-	58.00

Worsted Goods. — Table II — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						Average Hours Worked per Week
	Private Firms		Corporations		Average for all		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	\$9.46	-	\$9.46	-	60.31
Overseers,	\$15.00	-	25.28	-	25.07	-	57.45
Packers,	-	-	8.50	-	8.50	-	58.45
Pressers,	-	-	11.38	-	11.38	-	59.00
Quillers,	-	-	-	\$8.47	-	\$8.47	59.00
Reelers,	-	-	-	7.93	-	7.93	58.00
Roving boys,	-	-	5.08	-	5.08	-	58.00
Second hands,	-	-	14.80	-	14.80	-	58.71
Sewers,	-	-	7.96	8.19	7.96	8.19	58.00
Spinners,	-	\$5.51	-	6.34	-	6.32	56.20
Spoolers,	-	-	5.40	5.86	5.40	5.86	55.95
Teamsters,	-	-	10.44	-	10.44	-	59.00
Twisters,	-	6.09	14.00	6.34	14.00	6.33	51.58
Warpers,	-	-	10.91	6.75	10.91	6.75	56.50
Waste handlers,	-	-	8.92	-	8.92	-	59.00
Watchmen,	-	-	13.38	-	13.38	-	84.00
Weavers,	-	-	10.31	10.29	10.31	10.29	56.43
Winders,	-	-	8.15	5.97	8.15	5.97	55.39
Wool scourers,	-	-	9.28	-	9.28	-	58.00
Wool sorters,	-	-	15.93	-	15.93	-	73.92
Wool washers,	-	-	8.78	-	8.78	-	59.00
Yard men,	-	-	8.44	-	8.44	-	59.00
Yarn hands,	-	-	7.35	-	7.35	-	58.00

Worsted Goods. — Table III.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Baller boys,	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Band boys,	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Beamers,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Bobbin setters,	9	7	-	3	2	-	16	5	21
Burlers,	-	-	2	-	56	140	2	196	198
Cadders,	-	7	127	-	-	-	134	-	134
Carpenters,	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
Cloth room employees,	-	4	186	-	-	13	190	13	203
Combers,	-	-	155	-	-	4	155	4	159
Doffers,	-	57	-	25	183	-	57	208	265
Drawers,	-	-	-	-	5	199	-	204	204
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	-	11	33	-	44	44
Driers,	-	2	22	-	-	-	24	-	24
Dyers,	-	-	31	-	-	-	31	-	31
Dyeworks operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	115	-	-	-	115	-	115
Engineers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Examiners,	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Finishers,	-	-	128	-	-	-	128	-	128
Firemen,	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26
Folders,	-	2	4	-	-	5	6	5	11
Foremen,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
General helpers,	-	30	58	-	14	3	88	17	105
Gill tenders,	-	-	17	-	4	7	17	11	28
Harness cleaners,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Harness menders,	-	18	2	-	-	-	20	-	20
Helpers (repair shop),	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Inspectors,	-	-	16	-	-	7	16	7	23
Loom fixers,	-	-	98	-	-	-	98	-	98
Machinists,	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	12
Oilers,	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	-	-	111	-	-	-	111	-	111
Overseers,	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	49
Packers,	-	2	9	-	-	-	11	-	11
Pressers,	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	40

Worsted Goods. — Table III — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	MALES			FEMALES			AGGREGATES		
	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Under 16	16 but under 21	21 and Over	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
Quillers,	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	35
Reelers,	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	137	137
Roving boys,	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Second hands,	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	28
Sewers,	-	-	32	-	24	101	32	125	157
Spinners,	-	-	-	-	60	251	-	311	311
Spoolers,	-	3	-	-	45	161	3	206	209
Teamsters,	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Twisters,	-	-	16	-	2	187	16	189	205
Warpers,	-	-	24	-	-	16	24	16	40
Waste handlers,	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8
Watchmen,	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Weavers,	-	30	506	-	26	739	536	765	1,301
Winders,	-	8	-	-	23	159	8	182	190
Wool scourers,	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10
Wool sorters,	-	-	190	-	-	-	190	-	190
Wool washers,	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
Yard men,	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9
Yarn hands,	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	36
TOTALS,	9	190	2,168	28	455	2,197	2,367	2,680	5,047

Worsted Goods. — Table IV.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Baller boys,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Band boys,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Beamers,	-	-	26	-	1	-	25	-
Bobbin setters,	16	5	-	-	16	5	-	-
Burlers,	-	146	2	50	2	100	-	96
Carders,	-	-	134	-	134	-	-	-
Carpenters,	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Cloth room employees,	*180	*13	10	-	190	13	-	-
Combers,	-	-	155	4	155	4	-	-
Doffers,	1	41	56	167	57	208	-	-
Drawers,	-	6	-	198	-	198	-	6
Drawing frame tenders,	-	-	-	44	-	5	-	39
Dryers,	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-
Dyers,	-	-	31	-	31	-	-	-
Dyeworks operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	*115	-	-	-	115	-	-	-
Engineers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Examiners,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Finishers,	30	-	98	-	128	-	-	-
Firemen,	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Folders,	-	-	6	5	6	5	-	-
Foremen,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
General helpers,	86	16	2	1	88	17	-	-
Gill tenders,	-	-	17	11	17	11	-	-
Harness cleaners,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Harness menders,	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Helpers (repair shop),	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Inspectors,	16	7	-	-	16	7	-	-
Loom fixers,	98	-	-	-	98	-	-	-
Machinists,	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Oilers,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Operatives, <i>n. s.</i> ,	103	-	8	-	84	-	27	-
Overseers,	48	-	1	-	49	-	-	-
Packers,	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Pressers,	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-
Quillers,	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35
Reelers,	-	-	-	137	-	4	-	133

* Includes operatives who are both hand and machine workers.

Worsted Goods. — Table IV — Concluded.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION.	HAND WORK		MACHINE WORK		WORKED BY THE DAY OR WEEK		WORKED BY THE PIECE	
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Roving boys,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Second hands,	14	-	14	-	28	-	-	-
Sewers,	-	119	32	6	32	6	-	119
Spinners,	-	-	-	311	-	311	-	-
Spoolers,	-	-	3	206	3	53	-	153
Teamsters,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Twisters,	-	-	16	189	-	39	16	150
Warpers,	-	-	24	16	16	16	8	-
Waste handlers,	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Watchmen,	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Weavers,	-	-	536	765	-	-	536	765
Winders,	-	-	8	182	-	-	8	182
Wool scourers,	8	-	2	-	10	-	-	-
Wool sorters,	190	-	-	-	-	-	190	-
Wool washers,	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Yard men,	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Yarn hands,	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
TOTALS,	1,098	353	1,269	2,327	1,557	1,002	810	1,678

By means of the Decennial Census of 1895 a classified index of the branches of occupation in each manufacturing industry was obtained. Having this index, it became comparatively easy to secure actual and average weekly earnings for each branch of occupation instead of for an industry as a whole.

The most casual student of wage statistics cannot fail to see at once the much greater truthfulness and accuracy of such quotations, nor fail to realize how much more indicative they are of actual conditions than the industry averages, comprehending widely varying occupations, that are usually presented for wage comparisons.

In this Section, 10 industries are considered. The number of branches in each, drawn from Table I in each case, is presented in the following table :

INDUSTRIES.	Branches of Occupation Considered
Boots and shoes,	166
Building,	105
Cotton goods,	127
Leather,	16
Machines and machinery,	83
Metals and metallic goods,	38
Paper and paper goods,	31
Stone,	6
Woolen goods,	69
Worsted goods,	53
TOTAL,	694

If the actual weekly earnings had been presented for each industry as a whole, there would have been but 10 quotations. On the plan adopted, we have 694 quotations, of which 166 relate to the industry known as Boots and Shoes, 105 to the building trades, 127 to Cotton Goods, the remainder being distributed among the other seven industries.

We draw from Table II in each industry a presentation which gives the number of branches of occupation affording comparisons as regards the actual weekly earnings of employees, by sex, engaged in the same branch of occupation but working for private firms or corporations.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF OCCUPATION IN WHICH HIGHEST ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	<i>Are obtained by Men</i>		<i>Are obtained by Women</i>	
	Working for Private Firms	Working for Corpora- tions	Working for Private Firms	Working for Corpora- tions
Boots and shoes,	28	64	16	22
Building,	21	21	-	-
Leather,	8	6	-	-
Machines and machinery,	10	16	-	-
Metals and metallic goods,	10	13	-	2
Worsted goods,	-	5	-	4
TOTALS,	77	125	16	28

There are but six of the 10 industries in which comparisons are possible between the earnings obtained by employees working for private firms or for corporations. In 202 branches of occupation, comparisons are possible for men, and in 44, for women.

Referring to the line for Boots and Shoes, we find that in 28 branches of occupation the men employed therein earned more each week when working for private firms than did those engaged in the same branch of occupation who worked for corporations. On the other hand, in 64 branches of occupation, the male employees engaged therein earned more each week when working for corporations than did those engaged in the same branches of occupation who worked for private firms.

In the same industry, Boots and Shoes, there were 16 branches of occupation in which the female employees earned more when employed by private firms than those engaged in the same occupation who were working for corporations. There

were, however, 22 branches of occupation in which those employed by corporations earned more than those employed in the same occupation who worked for private firms. The other lines of the table may be read in a similar way.

Considering the total line, comprehending the six industries, we find that in 93 branches of occupation, including both sexes, the employees of private firms earned more than those engaged in the same occupation working for corporations. On the other hand, in 153 branches of occupation, the employees of corporations earned more than those engaged in the same branches of occupation who worked for private firms.

When this investigation was undertaken, it was hoped that the returns from members of trades unions would be so numerous that comparisons could be instituted between the figures sent in by them and those obtained from the books of the manufacturers. A reference to page 5 will show so few branches of occupation embraced in the trades unions' returns, many of them being dissimilar to those for which quotations were obtained from the manufacturers, that the desired comparison is impossible in this Report.

Another attempt to obtain full comparative quotations will be made, and it is hoped that the members of the trades unions will embrace the next opportunity to supply quotations so that we may place their returns and those of the manufacturers in juxtaposition, and thus be enabled to draw such deductions as the comparisons may warrant.

PART II.

THE CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

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In newspaper and magazine articles* and public addresses, during the past year, the statement has been made, and reiterated, that the prices of the necessities of life are much higher now than in previous years. Such being the fact it follows that all classes of the population are placed at a financial disadvantage unless the increased cost of living is accompanied by adequate increases in wages, salaries, and profits.

The numerous strikes of workingmen show that they have adopted this method of securing an adjustment of income and outlay, while dealers and manufacturers have reduced expenses, salaries, and wages as a means of equalization. As a rule, the salaried man has found it impossible to greatly improve his condition, for he can gain little by striking and his

* The Cost of Living, *Boston Advertiser*, Oct. 19, 1903; The Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Nov. 22, 1903; The Cost of Living Does Not Go Down with Wages, *Paterson, N. J., National Labor Standard*, Jan. 2, 1904; War Raises Prices of Food and Textiles, *New York Times*, March 6, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Pittsburg, Pa., Labor World*, March 17, 1904; The Price of Bread, *Boston Post*, March 19, 1904; Some Interesting Figures, *Cincinnati, O., Zeitung*, March 19, 1904; *In Re Bread*, *Boston Transcript*, March 22, 1904; The Price of Flour, *Boston Transcript*, March 24, 1904; The Coal and Bread Problem, *Chicago Tribune*, March, 1904; A Word for the Consumer, *Boston Post*, April 8, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Sunday Tradesman*, *Springfield, Mo.*, April 9, 1904; The Price of Bread, *N. Y. Banker and Tradesman*, May 14, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Globe*, May 19, 1904; What Has Been the Effect on the Workingman of the Shortened Work-Day? *Boston Globe*, June 5, 1904; Secretary Shaw's Philosophy of High Prices, *Boston Transcript*, June 8, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, June 8, 1904; Living Expenses, *Boston Post*, June 9, 1904; For High Prices, *Boston Herald*, June 9, 1904; More Facts and Figures, *Cleveland, O., Citizen*, June 10, 1904; Does Prosperity Make High Prices? *Boston Globe*, June 12, 1904; Business Prospects and Cost of Production, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, June 16, 1904; The Advance in Meat, and Why? *Springfield, Mass., Republican*, June 20, 1904; The Higher Cost of Living, *The Railway Clerk* (magazine), July, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Pittsburg, Pa., Labor Tribune*, Aug. 4, 1904; Wages, *Cleveland, Ohio, Citizen*, Aug. 6, 1904; Prices of Commodities, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 7, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Prices, *Boston Globe*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Herald*, Aug. 8, 1904; Wages and Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 9, 1904; The Cost of Living, *Boston Traveler*, Aug. 9, 1904; Wages and Cost of Living, *Boston Herald*, Aug. 10, 1904; Cost of Living, *Boston Post*, Aug. 10, 1904; Wages Here and in Europe, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 10, 1904; The Exportation of Wheat, *Springfield Republican*, Aug. 12, 1904, among many others.

readjustment must come from a reduction of his personal expenses.

To compare prices of articles of personal or house consumption accentuates the existing conditions, but gives no relief or promise of improved conditions. Comparisons of the cost of living of a number of families supply proof of increased outlay, but contain, in themselves, no panacea. In fact, the conditions of different families vary so materially that such comparisons are of little value. If two families of the same size and requirements could compare expenses, on the same plane of living, for a number of years, the deductions from their budgets would be, in a way, of value. Or, if the same family, the size, requirements, and plane of living remaining the same for a number of years, should keep expense accounts the results would supply bases for comparison. And, yet, these results might not indicate the condition of the great mass of humanity, but have only an individual value.

It is not the object of this article to consider prices in a detailed comparative way, or their influence on the cost of living. There can be no effect without a cause, and as the existence and effect of high prices have attracted so much public attention an attempt, at least, to learn the cause or causes of high prices seemed a legitimate and needed investigation by the Bureau.

After careful consideration, the plan of action decided upon was to address a circular letter of inquiry to the leading business men of the State. A copy of the letter which was sent out follows :

Many articles have appeared in print, and many statistical tables have been presented in official publications, relating to High Prices, but in none of them has there been given what may be considered as a sufficient explanation of the reason for the advance in price of the necessities of life.

Why have the prices of groceries, provisions, meats, fish, vegetables, and other articles of food increased? Why have boots and shoes, clothing, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel risen in price? Why are coal, wood, and rents higher than in previous years?

Will you kindly favor this department with your opinion on the subject. Your answer may be written on this sheet and returned to us in the postpaid envelope accompanying. The names of persons supplying information will in no case be printed in the report.

A prompt reply will place the Bureau under increased obligations to you.

The number mailed was 664. The distribution is shown in the table which follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Letters sent to Specified Localities
City of Boston,	604
Other cities,	40
Towns,	20
TOTAL,	664

As will be seen, the greater part of the letters were sent to Boston addresses, but many of them were answered by persons doing business, or residing, outside of Boston.

The number of available replies received was 151, or 22.74 per cent of the whole number sent out. If all had answered, it is probable that no wider range of opinions would have been received.

The kinds of business conducted by those answering, and the relative number of answers, are given in the following table :

KINDS OF BUSINESS.	Number of Replies	KINDS OF BUSINESS.	Number of Replies
Arms and ammunition,	1	Groceries,	12
Artisans' tools,	2	Liquors and beverages,	1
Carriages and wagons,	2	Machines and machinery,	7
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	2	Meats and provisions,	22
Clothing,	17	Metals and metallic goods,	4
Coal,	6	Paper,	1
Coffee,	1	Real estate,	13
Drugs and medicines,	1	Rubber and elastic goods,	3
Dry goods,	19	Shoes,	6
Electrical goods and construction,	2	Textiles,	1
Fish,	4	In general,	12
Flour and cereals,	6		
Fruits and canned goods,	6	TOTAL,	151

Space will not permit the printing in full of the comprehensive and interesting opinions as to the Causes of High Prices expressed by our correspondents. We present, therefore, under headings showing the business of the writers, condensations of their replies in which we have endeavored to retain the important points of opinion or information contained in them. It should be borne in mind that in some cases the writers consider only articles in the lines of business in which they are engaged, while in other instances the answers relate to several or all the points contained in the original letter of inquiry.

Arms and Ammunition.

No. 55. Potatoes that used to be raised without labor, save planting and possibly one hoeing and digging, now require labor every two or three days, or else they are eaten up by potato bugs. Last year was so cold that corn did not mature and I know personally of acres that were cut for fodder that ought to have ripened under ordinary circumstances. Of other grains, the export trade is taking considerable, and oats that used to sell for 45 cents are now 60 cents and hardly as good quality. There is no question but what the trusts have advanced prices in some cases beyond what they actually need, owing to the very large capitalization of several concerns. So far as boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel are concerned, not one thing that the writer wears is, so far as he knows, a penny higher than it was five years ago. He can buy the same stockings, the same if not better shoes and hats and collars and shirts for as little if not less money; as regards suits of clothes, he happens to be of such proportions that he cannot buy them ready made, but he does not have to pay anything more for custom made. Why other things cost more in 90 per cent of the cases is owing to labor unions. In regard to coal it is no higher to-day than it was two, three, or four years ago; last year on account of the strike it was higher. Wood is about the same, although during the strike it went up out of sympathy for coal. So far as the writer is aware there has not been any advance in the rates of rents. Of the two we think they are fully as low as they were. If they are higher it is because the people are demanding everything that modern appliances will give them.

There never was a time, and in the writer's opinion there never will be a time, in the history of Massachusetts when the people were so prosperous and so happy and contented, when the man working at the bench or outdoor labor did so much to build up cities and townships from fifteen to twenty years ago before the labor unions were known to any extent in the East. When we are going to return to those days, if ever, the writer cannot foretell, but so sure as we live we have either got to do it, or things are going to be much worse, yes ten times worse than now, if the people do not prevent it before coming to that condition.

Artisans' Tools.

No. 54. Two reasons which might be given for the increased cost of necessities of life are as follows:

First: The increased cost of handling them.

Second: The fact that dealers, being obliged to pay more for necessities which they buy to make a living, must raise the price of necessities which they sell.

Referring to the first would say that it seems to me an undisputed fact that wages per hour have been increased to coal handlers, clerks, etc., within the past few years and their hours of labor shortened. This makes it necessary for the dealer to raise his prices.

Referring to the second reason it seems to me, generally speaking, that an increase in the price of one thing has a direct tendency to increase others. For instance, if a grocer finds that his meat and coal are costing more than at a previous time, he very likely will put up the prices of his groceries, and in some instances he may be compelled to or go out of business.

No. 71. Our president has requested me to make reply and would say that in our opinion the reasons are three.

First: As education improves the masses, they demand better articles and are willing to pay for them. This makes the demand which any business man prefers to meet and will endeavor to hold prices for.

Second: The rates of rent, etc., are dependent upon increasing tax rates which in turn are forced upon the people by the reduction in hours of work demanded by the labor unions.

Third: The encroachment of the labor unions and their unjust demands regarding labor and compensation make it practically impossible to manufacture goods at the old price and make a profit. As it is useless to run business without profit it is obvious that prices must be raised to meet the increase in wages. If the labor unions were willing to break even on these matters, things would be different. As it stands to-day every manufacturer feels that he must make all that is possible in the present, for the future is more uncertain than ever before. Of course, this again reacts to a certain extent in favor of the unions, but the reaction they do not turn to their interest. It is our personal opinion that you can lay 99 per cent of the blame upon the labor organizations and the defensive methods employed to fight them.

Carriages and Wagons.

No. 12. Short working-hours and higher wages are responsible.

No. 63. *First:* The increased demand arising from the very great improvement in business in 1897 and 1898. The boom following this caused a great demand, which would itself naturally stiffen prices.

Second: The above was taken advantage of by capitalists in certain lines, notably, coal, oil, and steel, which could be controlled, and the prices were rapidly put up to what the traffic would stand.

Third: The rise of the labor boss. We put it that way rather than saying the results of labor unionism. This is the most disastrous and reached a far larger number of people and a greater number of products. There was a tendency all along the line, from the first boom in business, for all employers to give the unions whatever they demanded, and this ran the cost of many important articles far above the normal, and above what the public could stand. The increase of prices under this head is more disastrous than that of the capitalists, because they can reduce their prices promptly, when necessary, or when the demand falls off, and thus, to a great extent, keep their goods moving. The arbitrary rise of prices by the labor unions, however, is more inflexible, and in our opinion the large amount of money kept from investment and circulation on this account is the principal cause of the present business depression.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

No. 49. In our opinion the matter is largely due to higher prices for labor, and shorter hours for work. In a great many lines wage-earning classes have secured increased compensation, and decreased working-hours, and to some extent this would certainly affect prices.

No. 47. *First:* The wage worker is receiving more for his labor, and consequently the articles referred to cost the manufacturer more to produce, and in order to make the same margin of profit the manufacturer advances his price.

Second: There is a community of interest among manufacturers for self-protection in many lines of trade, which induces the manufacturers to charge as much for their products as the consumer will pay. For example, no one doubts that the public is paying the cost of the coal strike in the price charged now for anthracite.

Wage workers exact more pay and shorter hours, and then wonder why all kinds of manufactured articles cost more than they used to; never apparently considering that in reality they are paying the bills themselves, as they form a very large part of the consuming public.

Clothing.

No. 259. Three hundred days' work a year for any man that wanted it instead of two hundred days' work, besides material increase in wages, gives the purchasing power of the people such an increase that all raw materials have increased in value, owing to the great demand for same.

No. 480. Concentration of control of a large portion of the products and speculation.

In the writer's business, considerable quantities of cotton goods are used, and the speculation of the past year in cotton has rendered unstable business in which this staple is largely used.

No. 463. The increase in cost of goods in our line is very small, say from 2½ to 5 per cent, occasioned by the increase in cost of labor.

No. 449. We know that clothing prices are no higher.

No. 432. This condition is due to the increased wages that now obtain in all classes of labor.

By increased wages, we include not only the higher price per day paid to the working-man generally, but also the shorter hours he is employed, which of course is as vital a factor in increased cost of production as the actual increase in cash outlay.

This rise in productive cost is met by advanced prices all along the line, so that by the time an article reaches the consumer its price is just so much higher as the increased cost of production makes necessary in order that business may be done at a safe margin of profit.

No. 471. Woolens are higher than they have been for some time. Labor is a great deal higher now than it has ever been in this line, and the retailer marks his goods higher than he ever did, owing to the mark-down sales which he has to have every season, to get rid of his goods, at the end of the season; ready-made clothing to-day changes in style every six months, and years ago, a suit, or an overcoat, carried over to the next year, was worth as much as the year before, and now it depreciates sometimes fifty per cent. Thus the reason for his marking his goods so high the first of the season. He is obliged to do it, to make himself whole.

No. 490. The advance in wages for making up clothing increases the prices of sale.

No. 405. The rise in the price of the necessary commodities, that is the increase in cost of living, is, we think, due in the first instance to the advanced cost of labor. Taking as the most favorable instance, the price of coal, we are all able to appreciate the effect of the labor disturbances on present prices. A commodity in a class does not fall or rise alone in price; it carries its relatives along with it by an economic power. We don't consider under-production or the tariff as elements. The same cannot be said of speculations in foodstuffs, though fluctuations through their influences are nearly always temporary. In conclusion, labor, by its methods, is raising the cost of commodities all through the United States.

No. 451. Prices in general have advanced on account of the shorter work-day and higher price paid for labor. In some cases, as meats and coal, it is due, in part, to the formation of combinations to control the market.

No. 448. I am convinced that two causes contribute principally to this condition, viz:—1st, the extreme price of labor in manufacturing and building operations and the limitations placed upon production by organized labor.

2nd, the operation of over-capitalized combinations that control the production, transportation, and sale of many of the great staple products of the country and also the high protective tariff on wool, leather, iron, and other raw materials used in our manufacturing industries.

No. 464. Trusts, with their monopolies, and labor unions, with their strikes and unreasonable demands.

No. 427. My opinion is that the great advance is on account of the trusts or agreements among the large and wealthy corporations which are able to control prices.

The price of fish depends largely on the elements and the inability at certain times to obtain sufficient quantity to supply the demand which is caused by the increased price of meats. As regards lobsters, it is well known that the laws in regard to the sale and capture of short lobsters are not enforced.

Vegetables are largely dependent upon weather conditions and the destruction by insects.

Boots and shoes, dry goods, and articles of wearing apparel are not higher than they have been for years.

Coal is higher on account of the same control as meats.

Wood is higher because the price of coal is beyond the reach of the poorer people.

Rents are not higher than they have been for years, excepting in cases where increased and expensive accommodations are called for.

No. 441. In our own line prices are the same with exception of cotton duck. Our rent is rendered at old rates.

No. 208. Vegetables — the farmer does not get too much — the middleman does.

Meat — ask the meat trust which makes the price.

Boots and shoes — from our standpoint there was never a time when good ones could be bought as low as to-day. Twenty to forty years ago we paid from \$8 to \$12 for no better shoes than we can buy to-day at \$3.50 to \$5.

Dry goods — calicoes, bleached, and brown cottons were never so low as now. Just this season the speculation in and shortage of cotton has raised the price a little. The retail price of prints in old time was 12½ cents. To-day, or last year in normal times, the same could be bought at six to eight cents.

If other kinds of dry goods are higher it is due to the exorbitant demand of the retail dealer. The jobber gets an average profit of not over 10 per cent; the retailer not less than 50 per cent and oftener 100 per cent. On some things they are obliged to get a large profit, the styles change so often. But the large retail dealers in all cities get rich.

Coal — Mr. Baer says they get all the public will stand — and the public have nothing to say about it.

Rents — are higher because cities and towns are always increasing the valuation. Another thing, it costs a great deal more to build than ever before. The laborer by working eight hours (and as a matter of fact he loafs 25 per cent of that time) together with his increased pay makes his work cost 100 per cent more than formerly. Then again the man who is not worth over \$1 a day gets the same as the one who is worth \$5 and the public pays for it.

No. 225. *First:* The unrestricted speculation in such necessities, cornering the market, thus forcing the public, in order to get a supply of the necessity, to pay the speculator a large profit.

Second: The combination of capital, called trusts, formed to eliminate legitimate competition, thus enabling the dealers to get large profits.

Third: The organization of labor, enabling it to secure better wages, thus making whatever organized labor enters into cost more than formerly.

Fourth: The great and far reaching influence these combinations have upon the public by their success in accomplishing the result sought for, by squeezing the consumer for the benefit of those belonging to the combination; all this stimulates the individual to try and accumulate money faster; to get all the profit possible and thus increase their financial holdings, enhance their prospects of coming into closer touch or assimilation with the successful speculator, the trust magnate, or Napoleon of finance.

No. 465. Provisions have undoubtedly been advanced by trusts and combinations. Other articles such as fish, poultry, etc., have advanced in sympathy.

Boots and shoes and woolen clothing are higher to-day than they were a few years ago by reason of the higher duties on the raw material such as hides and wool. All manufacturers of cotton have advanced the price in the past few months by reason of last year's small cotton crops and also by stock manipulations.

It is almost unnecessary to state why coal and wood have advanced. There is only one reason and that is because coal has been arbitrarily advanced by the coal trust and wood used for firing purposes has advanced in sympathy.

Rents have advanced on account of higher prices being demanded for building material and labor.

No. 22. Referring to your letter of the 28th will state that every one has a different opinion on the questions which you placed to us. We find that the change in prices is done by the unions; in our case we have to pay the same wages to a man with no experience that we pay to an experienced man. One man may finish five dozen (of our product) a day; another man may be able to finish eight dozen a day, but the man who does only five dozen receives the same pay as the man who finishes eight dozen. You can readily see how the price of the article is raised. We find when buying our merchandise that it amounts to the same thing; when one article rises in price, it compels all the rest to do so.

Coal.

No. 535. Three years ago we were paying wharf laborers and one-horse teamsters \$9 a week without extra pay in case of overtime. We are now giving these men \$12 per week, allowing them a half of each Saturday for six months during the year, and paying them 30 cents an hour overtime. These changes make an increase of more than 50 per cent in the cost of labor. We also find that we are paying more for our wagons, shovels, harnesses, and general repairs than formerly. In consequence of the frequent change in price of coal, it is difficult to determine what increase has really been made in cost. In 1853, the price of coal was \$7 per ton; in 1865, \$17; in 1869, \$10; and in 1875, \$9. Since 1850, there have been but two years, 1895 and 1898, when coal was not sold at \$6 or more at some time during the year.

It is very interesting to note the improvement in the condition of labor within the past fifty years; in 1850, we paid \$5 per week for 12 hours per day, frequently working until 10 o'clock Saturday nights without thought of extra pay for overtime. At that time, the cost of flour, sugar, molasses, illuminating oils, boots and shoes, coal, and many other articles was higher than at present.

No. 522. There has undoubtedly been a very large increase in the wages of employees. This is particularly true in the coal regions, where wages have advanced thirty to fifty per cent in the last few years. For instance, our scale rates for mule drivers, which are

nothing but large sized boys, are \$2.40 a day, and other labor in proportion. I think this is so in other commodities. The price of labor has increased heavily.

Again, we have become an enormously big country and our consumptive capacity has increased with great leaps and bounds. There was a time when it was well beyond our ability to produce, but during the past year we have produced more than we consume, and the prices of most commodities are lower, but not as low as in previous years.

No. 533. In a general way, the advance in prices seems to us largely owing to the tariff, and high price of labor in this country caused by labor unions.

No. 532. Soft coal is selling to-day at shipping port at from 90 cents to \$1 per ton less than last year at this time.

No. 511. The high price of coal in a great measure is due to the increased cost of supplies, such as hay, grain, machinery, etc., also to the increase in wages, and shorter hours of labor.

No. 527. The advance in prices of anthracite coal is chiefly due to the increased cost of production, which has been great during the past few years. The increased cost of production is due chiefly to the large advances that the mine owners have been obliged to pay for labor, and also to the fact that practically everything used in connection with the mining of coal has increased in price.

Coffee.

No. 196. Wages have not risen in general business for the reason that as the country grows older and more thickly settled, competition has increased, and it has been growing from year to year harder all the time to make money.

Where organized labor has been able to force the employer to pay increased wages, we have witnessed the result that the increased cost of all work performed by said organized labor is curtailing operations in their respective lines.

Drugs and Medicines.

No. 91. We find in our own department of drugs, medicines, and chemicals, any advance that has occurred in the last five years is to be explained by the reason of advance in cost of labor. In our establishment we find the expense for labor has nearly doubled.

Dry Goods.

No. 214. The first cause of the general advance in the prices of necessities of life lies in the fact that people in all stages of life are living in a state of greater refinement, and that that state leads them to call for more goods of the better class, and has gradually transformed what but a few years ago were luxuries into present necessities, and that the supply has not kept pace with the demand along these special lines.

Common vegetables, fish, and meats may not, in the abstract, be more luxurious than in former years, but better selections in each of these items are demanded, and moreover, the producers of all these items, under the pressure of higher priced labor, better dwellings, better clothing, and a general desire to live more liberally than men of this class were living in the preceding generation, are stimulated to get higher prices for their products.

Further, the increased wealth of the country, and the present enormous amount of circulating medium, leads to an increased demand for secure investment. Of course, real estate is deemed especially advantageous in the line of security. This leads to higher rentals and higher taxes. These, although placed upon the properties themselves, must ultimately be paid by the consumer. All of this is a natural sequence to what is termed "good times," and is only checked when dull times or bad times recur.

A second cause, in my estimation, is the abnormal inflation due to the demands of exaggerated capital, usually in the form of watered stock. The fact that an enormous number of the industries of the country now float capitalizations ranging from two to twenty times the absolute and unquestionable needs of the corporations or trusts maintaining such industries, naturally leads to prices that are high in the abstract, under the most favorable conditions, and which become relatively higher and higher as times pass from good to bad.

The attempts to maintain high prices in order to pay dividends upon watered stock become more and more desperate, and their injustice becomes more and more apparent, and relief can only come in one of two ways: Either by radical legislation, or by general

depressions so severe as to lead up to the collapse of the inflated companies. As yet, neither of these remedies is apparent, although there are tendencies suggesting a coming application of both.

No. 258. Trusts and combinations protected by a practically prohibitory tariff, and assisted by special legislation, are, we think, responsible for the conditions mentioned.

No. 263. We believe the general advance in prices is due to increased business activity, to improvement in monetary exchanges, and to the reduced value of the precious metals resulting from increased production. The latter factor is likely to continue prices on a high basis until conditions change.

We deal chiefly in cotton goods. The special advances in these have been due to the failure of the crops of raw material in 1902 and 1903. Plain cloth has at no time sold on a parity with the cost of raw material, but the somewhat increased price obtained has curtailed the demand seriously until now the mills are obliged to stop production, being able to sell but a fraction of it at a loss of from five to 10 per cent. Dyed, printed, and otherwise finished goods have at no time reached a parity with the market value of the cotton cloth, and the margins of profit secured by jobbers and retailers have also been quite unsatisfactory.

No. 233. There is no question but that the prices of many kinds of dry goods for several years have been too low and could not be manufactured so that the manufacturers have received satisfactory returns in way of profits. The inflated price of the raw material has lately caused an advance in cotton goods, but the tendency now is back towards former prices. The causes which govern prices in our lines are unknown to us, though we might venture to express the opinion that the actions of those engaged in labor have had as decided an influence on prices as any one cause.

No. 210. In the whole range of dry goods, it appears to us that there is but a very slight advance in prices, and this advance, we would say, comes from two causes: In the first place, the higher price of cotton is mainly responsible for the advanced prices of goods manufactured wholly or in part from this staple. So far as our own experience is concerned, we notice that in textile goods, such as hosiery, underwear, etc., we are selling a constantly increasing amount of cotton goods, and a correspondingly decreasing amount of the wool goods. We attribute this fact mainly to the unfavorable manner in which the increased tariff on wool affects both the imported and the domestic article. For instance, there can no longer be sold a meritorious article in ladies' or men's hosiery, at fifty cents, and this is a popular price with large and small retailers. It would, therefore, influence the sale very largely in favor of cotton goods.

The shorter hours of labor, and the higher prices paid for it, would also be significant reasons for any advance in the price of this class of goods.

No. 287. We can only say that the increase in the price of dry goods is due to the great increase in the price of cotton and all articles entering into the manufacture of the same.

No. 223. We are fully convinced that it is mainly due to the possibility, under present circumstances, for individuals, or combinations of private persons, to accumulate any product and commodity, and by so doing create an artificial price on them. The economic idea of supply and demand is, by all unnatural means, forced to assume shapes altogether foreign to it, and neither the supply nor the demand is now "natural."

This tampering with and meddling and hindering the natural development of the idea of supply and demand creates an unsteady market, and an unsteady market creates the possibility of unnatural prices, by persons able to control said market by manipulation and exploitation.

The unions of labor, now enforcing through them higher wages, cause the manufacturer to advance the price on all things, although the effect ought to be that the manufacturer should be satisfied with a smaller profit, but this is not to be expected when law covers private and special privileges.

No. 244. The trusts are to blame; also trading stamp companies.

No. 20. Why do dry goods cost more? Because raw cotton has advanced in price from 5½ cents a pound to over 13 cents a pound. This is an increase of over 100 per

cent. Also, because coal is 30 per cent higher, labor 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher. It would be safe to say that every kind of a supply that a manufacturer has to buy is 15 per cent to 20 per cent higher.

No. 288. Trusts.

No. 277. I think the one reason for the advance in the articles you have named (with the exception of boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods, wearing apparel, and rents) is due to the advance all along the line in wages. The exceptions I do not consider have advanced and are as low as they ever were.

No. 293. I believe the prices of all articles you ask about have been advanced because largely controlled by trusts, and from the course pursued by organized labor.

No. 232. Our answer in regard to dry goods would be, speculation as the principal reason.

No. 279. One reason for the increase of price in necessities is the tendency of the American working people to live better than they can afford on the "hand to mouth" plan, and their persistency in buying more luxuries than is consistent with their earnings, and their seeming tendency to be "in the swim" with their friends or neighbors who can better afford these things. Thus the manufacturer or retailer is able to sustain prices, as the demand is undiminished by any economical turn of the average workman. Dry goods are necessarily high on account of the high price of raw cotton, as also by the increasing uses of cotton, and our export trade.

The answer to price on coal is this,—trusts.

The increasing combinations of capital *and* labor, in my opinion, are more to be feared than simple capital *and* capital, or labor *and* labor, and I can see no reason why prices on necessities will not be further increased.

No. 609. In all our experience we never gave better values for the money than at the present time.

No. 230. We believe that one reason for the greatly enhanced prices of the necessities of life is the creation of fictitious values by the wholesale watering of the capital of concerns producing those necessities. For instance, if a concern has been earning net profits equivalent to 25 per cent on its actual cash investment and decides that it wishes to let the public share in the prosperity, it issues a prospectus advertising the formation of a corporation capitalized on a basis not only of actual investment, but earning capacity. To pay dividends on stock represented by earning capacity, profits must be increased and prices must be advanced accordingly.

On the other hand, labor, realizing that apparently solid wealth is created by this process, demands its share of the increased profits by requiring higher wages for its service. Thus the cost of the finished article is again increased, and to maintain the ratio of profit requisite to pay dividends on capitalized earning capacity, selling prices must be increased.

No. 608. While the dry goods business has claimed the lion's share of my attention for many years, still, as the various branches of business are dependent one upon another, it is safe to say that whatever affects the prices in one branch affects the prices in all. The causes for the advanced cost on the articles to which you refer are, in my opinion, as follows:

First: The shortening of the daily hours of labor in all departments of business, which has been gradually going on for many years. This has necessitated increased help, thus increasing expenditures, and as a consequence, prices have advanced.

Second: The labor question, in one way or another through strikes. When the strike has been against manufacturers it has depleted the market of goods, and the supply being unequal to the demand, prices have naturally risen. If the strike is for an advance of wages, and is successful (as is usually the case), the advanced prices continue indefinitely.

Third: Speculation. The inordinate desire to get rich, so prevalent nowadays, has tempted men not only to enter the stock market, but all, or mostly all, the markets producing the necessities and comforts of life; forcing up the prices through unlawful combinations and maintaining them by constant manipulation.

Fourth: The extravagance of our State and municipal administrations. This extravagance has been yearly on the increase, until it has become, in my opinion, the most serious problem now confronting the merchant.

To meet this extravagance, the assessed valuations of store property have been increased entirely out of proportion to the increase in the volume of business. This is especially true, I think, in the business district of Boston, where the rentals and taxes are now so high as to be in many cases a burden.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the increased cost of goods in the dry goods line has not been so great as in other lines of business. This is due perhaps to keener competition and to the fact that the purchase of these goods is rarely a pressing necessity.

No. 613. *First:* Higher prices as regards vegetable products are generally brought about on account of poor season in crops. The supply being smaller than the demand it must of necessity increase the price.

Second: It should not be lost sight of that speculation in any staples, notably cottons this last year, has been a great factor in not only decreasing employment of labor, but in advancing the price on goods to an unreasonable extent. Every manufacturer must take measures to protect himself, and while goods rise to an unreasonable price, still it is a matter of life and death with the producer of such goods to sell them at prices based on the cost of raw material.

Third: Higher prices, however, are also brought about very largely by the desire of the merchants who control the market on these many articles of such vital importance to the American people to become rich quickly, and this craving after enormous wealth results from time to time in the oppression of thousands and thousands of poor people by forcing them to pay the unnecessary advances called for by them. In other words the trusts are in a great measure to blame for many of the high prices prevalent at the present time.

Fourth: But it would not be just to lay everything entirely to the action of the trusts, and poor crops, or even short supplies. The laboring man himself brings about the result to a marked degree; especially in the question of higher rents. If the carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and other laboring men that are employed in the building of houses demand more pay, and the property owner is obliged to pay the builder for all these increases, certainly he is going to advance his rents in proportion to the extra amount it has cost him to build, and the workingman does not stop to realize that his demands, which sometimes are unreasonable, only revert back to him in the end.

In our opinion, we consider the labor question one of the most important factors in the advancement of prices. With the continual agitation, the strikes and the uncertainty existing, it works a great influence among the employers of labor, who consequently must take every advantage of active business to make all the money they can. They know not at what day they will be paying their rent without a possibility of prosecuting their business unless they give in to the unreasonable demands made upon them. At the bottom of it all is the one important fact, that the maximum wage is demanded for the poor workman. To carry out that principle it influences good workmen to dally, and not outstrip the poor workman in the results of their labor. This, of course, is done to help him to keep his position, and thus the expenses of all business are increased. In the old days when every man did his very best, anxious to please his master and do a good honest day's work, it contributed to keep down the cost.

You ask us then, why the prices of provisions, vegetables, dry goods, clothing, rent, etc., have risen. The state of things just mentioned has tended to make an advance all along the lines. All these staples of life have increased the same as rent must increase when the workman insists on working a limited number of hours at the maximum rate of wage. Capital can survive at a low rate of interest, but capital will not invest and build houses and go into enterprises without an adequate return; consequently the whole labor movement is responsible for a rise in the necessities of life.

No. 216. I believe the causes to be mainly monopoly as thus defined:

Monopoly:—Control, absolute or substantial, temporary or permanent, of the supply and hence of the price of any commodity or service, whether maintained (1) through control of natural resources, (2) through some special and exclusive right or privilege conferred by law, (3) through combination or concert of action, or (4) by any other means which are not available to similar capital and skill in competitive hands.

To this must be added consideration for the depreciation of gold.

Electrical Goods and Construction.

No. 69. The only explanation, it seems to me, is that the increased cost of labor is solely responsible for the same. I am rather surprised that the rise has not been much more, but I look for the same nevertheless. The increased cost of labor and decrease in working-hours will certainly produce a much higher price in all food articles as well as in

clothing and in fuel. Rents will rise very materially owing to the excessive cost now in putting up buildings and the maintenance thereof.

The condition of supply and demand will ever assert itself and it is as sure as the law of gravitation.

No. 70. We are convinced that the increased cost of the necessities of life is due almost wholly to the increased cost of labor. In our own experience, manufacturing, it is true that the cost of materials has increased, but in seeking the reason for this we find that it is also due very largely to the increased cost of labor, so that it seems to us that the whole question is answered by the one statement, *increased cost of labor*, which directly or indirectly affects every part of production from raw material to the consumer, including transportation.

Fish.

No. 33. The increased prices of all articles mentioned, with the exception of fish, are caused, in our opinion, principally by the increased cost of labor due to labor unions. The increased cost of fish is due to the scarcity.

No. 100. The price of fish depends chiefly on the catch. Prices of salt mackerel and codfish have been high owing to the fact that the catch of these fish the past few years has been light. It is so with all kinds of fish, fresh, salt, and canned. The cost of building a fishing vessel is considerably more than it was several years ago, owing to the increase in the cost of nearly everything that goes into its construction. A light production of fish the past few years has favored the vessels. The prices of fish have probably advanced some in sympathy with those of other commodities.

No. 554. Labor and capital travel hand in hand; the pulse of each moves simultaneously. When labor ceases to form unions and unions discontinue to dictate hours and amount that the laborer shall receive for his toil and disband their organizations, thereby doing away with the walking delegates in each branch of labor, and allow the laborer to receive the amount of value that his talent will permit him to receive without dictation from organized bands, then capital will cease to organize combinations which bring business upon a common level. For when one branch of business increases its prices, others naturally must follow, which principally is caused by dictation of the price of labor on all articles of manufacture or production. As to the matter of fish you mention, will state for a fact that the prices are governed by quantity, supply and demand, and that our price to-day compared with years past will average about the same, and as fish is generally considered a cheap line of food, therefore not so much affected as any other articles mentioned, as each individual engaged in this business governs his own price without dictation, and competition keeps the prices at a reasonable figure.

No. 552. We think one of the great causes of high prices on articles of different kinds, such as shoes, clothing, dry goods, etc., is the high cost of labor. We are not familiar with the conditions in the different lines, any more than in a general way, but would say that this is one of the great factors leading up to this condition.

In our own line, the deep sea fisheries, would say that the cause of the high price of salt fish last winter was a scarcity of bait along our coast last year. This was caused by the failure of the catch of squid, which is the greatest bait for codfish our men can get.

Another great factor and one which is of as much importance as the bait question is the dogfish that infest the fishing ground during the summer seasons. Every year they are getting more numerous, and it is now so bad that the fishermen on most of the Banks are unable to set their trawls, as the dogfish will eat up their trawls as soon as they reach the water. In the manufacturing of salt codfish, would say also that we are paying much more for labor than we did a few years ago, which also adds to the cost of same.

Flour and Cereals.

No. 565. Supply being inadequate to the demand has raised the price of cereals and other farm products.

Unnatural speculation of capital is to blame for high price of cotton and some other commodities.

The railway trusts and other combinations are blamable for the high price of coal and minerals.

A high tariff on raw materials that should and could to an advantage come free to the States.

No. 560. So far as flour is concerned, the consumption of wheat has recently overtaken supply more closely than ever before. The wheat crops of 1902 and 1903 were, and that of 1904 bids fair to be, of somewhat smaller volume than the preceding crops. The two former crops were likewise of inferior quality, resulting in a greatly reduced quantity of the grades deliverable upon speculative contracts, which made control of speculative markets unusually easy.

Accompanying this, there has been a largely increased consumption of bread per capita due to its being very much the cheapest of staple food-stuffs and the fact that the more rapid rise in price of necessities than in wages compelled strict table economy on the part of the masses.

No. 45. In general: Increasing consumption; decreased supply in the same line; control by capital; union labor; higher freight rates.

No. 567. In my own line I make quite a study of the conditions surrounding it from all reliable sources at my command, and while the price of flour for the past two years has been higher than for several years prior to that, yet when compared with other food products it can but be admitted that flour is yet cheap. In my opinion the reason for the higher prices that have existed during the past two years on wheat and flour has been governed by supply and demand, as during the past five years our visible supply at this time of year has been gradually decreasing, which is a plain proof that the consumption for the year has increased more than the increase of output. Whether the farming community, as an organization, has rulings to restrict the output of farm product is a matter I am not in position to pass an opinion upon. One thing I do know, that a farmer is anxious to raise all he can of the commodity that yields him the best profit, and to keep all farm products balanced, to meet the demand, it requires a well-diversified product. This, I believe, is satisfactorily arranged by the farmers' organization, which would naturally result in a uniform difference of price on the different farm products according to the supply and demand.

Competition is sharp in most lines of manufactured goods; some are controlled by trusts, but those that are can easily be numbered. On commodities that are not in monopoly, my experience in business would lead me to the opinion that prices were governed by cost of production and placing upon the market, as the margin of profit on different lines are none too encouraging to the operators. The question in controversy is one that, in my opinion, is grossly abused by enthusiasts interested in politics whose statements are often very misleading.

No. 569. We know well why the price of flour has increased. It is a very simple matter, as the consumption of wheat, owing to increased population, is very rapidly overtaking the production, which has had a tendency to affect price on flour about \$1 per barrel within the past two years. Of course, at the present time the way the crop looks all over the world, there is not much indication of a reduction in cost of flour for the next year, but we are in hopes the production will overtake the consumption and thus reduce the price of the raw material, and necessarily flour.

No. 572. The price of commodities is based on supply and demand. Our country has passed through seven years of exceptional prosperity, during which time labor has been in demand and, consequently, wages have risen to a high figure. Money has been in demand and interest charges have risen. The buying power of the people during this prosperity has been increased and the demand for boots, shoes, clothing, dry goods has increased. Coal, wood, rents have risen for the same reasons.

So far as the commodity that we are dealing with, flour, relative to the price of wheat, it is lower to-day than it was during the period of depression. In 1896 wheat touched the lowest point ever reached in its history. No. 1 Northern wheat was bought on the Minneapolis market at 49 cents. To-day No. 1 Northern is 98½ cents, and we figure that the price of flour relative to the cost of wheat was one-fifth higher in 1896 than it is to-day. This proves our point that, relative to the cost of wheat, flour is cheaper to-day than at any previous time in its history.

So it is safe to say that the price of flour has not risen, except as the raw material, wheat, has risen. The price of wheat is higher to-day because of the law of supply and demand. Our country has grown, demanding more wheat for home consumption, and during the past three years we have seen smaller crops relative to the population than formerly, so that wheat is higher.

Fruit and Canned Goods.

No. 579. I would not like to give an opinion except on articles in which I am directly interested, that is, citrus and deciduous fruits. By citrus fruits we mean oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangerines, mandarins, or any other varieties of fruits that grow on trees which retain their foliage the year round. Deciduous fruits are the fruits of trees which shed their leaves in the Fall, like apples, pears, cherries, etc.

As to oranges—prices are not higher than they have been in previous years. On the contrary they are much lower, as notwithstanding the duty of one cent per box on all foreign citrus fruits, California is and has proved herself able to not only supply but over-supply the demand, raising and shipping East the past season over 30,000 cars of oranges and lemons; that is, the amount will reach that figure when the season is ended. Of course the majority of this amount is oranges, and prices on California oranges have not been so low since California began to raise this fruit, the average per box in carlots for the greater part of the season not being over \$2 per box, when \$2.75 to \$3 was an ordinary average two or three years ago. It is simply a case of over-production, and the growers in California are at present trying to devise some method of combination in shipping that will allow them to secure more remunerative prices, as in many instances the prices realized have been below the cost of production.

As to deciduous fruits—this season thus far, we have been getting rather high prices on account of a short crop of the varieties of fruit which have so far reached this market, but the varieties which are yet to come forward are a larger crop and shipments will be larger and prices will be lower, so that they will be within reach of nearly every one who has money to purchase. Prices on deciduous fruits last year were also high owing to a partial or total failure of fruits in many portions of the United States which left California in practical control of the market. Such is not the case this season, however, as for instance, on peaches, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia, Delaware, and New Jersey all have good crops, especially Georgia, which has the largest crop they have ever raised in that State, and prices during the height of their shipping season will certainly be low and consumers should take advantage of their opportunity and buy at this time. In the other States mentioned the crop is only an average one, but with an average crop from all of those States there is no reason why the public should not be plentifully supplied with peaches this season at reasonable prices. California has only an average crop, but they have to pay high freight rates from that State. The fruit has to be refrigerated the entire distance and the expense is so heavy that only at certain times will they be able to make any such heavy shipments as they have the past four or five years; but they have the fruit to ship when the opportunity offers and when they see a chance to get a reasonable price over and above freight and refrigeration charges. In all probability, however, the greater portion of the crop will be canned or dried and will reach the Eastern market in that state later on. California has a very heavy crop of pears this season, probably more than all the rest of the States in the United States combined, and will amply supply the Eastern market with that very fine variety of fruit, the equal of which is not raised anywhere in the United States. They also have a heavy crop of grapes, both table varieties and the variety known as Muscat, which is used in the making of raisins. In fact, the raisin industry is at present overdone and the growers are obliged to combine their shipments in order to keep prices above the cost of production.

No. 337. Higher prices are largely due to shorter hours of labor and higher wages. Farmers have difficulty getting help at reasonable prices, we think. We believe artisans get much more pay for less work than ever before, causing increased cost of production.

No. 578. Prices of fruits are controlled by demand and supply.

No. 581. We think that a general explanation of such increase in price of the above articles is that the cost of labor has materially increased, and that the private firms and corporations selling such products to the general public have been compelled to charge more for the same on account of the increased cost to such firms and corporations in raising, purchasing, and importing (as the case may be) such articles.

We are, however, pleased to point out a shining exception to the general rule, *i.e.*, the present prices for bananas, which compare very favorably with the prices a few decades ago; in other words, bananas to-day are offered to the public at a much lower price, while the quality of the fruit has noticeably improved.

No. 137. We think the principal reason for advance in prices is the combination of capital in the form of trusts.

These combinations eliminate competition and although the trusts are enabled to produce cheaper than before they always advance their selling prices. Regarding groceries, especially the canned goods and pickles, we can state that the remarkably high price of salmon is caused by the Alaska Packers' Association advancing their prices about 40 per cent. In consequence of this advance the consumption has largely fallen off and there are many thousands of cases still held by the Association in spite of their selling at lower prices abroad. Regarding canned vegetables there was only about 25 per cent crop for last two years and prices naturally advanced. Canned fruits are selling generally at usual prices.

Every one knows why kerosene oil and coal are so much higher. We did not know that rents had advanced although they ought to on account of increased cost of building caused by combination of labor on one hand and combination of capital on the other, both working against the consumer who is generally a wage earner. We do not think that boots, shoes, and clothing are any higher.

No. 128. While the prices of groceries in many lines have sharply advanced, this is not universally so. Take for instance such articles as prunes, raisins, etc., from California, prices are extremely low, — lower than they have been for many years. Prices are regulated, we believe, more by supply and demand than anything else, although the question of labor has increased the cost of production in all agricultural as well as manufacturing lines.

Groceries.

No. 174. We personally are not of the belief that groceries, provisions, meats, etc., have increased in price in any material way. There are a few articles, such as flour, which have enhanced in value, owing to a decreased supply, but butter, which in dollars is of greater importance, is cheaper now than for any period in the past five years. The provision market is to-day lower than at any time for the past four years, and while eggs are somewhat higher coffees are on the same level, and teas are on a lower basis, on account of the removal of the war tax a year ago last January. Generally speaking of miscellaneous groceries, we think that prices are on a parity with the average for the last five years.

No. 152. From observation and experience in marketing package groceries, spices, extracts, etc., I am led to believe that the great increase in cost of living to the masses of our people can be attributed principally to the fact that they are consuming labels and not the actual goods. Millions and millions are spent every year in advertising brands or labels. The public pay for the goods, also the advertising, which might be called 25 to 33½ per cent of price paid. The goods they pay for they consume; the advertising is absolute waste. The public buy the advertised goods rather than bulk goods because they are led to think they are purer and better; they pay higher prices and receive less quantity. Package goods are deceptive in amount they contain, also often as to quality. I believe the money spent annually in advertising and pushing necessities under separate labels would feed half our population.

One trouble with New England is that too much effort is spent in developing the cities while the country districts are left to become a wilderness. Development of agricultural lands will do more to reduce the cost of living in Massachusetts than any other thing that can be done.

No. 171. Prices in the general line of groceries to-day average lower than any time in the past ten years.

Canned goods very low with a single exception, corn; dried fruits very low, all the line; beans and peas very reasonable; sugar and flour very reasonable; vinegar and molasses very low; rice the lowest in the history of the business; lard very low; cereals about the same as in previous years; salt so low that we know of several manufacturers that have been forced out of business; spices vary very little; coffees very low; teas were never lower.

There have been a few instances where combinations have raised the prices of certain articles much in excess of their true value, but we find when this is done the consumer refuses to take hold. Consequently the sale of such articles is curtailed. We know of several lines of goods to-day that are put on the market at less than cost of production.

No. 37. We believe that demands of organized labor have more to do with present high prices than any other factor in the situation.

No. 161. In a general way we should reply that there had been no advance in food products excepting where there has been a shortage in crops. Supply and demand make prices of merchandise finally in spite of all artificial methods that can be employed.

No. 157. *First:* The large crops and export demand for our cereals caused general prosperity in the West and reacted on other lines of food products, bringing the general level up from the unhealthy and abnormally low prices of the period from about 1890 to 1894.

Second: The increased demand brought about by the above conditions, also the arbitrary increase in cost of production caused by unionism, lessening the amount produced and increasing the wages of the workers. Also the increases in prices by the trusts.

Third: Rents are higher on account of increased cost of building brought about by the general prosperity which enabled the trusts in materials and the labor trusts to furnish less for increased cost.

Also the increased taxation brought about by the city and State getting less for the money expended than formerly, through the theory that the less hours a man works the better off the community is, also the theory that high wages in government positions, as compared with general wages for same work and ability in private life, are good policies.

No. 169. I would give it as my opinion that the high prices of the necessities of life come from combinations of trade, railroads, etc. Rent for residential property is not as high as it was ten years ago, notwithstanding the fact that it costs 40 per cent more to build houses now than then.

No. 181. The following articles in our line have advanced: canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned salmon.

These advances (with exception of some articles like corn occasioned by short crop, and salmon by short run of fish, and large sales to Japan and Russia) are due to increase in cost of labor, price of tin cans, labels, and cases, owing to combination.

Sugars: On account of advance in raws.

Molasses: Some grades higher on account of short production, as Porto Rico goods. There is a large crop of Barbadoes and Antigua molasses and prices on these are much lower than last year.

Cereals: Combination and speculation.

Coffee: Speculation.

On the other hand: Rice is lower than ever before, grocery grades selling at mill at 1½ cents per pound to three and ¾ for medium and high grades, fully two cents under our best grade price of one year ago.

Teas: Market practically as low on Formosas as it ever was.

Dried fruits: Much lower than last year owing to large carry-over of crop of 1902, large crop of 1903, and prospect of large crop this year.

No. 118. The excessive cold winter this year caused the price of vegetables, fish, etc., to be higher than usual. Thousands of bushels of potatoes were ruined by the frost, and another cause for a firm market here on potatoes was because cities from other States were drawing on Maine through Boston for their supply of potatoes. The reason for the high price of fish the last winter ought to be plain to most every one. Our harbor was frozen over to a great extent, and fishermen could not put out to sea, and the weather was against the drying of the fish.

Coal is high because the miners, if I understand it correctly, are getting more wages than they ever did and a long suffering, patient public (the people) have to pay for all. If the government controlled the mines, coal I should think would be from one to two dollars cheaper. Wood of course is getting scarcer and higher every year; in years gone by you could go within a radius of ten or fifteen miles and get all the wood you wanted at a very low price, but now of course you have to go very much farther, and when there is a freight rate to pay and two haulings, one from the woods to the car and from the car to the sheds, providing you do not have a yard near the railroad tracks, and then to the consumer, it stands to reason it has got to be higher. The average prices of groceries are no higher than they ever were.

I might add also that combinations or trusts have in some lines caused high prices, especially where they have complete control.

I have in mind a certain combination who have control of a certain article which they sell at an exorbitant profit. They also make an article of the same kind very much inferior (in the name of another concern) which is put upon the market to compete with their own goods, but being so much inferior, forces the merchant and consumer to fall back upon the

better article and pay whatever price they see fit to ask. I at one time worked for a trust, or rather for a firm that was owned by the trust, to go and sell goods against other independent firms at a level price so that they themselves could have all the trade and get all the profit. When they succeeded in driving out the independents, up went the price of goods.

No. 159. On many articles of groceries such as flour, meal (Indian and oat), the crops in general throughout the country last year were poor, thus prices on meats as well as on these things have been affected. Organized labor in our opinion is responsible for the high prices on many of the things in the lines mentioned. Rents, coal and wood: All these commodities have been affected by the demands of labor.

No. 167. We do not think that the price of groceries as a whole is materially higher than has ruled for some years past. Such goods as teas, coffees, rices, etc., are practically as low as they were ever known. Molasses and canned goods rule about as usual, with the exception of two or three items, such as corn, salmon, and a few others, of which, owing to short crop and short catch, very much less was packed than usual last year.

There are some goods manufactured or controlled by trusts or combinations that have advanced materially, and some others, especially goods packed in glass, that are unusually high on account of combinations and labor troubles, in the manufacture of the same. Cereals, of course, vary according to the crops of the various kinds, but taken as a whole to-day, prices on groceries are not on a high basis.

No. 187. The reason why higher prices have been charged in the last two seasons for canned vegetables and fish is that the crop of the former and the catch of the latter have been very short.

We think that the higher cost of labor and the shorter hours during which labor is employed, have been a marked feature.

The advance in the cost of wood, used for fuel, is perhaps due to the coal strike in part, and the enhanced cost of lumber may be due to the devastations of the forests.

The labor problem is certainly at the bottom of the higher cost of living.

Liquors and Beverages.

No. 631. Would not the greater increase in consumers compared with that of producers account for a raise in price?

Does not a high selfish protective tariff make an artificial basis and prevent the even workings of the laws of demand and supply which God intended?

Machines and Machinery.

No. 9. I believe that the advance in prices to which you refer has been caused by the operations in Wall Street and the successful demand for high wages from the workmen.

No. 30. To me there seems to be a number of contributing causes, chief of which appear to be the following:

First: A tendency to combination of all manufacturing interests, and the placing of the control of the output of such commodities in fewer hands.

Second: A tendency in many directions to restrict the output of certain commodities, thereby stinting the supply and preventing the possibility of an accumulation to depreciate values.

Third: Too much stock jobbing and trading on *futures*, especially as applying to food supplies.

Fourth: The combination of the labor elements in various organizations looking to better their condition by fewer hours of labor and larger wage, oftentimes to the disadvantage of the greater number of consumers.

This country has been phenomenally prosperous and at the present day, compared with other parts of the world, conducting business successfully and profitably, but our people have been so accustomed to spending money freely and buying cheaply that we have become to a great degree wasteful, and have created many artificial wants, while many fail to practise such economy as their position and financial standing demand.

The opinion has been advanced by some that we should restrict immigration into this country, as it would have a tendency to improve our condition. I am clearly of the contrary opinion, and believe for the present at least we should open our doors to the free ingress of all industrious, honest, and well inclined persons who desire to make this country their

permanent home. Our success as a nation is in a large measure owing to this immigration. While our tariff conditions may require adjustment to meet new conditions, I do not believe that we want in general a lower tariff or anything looking towards free trade. Protection has been the safeguard of this country and must continue to be so. With a larger population, with constantly changing conditions, with modern machinery introduced to simplify and increase facilities for manufacturing, we must necessarily expect changed conditions in values, and must adjust ourselves to them, always remembering that if a pendulum is swung far out from its centre of gravity, when released, as ultimately it will be, it will swing to nearly the other extreme and must oscillate backwards and forwards until it gradually adjusts itself to its proper centre again.

No. 68. The reduction of working time from ten to twenty per cent has caused an increase per hour for incidental expenses from over eleven to twenty-five per cent, and a corresponding increase in wages. All producers have found it necessary to meet these conditions by increasing the price of the product.

No. 72. We believe that there are two primary causes, — first, organized capital in the form of trusts; second, organized labor with consequent increase of wages and shortening of hours, with the helpless consumer paying the cost of both.

No. 82. The prices of the necessities of life are increased on account of the increased prosperity of the people of the country. In other words, when the people have money in abundance to purchase articles with, the price is always increased, the producers taking advantage of the existing conditions.

The cost of farm products is increased owing to the greater wages demanded and received by farm help and the higher prices charged for all kinds of tools and supplies.

The increased ability on the part of the people to pay is the main factor which operates in the increase of labor or any other commodity.

No. 7. Due to the general advance along the line of all commodities. That is to say, a person dealing in one commodity must exact higher prices for same, inasmuch as he himself is compelled to buy at a higher price than formerly. Whether the present depression in trade (which will doubtless continue until after the first of the coming year) will have the effect of lowering prices can only be determined by actual test.

Present indications, however, from the writer's standpoint, do not seem to indicate that there is any tendency, even in spite of business depressions, of the cost of living being in any way reduced.

No. 23. I believe that the labor unions are largely responsible for the advance of prices on articles which you have mentioned.

Meats and Provisions.

No. 113. The only commodities we handle that we could answer you on are butter, cheese, and eggs. As to butter, the prices for the last month have ruled from three to four cents a pound less in a wholesale way, considered with the same period of a year ago. Although the make of butter for some time past is not quite so heavy, the outlook is for a considerable increase in the make over a year ago. Everything at present is favorable for a large make throughout this section of the country, but last year the make was cut short to a certain extent. We do not expect to see prices on butter average as high as last year.

On eggs the average price, since the heavy flow commenced the middle of March, has been much higher than a year ago, until now it is half a cent a dozen above the outside price a year ago, although the receipts are running very much heavier. This is due largely to the light receipts in April and the early part of May that prevented cold storage people from getting a full supply, and they are now trying to replenish the shortage. We expect to see eggs from this on, quality considered, at about last year's prices for the next three months.

On cheese the market is very much lower; in fact, prices are lower now than they have been for several years, and all of the stock carried over from last year's stock loses the dealers considerable money, and the outlook is for lower prices the season through.

No. 335. We can answer for butter, eggs, poultry, and cheese only.

Your statement is too sweeping; all necessities of life are not higher than in previous years. In the case of butter and cheese, the market is lower (and has been for some time) than for years. Instance — finest creamery butter selling to-day at 18½ cents and best York

State full cream cheese $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents as against prices of five preceding years — 20 to 23 cents on butter and nine to 12 cents on cheese (prices in both cases are on wholesale lots).

On eggs and poultry your statement is true and the higher values began with the high prices of meats in 1902, at which time prices on eggs were averaging four cents per dozen under present market. Eggs, therefore, being cheap, and meats high, the demand for eggs increased by leaps and bounds, the result being that the market showed a hardening tendency and gradually increased values.

This higher egg market had the natural effect of inducing farmers to hold their poultry for the egg production and this shortened the poultry supply, advancing the average cost.

No arbitrary advance therefore in the lines in which we are operating has been made, and as far as these lines are concerned, a simple answer to your question would be that "demand and supply regulate the price."

No. 317. Supply and demand govern prices. While there has been no actual shortage in farm products, the demand has been sufficient to absorb about everything raised, enabling the farmer to get good prices for his crops. He in turn can dress and live better, thus enabling the manufacturer to get good prices for what he makes as well as to give employment to others. This gives the employee a purchasing power, thus creating a demand for other lines of goods, and so it goes.

Notwithstanding all this, the margin of profit in most lines of mercantile business is very small.

No. 363. So far as we can see there is no sufficient reason why provisions—beef, lamb, and poultry—should be as high as at present. The large shippers shorten the market at their pleasure. Our business is three-quarters poultry, which is too high. There are more fowl raised at present than ever before and more eggs being received than ever. Of course, our country is growing, but the demand does not warrant the prices which have ruled for several years.

No. 106. We are unable to answer your questions in regard to the increase of prices in everything except the meats.

Our belief for the higher prices of meats is for the reason that the Western farmers, instead of buying cattle to feed with their corn that they have raised, are sending their cattle to market half fattened and selling what corn they have on account of the good prices that it has been worth.

In this way they know just what they are doing; whereas, on the other hand, if they buy feeders and feed their corn to them, they do not know what they are going to be worth when they are ready for market. The chances are that this country is going to have a large corn crop this year and that always means we are going to have cheaper cattle, not right away, but in the near future.

Just now cattle are very high, as they almost always are at this time of the year, but very soon there will be what is called grass cattle, and, although they are not nearly so good, they are much cheaper.

No. 105. The prime cause for the increased cost of meat over that of a few years ago is in the advanced cost or selling value of grain and the limitation of free pasture lands from year to year by the National Government.

Such land being taken up by settlers, naturally decreases the resources of feeding and growing great herds of cattle cheaply by the great cattle companies, as has formerly been done.

Another great factor in the cost of meat is the extremely low price of tallow as compared with prices it brought when beef was much lower than at the present time.

Hides have brought good prices for the past few years and this naturally makes the leather cost more than when hides sold very low, as in 1893 and 1894.

The advanced cost of labor in all branches of industry adds very materially to the cost of the article produced.

The writer of the above inclosed in his letter an interesting newspaper clipping in relation to grazing land in Nebraska, which is here reproduced for its historical value:

"A Nebraska cattle ranch, one mile square, absolutely free," is the offer which the government is preparing to make to every man or head of a family in the United States.

As there are 8,844,757 of these acres from which a selection may be made, any one desiring to become the possessor of 640 acres of fine grazing land will have no trouble finding a tract which is suited to his taste.

This land has just been opened in these large tracts by the Kinkaid bill, which passed Congress and was signed by the President of the United States on the last day of the recent session, and the law becomes operative on June 26, 1904. On and after that date these 8,844,757 acres, most of which comprise as fine grazing land as there is in the world, will be open to the public as homesteads. As an example of the quality of some of this land there are in Rock County 220,302 acres of public lands, and yet at one railroad station in that county there is more hay shipped to market than at any other railroad point in the whole world.

The lands affected by the Kinkaid bill have been open for homesteading in lots of 160 acres each, for many years, but, not being suitable for agricultural purposes, and 120 acres not being large enough on which to raise cattle, the lands have never been taken up by homesteaders. However, a square mile of this land will furnish pasturage and feed for 100 head of cattle throughout the entire year.

Great tracts of this land have been fenced by the cattle barons of Nebraska, and it was to have these illegally constructed fences removed that the government last year sent Colonel Mosby, the former Confederate cavalry leader, into the State to enforce the law regarding these fences. It is said that one ranch, with headquarters at Ellsworth, Neb., had under such fencing nearly 2,000,000 acres of government land. There were dozens of other great ranches which included hundreds of thousands of government land within their fences.

The Kinkaid bill probably sounds the death knell of the cattle barons, whose herds of thousands roamed over the ranges, more effectually than any fence removal order which the President might promulgate. With settlers from all parts of the United States flocking in and taking homesteads of 640 acres each, the public domain in this State is a thing of only a few months more, and then, without the necessary lands upon which to graze their herds, the cattle barons must go out of business.

This is the last large distribution of good land which the United States Government will ever make. It has long been recognized that the great plains of Nebraska constituted the best body of public lands extant, and with the transfer into private hands passes the last chance of the poor to get free homes in anything like large numbers.

It is only the poor man who can homestead this land—that is, any man owning more than 160 acres of any kind of land anywhere is barred from participating in the Nebraska land distribution. According to the provisions of the law any person who is the head of a family and who is a citizen of the United States may take up a homestead, provided he is not already the owner of more than 160 acres of land.

Single women who wish to take a homestead must be of age. Any young man more than twenty-one years may be a "homesteader." The law requires each person to make oath that he has personally examined the land for which he applies.

There is one man in Omaha who has three unmarried daughters and two sons, all more than twenty-one years old. He is arranging to take his family, which numbers six, to the public lands and have each member so entitled to a homestead of 640 acres. The family will thus own 3,840 acres of land in a compact body.

This makes a first-class cattle ranch and will cost him absolutely nothing, for the government makes no charge whatever for the land, provided the homesteader lives upon it for five years.

No. 386. The first and great reason I think may be found in the fact that none are content with the same things that satisfied our fathers and mothers. We demand larger and better houses, with modern conveniences, better clothes, better boots and shoes, for old and young. Again, I think a very much smaller proportion of the people produce the things they consume. The great combinations, also, have had much to do with the increase in prices.

No. 340. I don't think there is any cause for goods to advance; I think the trusts are doing it.

No. 86. The principal cause is one of supply and demand. Naturally a man selling anything tries to get all he can for it, and if he sees that the supply is less than the demand, he naturally puts his price up. Another point is that on account of the good times that have been in this country of late years, people have had more money to spend and, consequently, have not figured very closely as to the cost of the material, with the result that

prices have been put up on them in proportion to the money which they have made. Now, however, times not being so good people are looking to get all they can out of their dollar, and are making comparisons to what is, and what has been, with the result that complaints are being made about present prices.

I think that if you will go back you will find that in several lines of food products, the prices are no higher to-day than they were a number of years ago, but you must remember that we have had, of course, lower prices than we have to-day, but at the same time we have had higher, and while food products may be higher, I was not aware that boots and shoes were any higher than for the last ten years.

We are passing through an era at present of hard times, which naturally makes one consider these questions more than when everything is going smoothly, and things are prosperous and you have plenty of money to spend.

No. 352. In the first place, rents are not higher; they are lower, and in property that I rent, with seldom a vacancy, I have now three suites empty.

Horses are high, because the price a few years ago was so low that most every one stopped raising them. In a few years, you will see low prices. It takes four or five years to get a horse ready for the market. You cannot change the supply of anything in one or two years.

Poultry is high because the high price of grains and the low price of poultry drove a great many men out of business. Another thing, we are shipping and eating more than we used to on account of the increased population. The supply has not kept pace with the demand.

Beef and lamb, also pork, the same way. Do you not think with the high prices that are being paid at all our stockyards for cattle, hogs, and lambs, there would be a lot come in if they were in the country?

We must have a low price on corn, and a number of years to raise enough to meet the increased demand for all these things.

There is no doubt that combinations in the mining of coal have caused that to be higher, and we could say the same to some extent on some of the other things.

We must have laws that will protect the independent dealer, and not let the combinations drive him out of business. They can sell goods at a number of places at a big loss, and make it up in other places. I have a large cattle ranch, and have had a good chance to get posted on these things.

No. 382. We feel that we can express an opinion so far as it concerns our own business; that is, provisions and meats. Of course we would expect some increase in prices of same in the last few years on account of the increase of salaries; but that in itself is a small item in our business. The packing houses of the West, and in fact all parts of the country, are virtually under one head to-day, and it is a part of their plan to keep up prices as high as possible. It is customary now, and has been for some time, for the branch house to telegraph to Chicago at least twice a day what they have sold and what price the goods have brought, and if the prices are not high enough it allows the packing houses to change them and supply any particular city that will allow the price to go higher. In years back, when there was a number of large packing houses through the West, having no connection one with another and all being anxious to do business, it made a competition in our line which the consolidation of all these packing houses in practically one body, as they are to-day, has done away with; and I really can offer no better reason for prices being higher than they were in former years than that same lack of healthy competition. It would appear to an outsider that Armour, the Swift Co., Cudahy, Nelson Morris, Hammond Packing Co., and a number of other concerns were competitors, but it is not so. While they do their business separately and go under different names yet the National Packing Co. is represented by them all, and they are all represented by the National Packing Co. In closing we can only say again that we consider it a lack of competition which is the cause of high prices, in our particular line.

No. 367. We believe that we are entitled to speak with some authority on the situation as regards the principal products which we handle, viz.: Fresh meats.

We do not consider that the price of fresh beef has been high, in the sense of extortionate, during the past Winter, when you take into consideration the heavy expense incurred in getting beef up to a point where it satisfied the requirements of the consumer on this market. For the past two or three weeks the price has been advancing solely through natural causes and in accordance with the law of supply and demand. Throughout the West the supply of cattle in satisfactory condition for market is smaller than has been known for

some time. Not that the general supply of beef is light or prospectively light, but the public taste is becoming educated, and each year brings a demand for a better grade of beef. At this season of the year, several weeks before the grass or range cattle are fit for market, the supply of fed cattle, heavily depleted by withdrawals for export, naturally shortens up, and like every other commodity, as the supply decreases, the prices advance.

For several weeks past there has been very little, if any, margin on the right side for the shipper, and were it not for the enormous volume of business done by the Western packing houses, who are furnishing beef and provisions for our market, shipments could not be made on a profitable basis.

The Southern or Texas cattle, of which no doubt there is a good supply, are not yet in fit condition to be marketed, and as this statement will apply to all cattle, except those being fed at the feeding stations, it will be some weeks before the price of beef will be any lower.

Sheep and lambs have been unusually high all winter and up to the present time, simply on account of their extreme cost alive in the West. Nearly all sales have been made at a loss. It is only because of anticipation of lower cost with a fair market in the future, and the necessity of keeping in the business in order to hold trade, that the shippers are willing to continue shipments. As it is the arrivals of sheep and lambs are, and have been for some weeks, extremely light, simply on account of the high cost of production and the low prices to be obtained in proportion to the cost. In due time lower prices for fresh meats and meat products will prevail, but this result will be brought about through natural causes.

No. 371. The main cause is the increased cost of labor and consequently the increased cost of production, which applies to almost every requirement of life.

No. 108. The large increase in price of labor in all branches of business, especially where labor enters largely into the cost of manufactured products and in buildings, both for residential and business purposes; not only have wages advanced but the hours of labor are restricted, both of which tend to advance the cost (materially) of many necessities of living.

Rents to the business man have increased very much in the past few years and taxes on property have been much higher owing to increased valuation by assessors of taxes which usually have been borne by the tenants of mercantile buildings. It all comes out of the pocket of the consumer.

No. 316. 1. Merchants naturally want to do all the business possible and are willing to take some risks. They see they made some profit on the previous year's basis of values and to increase their business are willing to take a little greater chance this year.

2. They see prices higher in other lines and think that they should share in the improvement.

3. They think prosperous times will enable consumers to stand a little advance in prices. Actuated by these beliefs dealers are willing to speculate. They compete for the surplus during the period of greatest production and put it in storage. The price at which dealers are willing to store makes the price for the balance of the crop. Thus a little is added to prices through a cycle of years until there comes one or two years of bad business when the surplus must be sold at a loss. This may be due to the fact of an unusually large production, or the fact that prices have risen above a basis at which the commodity can be exported. Dealers lose courage. They are unwilling to pay so much the next year for the surplus and prices gradually work down until confidence is restored.

No. 300. 1. Trusts.

2. Tariff.

3. Inflation of the currency.

No. 311. In our line, which is butter, cheese, eggs, beans, and peas, we have always considered the demand and supply made the price. We believe this would follow in the other lines that you mention. Excessive crops in anything mean a low price to the producer.

No. 334. To-day's prices of butter, cheese, eggs, and beans are lower than they were in June, 1903, or 1902-1901. The price of butter and cheese is governed largely by the supply, and export demand. Of course in the case of coal and oil the price is made by the railroads and coal companies and the Standard Oil Co.

No. 200. Trusts and labor organizations.

No. 296. We consider that three elements enter into the making of prices on the various goods, viz.: Competition, supply, and demand.

In our line of business, which is the produce commission, parties throughout the country send us different goods and pay us a certain per cent for selling them. There are no prices made on the goods to us, but we sell them the best we can on the market and are governed in making our prices by the supply and demand. For instance, if we should receive some poultry and ask 14 cents per pound for it, and parties who are buying would not pay that amount and bought of other parties, we should have to sell it at 13 to 13½ cents to make the sale. The buyer and seller have to agree on some price and that constitutes the market price. The party shipping the goods to us is the one that pays us to get all we can for the goods, and the buyer is on the market to buy the goods at the lowest figure he can. A short supply of goods induces high prices and when there is a large supply the goods have to be sold for less. No better illustration can be had of this than when the demand was exceedingly large for coal, dealers could sell at from \$15 to \$18, and when there is plenty of coal it can be bought at \$6 to \$7 per ton. That shows how the market operates when there is a short or an over supply of goods.

We do not usually see so much advance in provisions and meats as the example of coal cited, for when prices get too extreme on one kind of meat the public will use some other kind which can be bought for less; leaving the demand so light for the high-priced kind that the receipts will be ample to supply the trade.

No. 332. Combinations of capital and labor have caused high prices of a good many articles. Two years of poor crops have affected the price of potatoes and garden truck. Probably high prices in general could not have been maintained were not workmen getting better wages than a few years ago.

Metals and Metallic Goods.

No. 8. The original cause of the increased cost was that business was so brisk that people in all lines of trade found it difficult to keep pace with their orders and at such a time the natural tendency is for people in trade to be a little stiffer in price and get a little more, as they can do, for quick shipment of goods. Immediately following this, however, came the demand from labor unions for increased wages, and the demands for increased wages were in excess of the increased cost of goods, that is, the percentage of increase demanded was a great deal larger than the percentage in the increase of the cost. This started a second increase in the cost of goods to keep pace with the extra cost of labor, and since that time it has been a constant see-saw, first, increased cost of living, then increased cost of wages beyond the percentage of increase, and so far as can be seen with no advantage whatever to the workingman.

No. 74. We attribute the rise in prices to the trusts.

No. 13. I believe the protective tariff is the cause of the existing conditions to which you refer.

No. 36. In my opinion the prices of the articles mentioned have risen for three reasons in general, and several more in particular. The three general reasons are:—

First: The increase in the supply of gold. If the standard of value was beaver skins, and the supply of them should be largely increased, each beaver skin would exchange for less of other articles, and in like manner 23³/₁₀ grains of gold will now exchange for less of other articles. In other words, the price of other articles has increased.

Second: The tariff was intended to increase the price of almost everything, otherwise there was no motive in passing it.

Third: Combinations of capital and labor.

These are all formed for the avowed intention of increasing the price of labor, and the profit to capital.

The particular reasons which apply to each article are as follows:

Flour: Rather short crop of wheat and speculation.

Meat and related products: The big packers killed out the local butchers aided by lower railroad freights than paid by small shippers. Owing to loss of local market the farmers were forced out of raising beef, cattle, and sheep. They turned to dairy breeds, not fit for beef, and are now out of beef producing breeds.

Clothing: Tariff and combination.

Potatoes: Poor crop last year.

Cotton goods: Same reason and boll weevil.

Coal: Combinations, wholesale and retail.

Iron and steel: Combination and increase in cost of labor.

Building material: Wood and timber—loss of forests.

Builders' hardware: Same as iron and steel.

Rents: Higher taxes, increased cost of labor, strikes. Poor returns on rented property before the rise.

Boots and shoes: Tariff and higher labor cost.

Paper.

No. 25. 1. Increased production of gold. This means higher prices for goods, or what is the same thing, lower purchasing power of gold.

2. Abundant crops. Very large crops of wheat, coincident with a scarcity abroad, brought large sums of money into this country from Europe.

3. Increased demands. The country being richer by these sums, the demand for goods became strong. Farmers paid off debts and bought new machinery, wore more and better clothes, used more furniture, etc. This increasing demand stiffened prices on all lines of goods. Manufacturers bought more machinery, enlarged their capacity, built new plants, making demand for building materials, iron, steel, timber, and for labor.

4. Labor. Labor in all lines became scarce. Prices for same advanced, and this in time increased demand for goods. Labor unions restrict production by shortening hours of labor. Strikes restrict output and hold up prices.

5. Transportation. For above reasons railroads increase wages, and add same to freight charges, and this to cost of all goods. Consolidation of transportation companies enables them to maintain exorbitant rates. Consumers have no remedy. Coal in particular is higher by this fact and by the further fact of increased labor cost in mining it.

6. Wood: An ever increasing scarcity. We use more than we grow.

7. Clothing: High labor cost, and high priced cotton.

8. Rents: High cost of labor, iron, hardware, lumber to build with, and to make repairs. Increasing demands for better roads, schools, sidewalks, sewers, police, lighting, etc., make higher taxes and consequently higher rents.

Rents and Real Estate.

No. 1. I built a house last Fall costing \$7,200, and looking into this matter closely I believe the same builders could have put up the same house, six years ago, for some \$1,400 less money. The large advance was, of course, on the lumber, and I believe is owing to the natural law of supply and demand. Everything else about the house I have found to be advanced by "combinations," even the nails and wires. I believe the combination causing the largest advance is the combination of labor. Six years ago many trades worked 10 hours per day; on my house, last Fall, they worked only eight hours. On most of the manufactured things in it (plumbing and hardware) combinations of capital took out several "plums" as well as combinations of labor (trade unions). On the whole I lay the major portion of advance to lumber and combinations of labor.

With the exception of meats I lay the advance of our food to the law of supply and demand and believe it is natural.

I am suspicious that our meats are advanced, say five to 10 per cent, by combination of capital. Other foods may, and undoubtedly are, advanced, at times, by speculation; however, I regard such advances as only for a short period, and not permanent, and are usually followed by a period of decline.

In manufactured products I believe competition usually favors the buyer, notwithstanding all the combination of capital and labor that we undoubtedly have. There are many exceptions to this; notably coal at the moment. All our raw materials are subject to speculation, but I never could see that this advanced the product permanently.

I believe the combination of labor takes more out of my pocket to-day than the combination of capital.

No. 639. First, as caused by the acceleration in general value owing to the combination of business interests throughout the country forming practical monopolies and controlling certain market necessities, raising the price thereon and incidentally drawing other prices upward as well.

This, of course, has a secondary consideration in the face of the general agitation in the wage market and, in our opinion, the demands of wage earners have tended to encourage the advance in all standard market requirements.

This is incidental not only to the increased cost arising from such advances in wages, but also to the inclination on the part of the manufacturer to take advantage of this in his own behalf to the fullest extent and push prices to the utmost limit.

No. 655. In my opinion the high prices of the necessities of life are due entirely to the trusts, both capital and labor. This can be easily seen by considering the result of the late coal strike. Capital and labor are both gainers by same, while the public have to pay the advanced price. The meat strike will result in the same way.

The great middle class that are dependent on a fixed salary, or have a fixed income derived from mortgage investments, are being squeezed as the result of labor unions and capital trusts. Salaries have not been increased but interest on mortgages has been reduced, and the cost of living has been advanced at least one-third during the past 10 years.

No. 652. The increased pay for a shorter day's work will account for a large part of the advance in price, although there may be other reasons.

We believe the advance in coal is due to a pool or combination which fixes the price regardless of the law of supply and demand.

The advance in wood is due in this section to the scarcity of that commodity and the necessity of longer freight hauls, and here incidentally comes in the price of labor.

As to rents, with the great advance of all materials and labor which goes into the construction of a building, it would be natural to look for increased rents if the law of supply and demand would warrant it, but such is not the case in the local market.

In our vicinity we can certainly say that it is a very exceptional case where rents have been increased and due to some special condition.

Rents are, we believe, lower than they were five years ago, and materially less than they were 10 years ago in a very large proportion of cases, and due largely to over production, which condition is gradually being overcome.

If any class of tenants are paying higher rents than they did formerly, it is due to the fact that they demand more in the way of modern conveniences and are getting more, live better, and must pay for it. Certainly the old, unimproved property which a few years ago paid the biggest returns is to-day the hardest of all to rent, and after taking out the expense there is little left.

Increased wages among mechanics and laborers have enabled them to live in better shape, for which they may and probably do pay more, but to the owner, the property does not show an increased income.

No. 649. The only condition referred to in your letter upon which I am at all competent to render an opinion is the matter of rents prevailing in my town, which are not showing a tendency to increase; in fact, in some portions of the town they have decreased quite appreciably, say 20 per cent, within the last five years.

No. 643. My opinion is that the cause of the advance in prices of articles of food, wearing apparel, coal and wood, etc., is primarily the result of the late general prosperity in the country, partly through continued good crops and mining developments, and somewhat through the effect of the acquisition of foreign territory, which at least temporarily, I think, increases the activities of trade. These primary conditions have made it practicable to form all of the larger trusts and corporations involving combinations and large capitalization. The result following this has been a demand among the working classes for increased wages, which has been met (and is being met), and has given a larger purchasing power to people at large, which has enabled the various companies, trusts, and combinations to increase prices in general, they being followed by those having control of the principal staples, such as wheat, meat, etc.

No. 630. Too many trying to get a living without contributing or producing. Too many middlemen between the producer and consumer. Too many living beyond their means. Farmers will not work as they did formerly, say fifty or twenty-five years ago—a very different class of help, with limit in hours.

Wood and lumber are getting scarce in New England and never will be much lower.

No. 638. I would say that the reasons why prices of groceries, meats, fish, vegetables, etc., have increased, are, in my judgment, due largely to the organizations of both labor and capital. Capital—by making a monopoly of the various articles in question, thereby destroying healthy competition. Labor—by its unions, making a monopoly of its own special commodity, "Labor"—which has the same result in that branch, in destroying competition.

In regard to rents being higher, this is not the case, with the exception of certain districts in the heart of the business centre. Large tracts of residential property, formerly renting at good rentals, are now very much reduced in rent, notably in the South and West Ends. The so-called fashionable district in the Back Bay has practically held its own in rentals. The reason for this depreciation in rents is easily found: The average person is obliged to pay such high prices for the necessities of life that he cannot afford to pay the rents formerly obtained, and real estate owners must either have their property vacant, or accept a reduced rental. This reduced rental, coupled with the fact that, in many instances, the taxes on the real estate in question have not been reduced, has resulted in a diminution in income, derived from said real estate, and a consequent depreciation in value.

No. 642. Labor.

No. 657. With very few exceptions my experience in the past few years is that the properties in my charge have been gradually renting for lower prices; this fact is due partly to the circumstances surrounding the property, partly to the change in the character and class of tenants, and lastly because of competition in the way of new buildings at the same or lower rents, or the greater conveniences for the same money as the older buildings rented for. The above statement applies principally to the tenement houses and small dwellings in the Southern parts of the city.

In the business and wholesale sections I have noticed somewhat of an increase in rents for the store floors, with a stationary scale of rents, or a possible slightly decreasing scale of rents for the upper portions of mercantile buildings. I ascribe this condition to the fact, at least in the wholesale district, that the principal parts of the buildings are not used so much now for business or storage purposes as they were. Many wholesale firms prefer to store their goods in warehouses at low storage rates, keeping an office with perhaps a store or sample room in the business centre.

The rental values of stores in the wholesale district, *per contra*, have increased because of the increased demand from the wholesalers, who have to a greater or less extent changed their business methods as above stated.

In the retail districts I think that the rents have increased only in a certain limited section, and the increase has been the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand, coupled with the idea that in order to do retail business a location in a given limited area must be obtained. Outside of the limited desirable area, I think that retail store rents have, to a greater or less extent, been decreased.

If rents, as a whole, have increased throughout the city, my opinion would be that it is again the result of the operation of the law of supply and demand. Building operations for the last few years have been very much decreased from what they were in prior years, and the demand for rentable space has probably increased through the increase in population, with the result that people have perhaps had to pay more money to get what they wanted, there not being the great many new buildings that there have been in the past. As I stated before, however, my experience is that rents as a whole have decreased outside of the limited wholesale and retail business districts.

No. 629. I attribute the high prices to the fact that the great commercial fad is to incorporate business concerns. To incorporate costs a tribute to the promoter, who is practically a drone on the industry. The owner of the plant incorporated places a too great value on the same. In order to sell the stock and render the same good dividend paying investments, the first few dividends must be good ones. To do this, a rigid economy is exercised in the management of the concern, and a general and gradual increase in the cost of the products of the industry affected. As constant dropping wears the stone so does the constant lifting increase the price until the profits become unreasonable and they then fall to a price which is controlled by the supply and demand rather than by the manipulations of schemers. The investing public awakes, the original incorporators and allies get the cream and sell out, and confiding investors own skim milk, etc.

No. 144. The cause of high prices of everything in general is "labor troubles." The cost of building has increased in the last four or five years nearly 30 per cent, which comes in the shortening of hours and high prices of labor. Even the great coal strike was the cause of the high price of coal. I am satisfied in my own mind if there was not a labor organization existing in this country, that prices would be a great deal lower than they are at the present time and that we would all have more business than we could possibly attend to.

No. 146. *First* : A general time of prosperity caused partly by large crops in the West and a demand for all of our surplus abroad, bringing many millions of money in return.

Second: The trusts, which began to force prices above where they should be. For instance, it is well known that for years meats constantly rose in price in the East, while the price of cattle fell off in the West; also, see coal price, etc. Now when the price of living began to rise, men were forced to ask for an increase in pay, which increase they got, because men with capital were making money. As their pay increased, so the cost of productions increased; this caused a still further increase in the cost of living. There will be a point reached before long when a reaction will set in, but I do not think prices will ever go down to where they were, because men demand things as necessities now that some years ago were counted luxuries.

No. 664. The rents of tenement houses have not increased at all during the last ten years, although the cost of building has advanced very materially. This increased cost of the building, together with the higher prices charged for land, augments the investment so that the owner of the property gets not more than average of four per cent a year upon his property, where formerly he received 10 or 12. The electric cars of recent years make the facilities for reaching the outlying districts of Boston so good that persons renting the class of property described move farther out from the centre of the city rather than pay higher rates. To illustrate the increased cost of building, let me go into details, then, it may be, you can secure a more thorough understanding of the matter.

I will consider the cost of building a three-flat house, of wood, with steam heat and other modern improvements in 1894, as compared with 1904, within the limits of the City of Boston. We will figure on a single building, of three flats, with two entrances from the street and a flat roof, containing four rooms (and sometimes five) on the first floor and five on each of the upper floors, furnished on each floor with hot and cold water; bath tubs, water closet, and wash-bowl in bath room, set tubs in sink in kitchen, regulation plumbing, including tanks, all living rooms papered, and doors and windows supplied with screens. Such a house would cost from \$4,500 to \$5,000 to build at the present time.

It is not customary among builders, however, to heat this class of houses, except in the kitchen, where the water back is required, the tenants generally using stoves in the other rooms at their own expense. But if steam or hot water apparatus is installed, \$750 should be added to the cost, or if furnaces are supplied, an increase of \$500 should be made.

A double house, with three flats on each side, corresponding with the above description, would cost about twice as much above the ground, the brick wall between the two sides, which is now required by law, costing practically the same to build as the two wooden sides saved in constructing this class of houses.

As the law requires only three feet of space on each side of double houses, it is frequently practicable to divide up the land so as to save something upon the cost of the latter in reconstruction of this class of buildings, and rents generally run \$1 a month under those charged for the class previously mentioned.

A large proportion of such buildings are erected in the outlying districts of the city, on account of the fire ordinances limiting the construction of wooden buildings to certain prescribed districts.

Some estimates place the advance in the cost of building during the period specified at 50 per cent. The advance in the cost of construction is due to the increased cost of materials and labor in the building trades during the time specified, the higher wages paid for labor in the manufacturing of those materials also entering into the cost of the building.

An examination of the cost prices of various materials entering into the construction of buildings during the past decade exhibits some astonishing advances, thus: Spruce frames, ordinary, in April, 1894, cost from \$13.50 to \$14; 12 in., \$14.25 to \$14.50; and 14 in., from \$15.50 to \$16 for 1,000 feet; while in 1904 the cost has risen to \$18 to \$18.50, \$20.50, and \$24 respectively for the different grades, an advance of 43 per cent upon a mean price. Spruce studding costing at the same time in 1894 from \$10.50 to \$11.50 costs in 1904 from \$17 to \$17.50, an increase of 60½ per cent. Spruce boards, clipped, costing from \$14 to \$14.50 in 1894 sell at from \$20 to \$23 at present, 54½ per cent higher. Other kinds and grades of lumber exhibit the following changes since the first date mentioned:

Comparative Prices of Building Materials.

<i>Framing, etc.:</i>	<i>Carload lots.</i>			
	1894.		1904.	
Spruce frames, ordinary,	\$13.50	to \$14.00	\$18.00	to \$18.50
Spruce frames, 12 inch,	14.25	to 14.50	20.50	
Spruce frames, 14 inch,	15.50	to 16.00	24.00	
Spruce studding,	10.50	to 11.50	17.00	to 17.50

Comparative Prices of Building Materials — Concluded.

		Carload lots.			
Framing, etc.:		1894.		1904.	
Spruce boards, clipped,		\$14.00	to \$14.50	\$20.00	to \$23.00
Spruce boards, random,		11.00	to 12.00	17.00	
Spruce furring,		12.50	to 13.50	17.00	
Hemlock, Eastern,		11.50		15.00	
Clapboards, spruce, extra,		30.00		44.00	
Clapboards, spruce, clear,		28.00		42.00	
Clapboards, white pine, extra,		52.00		60.00	
Clapboards, white pine, clear,		47.00		55.00	
Laths, spruce,		2.00	to 2.25	3.25	to 3.50
Finish:					
Michigan uppers,		\$50.00	to \$51.00	\$83.00	to \$90.00
Whitewood,		28.00	to 32.00	40.00	to 45.00
Cypress,		22.00	to 25.00	36.00	
Shingles:					
Extra cedar,		\$3.30	to \$3.50	\$3.25	
Clear,		2.75		2.85	to \$2.95
Hard-pine flooring:					
Kiln dried and dressed rift,		\$45.00		\$65.00	
Kiln dried and dressed slash,		25.00		28.00	
Dimension,		23.00	to \$25.00	28.00	to \$30.00
Nails:					
Nails, cut, iron and steel (keg),		\$0.90	to \$1.00	\$1.80	
Nails, cut, extras and wire (keg),		1.10	to 1.15	2.00	
Paints and oils:					
American white lead in oil,		\$0.05¾	to \$0.06½	\$0.05½	to \$0.06¾
American white zinc in oil,		.05¾	to .06½	.06¾	to .07
Painters' colors,		.09	to .13¼	.09	to .14
Linseed oil,		.50	to .55	.40	to .42
Spirits turpentine,		.34	to .40	.59	to .61
Brick, lime, and cement:					
Brick, common,		\$7.28	to \$8.50	\$7.75	to \$8.00
English Portland cement,		1.85	to 2.08	2.40	
Domestic Portland cement,		.80	to .86	1.20	
Builders' hardware as a whole is 33 per cent higher.					

Builders' hardware as a whole is 33 per cent higher.

The cost of plumbing has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, but this is partly due to changes in the requirements of the law. There has not been a very marked change in the cost of paints, and linseed oil is even lower by 11 per cent than then, a drop of 11½ cents a gallon from a mean price of 52½ cents being shown; but turpentine has gone up from 37 to 60 cents.

There have been many notable changes in the prices paid for labor since 1894, when carpenters got \$2.50 for a day of nine hours, a rate of 27½ cents an hour; while in 1904, they get 37½ cents, working eight hours only, an advance of about 35 per cent. Ten years ago, bricklayers received 42 cents an hour for eight hours' work a day, and tenders 25 cents for the same hours. To-day they get 55 cents and 30 cents an hour, respectively, an advance of very nearly 31 per cent for the former and 20 per cent for the latter. Stone masons were paid 42 cents an hour for eight hours' work in 1894, and their helpers received 25 cents an hour for the same length of day; but in 1904 these rates had increased to 50 and 55 cents an hour for the stone masons, and 30 cents for the helpers, the working-hours remaining the same, an advance of 18 and 31 per cent for the masons and 20 per cent for their helpers. Painters in 1894 received \$2.40 a day of eight hours and decorators \$3 a day of nine hours; in 1904 the painters were paid \$2.80 and the decorators \$3 a day, hours unchanged, an increase for the former only of nearly four per cent. Roofers were paid \$2.50 and \$3, their helpers \$2.25 and \$2.50, slaters \$3 and \$3.50, and their helpers \$2.50 a day of nine hours for all in

1894; in 1904, they receive practically the same remuneration for eight hours' work, an advance of over 11 per cent. Plumbers 10 years ago got \$4 for nine hours' work, and their helpers \$1 for the same time, no charge to be made for less than half a day's work, while in 1904 they receive \$3.75 and \$1, respectively, for eight hours' work, an advance of about 5½ per cent for the plumbers only. Plasterers were paid 45 cents and plasterers' laborers 30 cents an hour for 47 hours' work a week in 1894, while in 1904 they get 50 cents and 34 cents an hour, respectively, for 44 hours a week, an advance of 11½ per cent for the former and 13⅓ per cent for the latter.

From the foregoing, an average of the percentages of increase in the cost of 14 materials used in the construction of wooden houses is 35.9 per cent, while the advance in the wages paid in 11 working trades averages 18.11 per cent.

Curiously enough, the mean of these two percentages is 27, approximately the estimated increase in the cost of the buildings, so that if the cost of the material and labor in a building are about equal, as used to be estimated by some builders, these figures would appear to be just right.

In any estimates bearing upon the comparative increase or decrease of rents during the period embraced by the years 1894 and 1904 as the extremes, the cost of the land upon which the houses are built is an important factor. Generally speaking, the cost of the buildings of either of these classes would be the same whether erected in South Boston or Dorchester, but in the former place the cost of the building lot would, on an average, be about \$1,200, and would have a frontage of about 25 feet and a depth of 80 to 125 feet, the lot containing about 2,500 feet. In Dorchester, the expense for the land would be a little more; the lots would contain from 4,500 to 5,000 square feet, and cost about \$1,500 on a fair average.

In South Boston, these flats in the first named class of buildings would rent as follows: For the lower floor, \$16; for the middle floor, \$18; and for the top floor, \$17 a month; while in Dorchester, the rents would be: \$20 for the first floor; \$22 for the second; and \$21 for the top floor. If heated by steam or furnace, about three dollars a month should be added to the rents above named.

Ten years ago, buildings of the single class could have been built for from \$3,500 to \$4,000, showing an advance in the mean cost of construction of 26⅔ per cent. Nearly all of this increase has occurred during the past five years.

The rents received from the houses would have been about the same ten years ago as at the present time, the loss falling upon the owner of the property; but in consequence of the greater demand for houses at the present time, the owner can be more insistent in maintaining prices than he could have been at the earlier period mentioned, which is advantageous in the long run. Houses are to-day scarcer and more readily rented, and tenants are more generally able to pay the prevailing rents now than then, securing greater permanency of occupation of the buildings. It is also true that there is a much larger percentage of tenants able at the present time to pay from \$25 to \$45 a month for rent than in 1894.

Generally speaking, houses can be rented in South Boston 11 or 12 months in the year, while in Dorchester, as a rule, tenants can only be secured in the Spring and Fall, so that if a flat is vacated in October or November, it is not likely to be reuted again until the following Spring, which of course reduces the income from the property.

The following from *The Watchman* of June 16, 1904, is of interest as regards the question of a cheaper building material:

The large advance in the cost of lumber and iron building materials has greatly diminished building operations. In many places where more or less building has been done in every year for a series of years there is not now a house going up. The falling off in building contracts in Boston amounts to millions of dollars. Higher materials, shorter hours, and higher wages for workmen have added about 40 per cent to the cost of building. Those who intend building are postponing it as long as possible in hope of some reduction in the price of material. To such the successful use of cement with steel strengthening will bring relief. The Ingalls Building in Cincinnati, 50 by 100 feet and 210 feet high, is built of steel bars imbedded in cement and interlocked at the end, and has stood every test satisfactorily. The use of this material admits of molding into forms of beauty and grace, and promises a more attractive as well as a more durable style of building than either wood or the tall steel structures which disfigure our modern American cities. The large use of cement in building will relieve the demand for lumber and have a tendency to lower the cost of all materials and so the expense of building.

Rubber and Elastic Goods.

No. 57. The general prosperity of the country among all classes has caused a more liberal use of all the articles referred to and less anxiety about their increased cost. This increased cost has been stimulated by increased wages; but increased wages in turn have assisted the people not to feel the increased costs perceptibly.

No. 78. The prices of goods that we manufacture have advanced very little, although different branches of the line of goods manufactured of rubber have advanced very materially, because of the higher cost of production. In our special branch the increase is on account of labor troubles, advances in wages, and also the higher cost of raw materials, consisting mostly of woolen cloth.

The other lines under the head of manufactured rubber articles which have advanced very materially have been caused by labor troubles which have made a demand for higher wages, and are also caused by the higher price of raw materials, *viz.*, cotton and crude rubber.

We are advised by the brokers that the advance in the price of crude rubber was on account of the larger demand for same for automobile tires, and that the production is no larger than when the demand was less.

No. 89. It seems to us that meats, provisions, and fish nowadays are handled by a class of men who, by methods of combination that approach monopoly, are able to get larger profits than formerly. It seems to us there is not so much advance in boots, shoes, clothing, etc., and what advance there has been, has been on account of the increased cost in raw materials and labor. If we are able to believe the papers, the price of coal is high because of the combination among the coal-carrying railroads. Rents are higher on account of the increased cost of building material. A good many materials are higher on account of the increased price of labor.

The increased consumption of raw materials has led to a shortness in the supply and that means increase in the price. Everything is on a more extravagant or luxurious scale.

The increased demand or consumption and the disposition to obtain larger profits may have something to do with the rise in prices.

Shoes.

No. 44. I would say that the retail price of shoes is lower than at any time within three years. The consumer may be buying better shoes, but the same quality is now sold for less money. There has been a large increase in cost of labor, in all the building trades; consequently houses and rents cost more. Bituminous coal is about as cheap now as at any time for several years. The coal combination and the strike of anthracite coal miners curtailed supply of hard coal and more wood was used. This accounts for high priced coal and wood. Meat is lower in price than for some time. Shortage of cotton raised price of dry goods, and increased wages in nearly all lines of business made cost of production higher and cost to consumer higher.

I think over-capitalization of nearly all corporations is the cause of higher prices to the consumer. I know of one manufacturing company doing about \$50,000,000 annual business whose fixed charges are \$5,000,000, or ten per cent of gross sales. In that line three or four per cent should cover fixed charges.

No. 34. The writer believes the most important factor in the increase in price of the necessities of life is the shortening of the hours of labor, and the increase in wages per hour. There are undoubtedly other reasons, but I do not have the necessary information to warrant giving even an opinion.

Manufacturers' prices for shoes are as low or lower than ever before, taking into consideration the advance in labor and leather.

In this city, rents ruled very low for ten years prior to 1903, are now slightly higher, but no higher than ten years ago for same class of tenements. The people generally demand better tenements, which means, of course, higher rents.

No. 26. Prosperous business has given more purchasing power. People are more willing to spend money and pay higher prices. Advantage has been taken of this condition to raise them.

No. 35. It is our opinion that boots and shoes have advanced in cost materially in the last two years for two reasons if for no others. One is the 15 per cent duty placed on hides several years ago and the other is the increased cost of labor.

No. 32. We have a very clear conviction that certain articles controlled by combinations of individual concerns have increased in price. We are not so confident as to a general increase in all commodities. For instance, in our own business — the manufacture of shoes — we have been obliged to buy our sole leather of a very limited number of tanners among whom a trust has a controlling influence. We are satisfied that the combination on hides increases the cost of shoes from one to five cents a pair. The unusually high price of cotton has also been an influence in the added cost of shoes, and the unusual activity in manufacturing has advanced the price of goat and kid skins materially, but for the most part the consumer has been obliged to pay very little if anything more for his shoes in the past five years than before that time.

It would seem as though the same conditions that increased the price of sole leather explain the advance in coal and all other articles that are exempt from general competition. We do not know that in a specific way there has been any material advance in groceries, provisions, fish, vegetables, and the like, but if there has, probably it is due to the fact that the consumption has been sufficient to warrant the placing of higher prices upon these commodities and labor has been so generally employed that the average operative has been able to purchase at the higher price. The old principle of supply and demand is, of course, the greatest influence in the regulation of prices.

No. 4. Regarding the shoe industry, — in my opinion, any claim that the prices on men's shoes have advanced cannot be substantiated; in fact, the prices have remained nearly stationary for some years. To the consumer the prices range as follows: \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, and \$5, the \$3.50 grade having the greatest demand. In consideration of the fact that the cost of manufacturing has increased nearly if not quite 25 per cent during the past three years, mainly by advances in earnings of employees, the statement that the finished product has not advanced may seem strange, but the increased cost has been largely met by the manufacturers by the introduction of labor-saving machines, greater care of details, closer utilization of stock, by adoption of new patterns, and less margin of profit.

At present the demand for the \$2.50 shoe is largely increasing; this can only be met by using cheaper grades of stock and a larger production by manufacturers with less attention to many details which will not affect the service of the shoe as much as the general appearance. This will necessitate lower prices for many of the operations required in making the shoes, but will not necessarily mean lower earnings, as many things now required will not be demanded on the cheaper grades.

Textiles.

No. 67. I think the principal reason for advances in cost of the articles you mention, as well as in cotton and wool, is largely speculation, or buying and selling things they don't own. This can only be stopped by laws that will compel a delivery of every article sold. A second cause is the gradual destruction of competition by department stores, and by various other ways that all tend towards this end. Last but not least, trade unions. Anything that tends towards destroying individualism and the power to say mine and thine saps the foundation of republican institutions.

In General.

No. 95. In my opinion there are numerous reasons for the advance in price of food products; the same, of course, would apply to other necessities of life. One potent cause is the strike, and, in many cases, consequent advance in wages. Few manufacturers or producers of any kind will under compulsion advance wages without also advancing the price of their products to compensate them. I know from personal knowledge that the various great business combinations have advanced prices owing to the fact that they have control of the market. The advance in these products used by many manufacturers compels the manufacturer to advance the price of his products. Another reason is the lack of competition on freight rates, and so far as I know the steady increase in cost of transportation. One fact which should be borne in mind in considering the present conditions is the enormous volume of business done during the last few years without a corresponding increase in the volume of money.

No. 97. The general rise in prices seems to us to have three causes:

First: The general rise in the price of labor, accompanied in some cases by reduction of the hours of work, has undoubtedly increased the cost and price of products in almost every trade, as also rents.

Second: The success of a few great monopolies in making an artificial price for their products; as shown in coal, beef, and kerosene oil.

Third: The increase of prices, which experience has shown to take place in times of such business inflation as has prevailed for a few years past and nearly up to the present time. This last trouble has been found generally to correct itself by a few years of poor business, such as it seems likely that we have now entered upon.

No. 282. We are of the opinion that the supply of these commodities has kept up to the demand of the increased population of the country, but the advance in prices is largely brought about by the general willingness of the present generation to pay more for their supplies, and the fact that the combinations of trusts have led to the advanced prices; also that the laboring man does receive a higher percentage for his labor than formerly; this, however, in our opinion, being but a small factor, as the mass of the people do not try so hard as our forefathers to get the full purchasing value of a dollar, and what were formerly considered luxuries are now considered necessities.

No. 28. We believe that one reason for the advance is the shorter hours required by the labor unions, requiring increased forces in order to obtain the same amount of product as in old times. This, of course, would be only one reason, but this increase of employees makes added increase in expense to carry on the business, which must necessarily be added to the cost of the product; the consumer must eventually pay this increased cost, and this increased cost must necessarily be felt more particularly by persons earning only moderate wages and in medium circumstances.

We know it to be a fact that provisions in this city are much higher than in other cities, and we are given to understand that this is to be accounted for by the word "trust." There seems to be no other good and sufficient reason why we should pay more for meats here than in New York and other places, freights being relatively the same.

No. 62. I beg to say that in my opinion the advance is directly attributable, primarily, to the increased cost of labor, which has deteriorated in efficiency. Secondly, to the arbitrary action of the various trusts now controlling, for the most part, the items enumerated.

The present condition of the available supply as compared with the demand would in my opinion tend decidedly towards a reduction, rather than an increase, in the cost and value of these articles; as there is assuredly no business in my knowledge which is not more or less dull. Our business is certainly more so than for four years past at same season.

No. 620. Among many causes for the increased cost of living the following have more or less influence:

First. Increasing extravagance of the people.

Second. Labor troubles.

Third. Prosperity.

Fourth. Trusts and middlemen.

Fifth. Increase in population.

Sixth. Relatively fewer producers, and more drones.

No. 614. There must be something in our economical system that interrupts the natural relation or balance between supply and demand which is responsible for the existing high prices. From what I have read and casually observed I should think that the existing conditions were due to the effect of the so-called "trusts" or combinations of capital more than to any other one thing.

No. 588. The general reasons, in our opinion, are the advances in wages, the advances caused by trust control, and the scarcity coupled with increased demand for raw materials.

No. 101. Combination of capital and labor are the two principal causes which have brought about the present conditions which make the high cost of living.

No. 99. The improved condition of our working people; their greater demands for better clothing, food, and dwellings, together with their increased capacity for enjoyment of all kinds, by reason of their better education, are largely responsible for the conditions which appear to have made higher prices for all the articles mentioned in your letter.

It seems to me logical that where you better people's conditions, they expect more, and to get this "more," more must be given them, whether through a demand on their part, or an increased return by reason of their greater intelligence permitting a greater efficiency in their labor.

Rents of small dwellings and flats in Boston appear to be higher by reason of the strikes which have made it impossible for a large number of cheap and medium priced dwellings to be built, whether as isolated buildings or as apartment houses, than was the case several years ago, and I am told that it is difficult for a man receiving a moderate compensation to obtain even a fair house in a location where his children can be brought up in such a way as to make good men and women of them.

The fuel question was made clear by the evidence brought out before the late investigation in New York.

The provision question in Boston, I am told, is largely controlled by an association of the marketmen which meets to fix prices for all dealing at the large markets. Naturally if these prices are held "up," dealers of different classes in other parts of Boston will seek to secure a share of the business by a sufficient cutting of prices to get their share without unduly lessening their profit.

The clothing question I think is governed by the supply and demand on one part, and the labor strikes on the other.

No. 2. I beg to give you below my explanation of the present high prices of all articles called the "Necessaries of Life." Starting from panic prices with depression in all lines, we come first to restoration of confidence and credit, then increased employment of labor, then increased consumption owing to increased purchasing power of the laboring classes, then still further increased demand for all necessities, then the assertion by the laboring classes of their rights, the increase of wages, large purchasing power, the decrease under these circumstances of the stocks of raw material, and consequent higher prices.

We then come to a position that is more or less cumulative so long as the demand equals the supply. At present, I should say that we have caught up with the demand, stocks of raw products are increasing, competition is increasing, and we are fast approaching a time when manufacturers can keep pace with the demand by working less than the usual number of hours per week. Crude products will accumulate, and prices will seek lower levels. Such depression will never quite equal the last depression, owing to the growth of the country. A great deal of the present reaction is due to the exactions of labor and the resulting strikes which decreased consumption of the necessities of life, decreased purchasing power and unsettled business and confidence. In my own business we have had an abnormal consumption for the last two or three years. At present it is suffering from various labor troubles, especially those on the Lakes where the consumption is usually very large, but which is now being curtailed irretrievably.

No. 10. The writer is strongly of the opinion that the many advances in prices are largely on the same lines that Mr. Baer represents as the reasons for the prices of coal—everybody gets as high a price as possible, and as the tendency has been upward these advances have been worked for all they were worth.

S U M M A R Y .

The opinions as to the causes of high prices expressed in the preceding quotations from the letters of our correspondents are those of 151 leading representatives of the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth. Although the writers were assured that no mention would be made of their names or residences, many expressed their willingness to have their names appended to their letters in the printed report.

There can, certainly, be no foundation for an accusation that these replies were obtained in order to prove any particular point or sustain any particular position. The circular letter was sent, at random, to 654 persons, and 151, of their own volition, replied thereto. Whether the result would have been different if all had answered, or if the investigation had been more extended, is an open question. We have to deal only with the replies received and they must be accepted as the candid opinions of the writers on a question which is of engrossing interest to all classes of the community.

Although the number of different replies was but 151, the different reasons given numbered 254. They may be summarized as follows under the three general heads of "Capital," "Labor," and "In General." The classification is naturally arbitrary. The guiding principle in making it has been one of fairness, but any reader who is dissatisfied with it, having the detail lines at his disposal, can combine them in accordance with his individual ideas.

Causes of High Prices.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes
<i>Capital.</i>	
Trusts,	77
Restricting output of certain commodities,	35
Stock jobbing and trading in futures,	1
Over capitalization of corporations,	3
Self protection in many lines of trade which induces dealers and manufacturers to charge as much as the consumer will pay,	4
Increased freight rates,	4
Gradual destruction of competition by department stores,	3
Combinations of capital,	1
The existing tariff,	7
Advertising,	7
Competition,	1
Speculation,	1
Monopoly,	6
Trading stamp companies,	4
Merchants cornering the market to become rich quickly,	1
<i>Labor.</i>	
Increased wages,	117
Increased cost of labor,	31
Shorter working hours,	26
Labor unions,	19
Labor troubles,	22
Combinations of labor,	11
<i>In General.</i>	
Stiffer prices attainable,	8
General advance in all commodities,	60
Increased prosperity of the people,	4
Abundant crops,	5
Increase in the supply of gold,	10
No advance in five years in boots and shoes, dry goods, and wearing apparel,	3
Shortage in crops,	3
Supply and demand have the greatest influence on prices,	1
	2
	20

Causes of High Prices — Concluded.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes
<i>In General — Con.</i>	
Developing the cities and leaving the country districts to become wildernesses,	1
Tendency of American people to live beyond their means,	2
Inflation of the currency,	1
People demand better things — shoes, clothing, houses, etc.,	2
Scarcity, and increasing demand for raw materials,	1
Increase in population,	1
Relatively fewer producers and more drones,	1
Extravagance of our municipal and State administrations,	1
Fewer producers and more consumers,	2

We next present a recapitulation, with percentages.

CAUSES.	Number of Replies Stating Specified Causes	Percentages
Connected with capital,	77	30.32
Connected with labor,	117	46.06
In general,	60	23.62
TOTALS,	254	100.00

To summarize, 151 persons prominent in the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth gave 254 opinions as to the causes of high prices.

Of these opinions, 77, or 30.32 per cent, convey the impression that high prices are caused by combinations of capital; 117, or 46.06 per cent, that they are due to labor combinations, while 60, or 23.62 per cent, attribute existing conditions to a variety of causes, general in their nature, and not directly attributable to either capital or labor.

It is, undoubtedly, a generally accepted opinion, founded largely upon constant reiteration in the newspaper press, that the retail prices of all articles required by the family, usually called "the necessities of life," have been greatly advanced during the last few years.

We present in the following table the opinions, or rather expert statements, of 117 of our correspondents as regards this question. The fact should not be forgotten that the authors of these statements are dealers in or manufacturers of the articles for which price comparisons are given, and, for that reason, what they declare to be existing conditions

is more likely to be the truth than the estimates or assertions of those practically unacquainted with the various lines of business considered.

Price Comparisons.

ARTICLES.	Present Condition of Prices	Number Reporting Present Condition
Boots and shoes, . . .	No advance,	3
	Shoes lower than any time within three years, . .	1
	Shoes never lower,	1
Butter,	Cheaper than for five years,	1
	Cheaper than last year,	1
	Lower than for years,	1
	Lower than in June, 1901,	1
Canned goods,	Very low with the exception of corn and salmon, .	2
Cereals,	Same as in previous years,	1
Cheese,	Lower,	3
Clothing,	No advance,	4
Coal,	Soft coal lower than last year,	1
Coffee,	Very low,	2
	On same level,	1
Dry goods,	Higher, owing to price of cotton,	5
	No advance,	3
Eggs,	Higher,	3
	Lower than in June, 1901,	1
Flour,	Higher (decreased supply),	2
	Higher (price of wheat),	1
	Cheaper than at any previous time,	1
Fruits,	No advance in oranges,	1
	Deciduous fruits higher (short crop),	1
	Bananas much lower (quality better),	1
Groceries,	Miscellaneous groceries average same for the last five years,	1
	Higher (excessive advertising),	1
	Lower than at any time in the past 10 years, . .	1
	Vinegar very low,	1
	Rice lowest in the history of the business, . . .	3
	Sugar and flour very reasonable,	1
	Lard very low,	1
	Salt so low manufacturers have gone out of business,	1
	Spices vary very little,	1
	Dried fruits very low,	2
	Beans and peas very reasonable,	1
	Sugar higher (advance in raw),	1
	Molasses higher (Porto Rico—short production),	1
	Molasses much lower than last year (Barbadoes and Antigua),	1
Iron and steel,	Higher (combinations, and increased cost of labor),	2
Leather,	Higher (duty on hides),	2
Meats and provisions, .	Meats higher (combinations and lack of competition),	4
	Meats higher (increased cost of grain),	2
	Provisions lower than for last four years, . . .	1
Rents,	No advance,	3
	Lower,	6
	Higher (tenants require better accommodations),	4
	Higher (increased cost of building and taxes), .	7
	Higher (increased valuation and taxes),	2
Rubber,	Higher (demand greater than supply),	1
Teas,	Lower,	1
	Were never lower,	3
Vegetables and fish, .	Potatoes higher (cold season),	1
	Potatoes higher (short crop),	4
	Potatoes higher (cost of labor and potato bags),	1
	Fish (no material change),	1
	Fish, higher (cold season and scarcity),	5
Wood,	Higher (scarcity),	6
	Higher (loss of forests),	1
Wool,	Higher (duty on raw material),	1

The statements in the preceding table may be summarized as follows :

CLASSIFICATION.	Number Making Specified Statements	Percentages
Higher,	58	49.57
Lower,	38	32.48
No advance (same level),	21	17.95
TOTALS,	117	100.00

A consideration of the reasons given for the rise in prices will be found interesting. It is given, in detail, in the table which follows :

CAUSES (IN DETAIL) FOR HIGH PRICES.	Number Stating Specified Causes
Combinations of capital (cotton),	5
Combinations of capital (wheat),	1
Combinations of capital (sugar),	1
Combinations of capital and lack of competition (meats and provisions),	4
Combinations of capital and labor (iron and steel),	2
Scarcity (supply and demand — wood, fish, potatoes, molasses, flour, deciduous fruits, and rubber),	21
No reason given (eggs),	3
Excessive advertising (groceries),	1
Duties (leather and wool),	3
Cost of grain (meats),	2
Better accommodations required (rents),	4
Increased cost of building and taxes (rents),	7
Increased valuation and taxes (rents),	2
Cost of labor and insect pests (potatoes),	1
Loss of forests (wood),	1
TOTAL,	58

The reasons given in the previous table, it will be observed, are from the 58 who, in the table headed "Price Comparisons" on page 116, stated that prices were higher.

At this point, a summary of results may be of value to the reader.

1. The number of replies was 151.

2. The number of reasons given was 254; connected with capital, 77; connected with labor, 117; in general, 60.

3. The number making particular reference to certain commodities in their replies was 117; number stating higher prices of certain articles, 58; lower prices, 38; no advance (remained on same level), 21.

We are now prepared to consider the replies, in detail, of those who stated that the prices of certain articles were higher. A study of the table last given brings out the fact that 11 considered high prices due to combinations of capital; two to

combinations of capital and labor; 21 to scarcity dependent upon supply and demand; three to the prevailing tariff duties; 13 to better accommodations, increased cost of building, increased valuation, and higher taxes, all in connection with rents; five gave four different reasons, while three made the statement without an explanation.

Having presented the opinions of our correspondents *in extenso* and also in the form of recapitulations which show the consensus of opinion in such condensed form as to be easily understood, it seems advisable to bring into the discussion of the question data derivable from outside sources.

We present, first, information relating to the agricultural exports of the United States from 1851-1902. The statistics given are based upon the official export returns published annually by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department. With such an outflow to foreign countries, it will be readily seen the domestic prices must be materially affected. Even with our increased population, and increased consumption from various causes, if this great product were thrown into our home markets they would be glutted, and the downfall in prices would be disastrous to producers and distributors. The introduction to, and table of, exports follow:

Recent successes of the United States in competing for the world's markets have aroused unusual interest in the history of the export movement. As a result of this interest numerous requests are received for statistics of exportation covering a long series of years. To meet the demand for such information, so far as products of agriculture are concerned, the compilations embodied in the present bulletin have been made. These compilations embrace the annual export returns, as officially reported, from 1851 to 1902, inclusive. They show the value of the agricultural produce exported from the United States during the years mentioned in comparison with the total exports of domestic merchandise and also separately the quantity and value annually shipped of each one of the numerous products of agriculture for which official export statistics were recorded.

Notwithstanding the great increase in population, and the consequently larger demands of the home market, the development of agricultural productivity in the United States during the past 50 years has far outstripped domestic requirements, leaving an increasing surplus to be disposed of in foreign markets. According to the returns for 1851, which comprise the earliest record given in the present report, our agricultural exports for that year were valued at \$147,000,000, while in 1902, the latest year for which statistics are available, the value amounted to \$857,000,000. The striking difference between these two records shows how rapidly this branch of our commerce has developed. The present value of the trade is nearly six times as large as the value 50 years ago.

While our export trade in agricultural produce has grown marvelously, a still larger growth proportionately has occurred in the exportation of manufactured products, and thus the percentage that agricultural produce comprises of all merchandise exported is considerably less to-day than it was a half century ago. Of the merchandise sent abroad in 1851 products of agriculture formed about 82 per cent, whereas in 1902 the proportion agricultural was only 63 per cent. The change indicated by these percentages has been particularly rapid during the last two decades. It is explained in part by the more extensive manufacture in the United States of certain raw materials of agricultural origin previously shipped in larger quantities to foreign countries.

An interesting feature disclosed by the records of our agricultural export trade for the past 50 years is the increased importance of animal products in that trade as compared with vegetable products. In 1851, 95 per cent of the agricultural exports consisted of vegetable matter and only five per cent of animal matter. Of the exports for 1902 vegetable matter comprised about 71 per cent and animal matter about 29 per cent. These figures show the extent to which our export trade has been affected by the growing prominence of stock raising in American agriculture.

Exports of Agricultural Products, 1851-1902.

ARTICLES.	Basis	QUANTITIES EXPORTED FOR THE YEARS—			
		1851	1871	1891	1902
Cattle, live	Number	1,350	20,530	374,679	392,884
Hogs, live	Number	1,030	8,770	95,654	8,368
Sheep, live	Number	4,357	45,465	60,947	358,720
Beef, fresh	Pound	—	—	194,045,638	301,824,473
Beef, salt or pickled	Pound	*90,648	43,880,217	90,286,979	48,632,727
Beef, cured	Pound	—	—	1,621,833	818,382
Beef, canned	Pound	—	—	109,585,727	66,645,838
Pork, fresh	Pound	—	—	818,875	44,171,674
Pork, salted or pickled	Pound	—	39,250,750	81,317,364	115,896,275
Bacon and hams,	Pound	18,027,302	71,446,854	599,085,665	610,803,856
Mutton,	Pound	—	—	190,395	430,351
Lard,	Pound	19,683,082	80,037,297	498,343,927	556,840,222
Butter,	Pound	3,994,542	3,965,043	15,187,114	16,002,169
Cheese,	Pound	10,361,189	63,698,867	82,133,876	27,203,184
Eggs,	Dozen	—	5,017	363,116	2,717,990
Apples, fresh	Barrel	28,842	49,088	135,207	459,719
Apples, dried	Pound	—	1,150,122	6,973,168	15,664,468
Corn (maize),	Bushel	3,426,811	9,826,309	30,768,213	26,636,552
Rye,	Bushel	—	49,674	332,739	2,697,863
Wheat,	Bushel	1,026,725	34,304,906	55,151,948	154,856,102
Corn meal,	Barrel	203,622	211,811	318,329	348,034
Oatmeal,	Pound	—	—	7,736,873	59,516,512
Flour, wheat	Barrel	2,202,335	3,653,841	11,344,304	17,759,205
Sugar, refined	Pound	2,689,541	3,797,278	108,228,620	7,213,050
Potatoes,	Bushel	106,342	553,070	341,189	528,484

* Barrels was the basis in 1851, pounds the other years.

In endeavoring to ascertain the increase or decrease in prices between certain years the attempt is made to obtain them on a basis proportioned to consumption.

From the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States (June, 1904—p. 4851) we extract the following relating to Dun's Index Number, from Dun's Review :

In the following table the course of prices of commodities is shown with due allowance for the relative importance of each. Quotations of all the necessities of life are taken, including whisky and tobacco, and in each case the price is multiplied by the annual per capita consumption, which precludes any one commodity having more than its proper weight in the aggregate. For example, the price of a bushel of wheat is multiplied by 5.55, representing the annual per capita consumption of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels for food, and the remainder as allowance for seed. The price per pound of coffee is taken nine times, of cheese 2.3, of chemicals only fractions of an ounce in some cases. Thus, wide fluctuations in the price of an article little used do not materially affect the index, but changes in the great staples have a large influence in advancing or depressing the total. For convenience of comparison and economy of space the prices are grouped in seven classes: Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, beans, and pease; meats include live hogs, beef, sheep, and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products embrace eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, etc.; other food includes fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing covers the raw material of each

industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk, and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots, and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as the minor metals, tin, lead, copper, etc., and coal and petroleum; miscellaneous include many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers, and drugs. The third decimal is given for accuracy of comparison; thus, \$101.587 representing \$101.58 and seven-tenths of a cent. This figure does not purport to show the exact average annual cost of living on January 1, 1902, because wholesale prices are taken and all luxuries omitted. Its economic value is in showing the percentage of advance or decline from month to month.

From Dun's reports we compile the following quotations for certain commodities for the years 1897 to 1904, the particular day of comparison being July 1.

DATES.	Bread-stuffs	Meats	Dairy and Garden	Other Food	Clothing	Metals	Miscellaneous	Totals
July 1, 1897, . . .	\$10.587	\$7.529	\$8.714	\$7.887	\$13.808	\$11.642	\$12.288	\$72.455
July 1, 1898, . . .	12.783	7.694	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
July 1, 1899, . . .	13.483	7.988	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.969	85.227
July 1, 1900, . . .	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
July 1, 1901, . . .	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.008	15.344	16.617	91.509
July 1, 1902, . . .	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
July 1, 1903, . . .	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
July 1, 1904, . . .	18.244	9.033	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192

In considering this table the reader should remember that the quotations are based upon *wholesale* prices, "proportioned to consumption." They certainly include many articles which do not enter very largely into the "necessaries of life" of a workingman's family; such, for instance, as oats, rye, barley, tallow, hides, pig iron, metallic goods, tin, lead, copper, hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, and fertilizers. If it is desired to secure an accurate percentage indicative of the cost of living, the articles mentioned above should be eliminated from the quotations. In no way do they show what are generally understood as entering into the cost of living of a family, and their use for that purpose is vicious and misleading.

Part III of the report of this Bureau for 1901 (issued late in 1902) contained an article on "Prices and the Cost of Living for the Years 1872, 1881, 1897, and 1902." On page 310, the following statement is made:

"The comparisons indicate an increase in prices (in 1902) as compared with 1897 of from 13.83 to 15.37 per cent."

The Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor (No. 53—July, 1904) on page 710 gives the increase in the retail

prices of food in 1903 as compared with 1897 as 14.5, or about one per cent less than the highest figure given in the Massachusetts Report for 1901.

Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of this Bureau in 1901, took strong ground against the use of wholesale quotations to determine increase or decrease in the cost of living. He said, in the Report for 1901 (pages 311, 312) :

A brief explanation is perhaps required with reference to the results shown in the comparison of prices between 1902 and 1897. Certain comparisons of wholesale prices of leading commodities of general consumption have from time to time been published which may seem to indicate a greater percentage of increase than appears in the preceding pages. By one such comparison the cost of living is made to show an increase of about 36 per cent in recent years, which, if correct, would mean, as applied to the ordinary family, that if the annual expenses could have been met by \$800 in 1897, \$1,088 would be required now, a result that is improbable. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind, that a comparison of wholesale prices alone does not touch the particular point with which this report deals, *i.e.*, the direct cost of living to workingmen. Retail prices move differently from wholesale, and are not subject to as many or so great fluctuations, the margin between the wholesale and retail rates being in many cases so great as to compensate for changes in the wholesale, unless the latter are very wide and have become permanent.

Besides this, certain articles which may have an important effect upon a so-called "index number" or general average, representing the movement of wholesale prices in the country at large, enter into the ordinary household expenses of a workingman, either indirectly, very slightly, or not at all, although they may enter largely into general consumption. An attempt is usually made to give what may be called the different consumptive values of the various commodities their proper weight upon the general average of the group or class to which they belong, by some system of computation. Dun's index number, for example, is produced by selecting a list of articles, including whisky, beer, and tobacco, each quotation, instead of having equal prominence in the average, being multiplied by the quantity annually consumed per capita in the country. Wholesale quotations are used. The per capita consumption of each commodity, necessarily more or less a matter of estimate, is taken for the purpose of giving to each article its proper weight upon the general average.

Whatever accuracy this method may possess as indicating changes in the general price level and their effect upon the cost of consumption in general, it cannot be relied on implicitly as representing changes in the cost of living of the ordinary family. For example, the index number for breadstuffs thus computed shows an increase of about 70 per cent in 1902 as compared with 1897. Of course, computed in this way, the index number must be largely affected by the great increase in the wholesale price of Indian corn, which enters largely into general consumption, but forms a comparatively slight factor in the ordinary household budget. Not only this, but the Indian corn consumed in the country at large enters, to a certain extent, into the cost of meats, and a combination of index numbers, based upon the aggregate consumption of the country, results in duplications which unduly raise the index or average representing the aggregate cost of breadstuffs and meats when taken together.

Notwithstanding this increase in the index number for breadstuffs the retail price of wheat flour in our returns was found to be lower than in 1897, and this decline is borne out by a comparison of wholesale prices in Boston, taken at dates corresponding to those for which our retail prices were secured. And although Indian corn meal, at wholesale, shows a considerable increase, the retail price per pound as sold in limited quantities for ordinary household consumption (always high as compared with the wholesale*) shows no change in our quotation. The quotations for certain other articles which show increases at retail

* At the average wholesale rate a barrel of granulated Indian corn meal would cost \$3.25 in 1902. By the average retail pound rate shown in our tables the retailer would receive \$6, an advance of nearly 85 per cent, a margin sufficiently wide to keep the retail market comparatively steady, considering the relatively small demand for the article in household consumption.

were more than offset by others showing decreases, when the average is weighted according to household consumption as explained on page 254. Our retail prices are based upon more than 7,000 actual quotations in markets patronized by workmen and, we are confident, represent more nearly the direct effect of prices upon household expenses, than any comparison of wholesale prices, however made.

As stated at the beginning of this article the newspaper press of the country has taken a great interest in the questions of Wages and Cost of Living.

We quote from the New Haven (Conn.) Register an article entitled "Why Living Costs More."

We have not a very high regard for statistics. We have seen the same figures used too often to prove different things for that. We have, however, a high regard for the accuracy of the statistics which Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, collects, from which every man has a constitutional right to draw his own conclusions. In his report of his department, recently made, he gives the results of a comprehensive inquiry into the cost of living since 1896, and into the average wage rates during those periods. The lowest average price of food from 1890 to 1903 was in 1896 when it was 95.5 per cent of the average price from 1890 to 1899. The highest price was in 1902, when it was 110.9 per cent of the average price for the period. The average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318; in 1895, \$296; in 1902, \$344; and in 1903, \$342.

The fact which impresses us in this connection is the artificial standard of life which has been established. We take it, of course, that while Mr. Wright's investigations were purely scientific in character, the use to which they will be put this fall will be the political one of demonstrating that living is not more expensive than it was; that whatever increase in the expense of living has resulted from new economic conditions, the increase in wages has been greater, and that in consequence the condition of the workman is a happier one. More important, from our point of view, is the fact that the increase in the cost of things has not come from their scarcity, and hence determined by the law of supply and demand, but from the ability of commercial organizations to artificially control prices. So, on the other hand, the increase in wages has come, not from a scarcity of labor, but from the power of organized labor to create an artificial wage. Together these two forces have raised the expense of living, possibly to their own benefit, but without consideration for either the independence of the unorganized producer or caterer, or the welfare of the unorganized wage earner. This is where the irritation and injustice of this artificial standard comes in. The great number of what we may call middle men, who work, not for wages so much as they do for salaries, is the class seriously harmed. Their income has not yet increased while the cost of living has increased very seriously. It is not possible for them to organize and enforce the power which that condition creates. What, then, is to become of them in this struggle to advance prices and wages? Where is the natural law, upon which they must depend for protection, to be operated, and how?

The Chicago *Evening Post* calls attention to a phase of this artificial condition as it affects even organized labor, which again seems to illustrate the dangers of this new and, as we regard it, unknown economic condition. It says editorially: "In the statement given out by the striking butcher workmen this sentence occurs: 'Hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, and will soon be willing to work at any wage.' And this is immediately followed by the question, 'Shall the packers be allowed to use this oversupply as a club with which to reduce the wages of their men?' As this statement comes from the side of the workmen, we may assume that it is not exaggerated. The supply of labor from which the packers may draw is much in excess of the demand for it. Under a free working of natural law an oversupply of labor means competition for positions, and competition tends to reduce the market price of labor. The unions engaged in this strike do not intend that natural law shall operate if they can prevent it. Notwithstanding that 'hundreds of thousands' of men are out of work and almost ready to 'work for any wage,' the unions are trying to maintain a market in the face of an increased supply and a decreased demand. Is this a sane course; is it wise; can the object of the strikers be attained under the conditions? Through intimidation and other methods known only to unionists the bulk of the 'hundreds of thousands' of idle men may be kept away from the stockyards; but this does not decrease the number seeking employment; it will not change natural conditions."

It is such ugly facts as these which should cause the organization of capital as well as the organization of labor to cease for a time from the conflict, in order to more clearly realize the fearful dangers they are perhaps developing. This realization is necessary, not for the purpose of protecting the outsiders, but of protecting themselves. There is much good to flow from organization, and it is easily seen of all men, but when the object is to establish an artificial condition of life, and then maintain it by sheer brute force, the question may be raised, how much longer can the goose which laid the golden egg live?

We also quote from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of June 16, 1904, an article with the caption, "Business Prospects and Costs of Production."

The conditions that have brought about the present business situation have been developing for at least three years and are quite independent of politics. The reaction that began to be felt early last year, and has made itself felt with an increasing tension ever since, was caused by a check upon domestic consumption, due to the high level to which prices were pushed by combinations of capital and labor, just as the previous industrial activity was started and impelled onward by the reviving and growing demand for consumption under the low prices of a period of depression. The demand for the products of industry grew more rapidly than the supply could be furnished, which stimulated production and at the same time made it profitable by advancing prices. Certain leading industries, shielded from foreign competition, took advantage of the opportunity to enlarge their facilities and effect strong combinations, with a view to reaping large profits from the abnormal prices that it was possible to obtain while the demand for consumption continued to grow. This was notably the case with the "basic industry" of iron and steel, which affords the best illustration of the general movement. A "boom" was worked up and it was then that great combinations were formed with vastly inflated capital, the purpose of which was to secure enormous profits in promotions, in flotation of securities, economies of production, and the maintenance of high prices under the shelter of the tariff. The increase of prices and of profits and the demand for labor led inevitably to a general increase of wages. It was natural that it should be demanded, and the increasing cost of living stimulated it. Then labor organization strengthened itself and made its own combinations for enforcing demands in the industries it could control for the fullest share in the returns from production. This reacted upon the cost of producing, pushed prices still higher, kept up their level and put the check upon consumption that was to stop the wheels of activity and reverse the current of prosperity.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the effects of overdoing in corporate promotions and combinations and the issue of enormous volumes of inflated securities. The prolonged indigestion in the stock markets, the violent reaction in security prices, the difficulty of raising funds by new issues for legitimate enterprise, the dreary dullness on the exchanges and the drastic liquidations that have been going on for many months, make this a familiar tale. The severe process of purgation has gradually wrought its effect and security prices have been brought down to what is perhaps their normal level. That cannot of itself produce a revival, because the stock markets do not stand alone. Their values depend upon industrial production, and reaction in the industrial field has apparently not run its course. What that reaction is due to is as manifest as the cause of the reaction in the market for corporate securities, whose value depends upon the production that gives life to business in general. It was brought about by the high prices which raised the cost of living and put a brake upon consumption. These in their final extreme were the resultant of the efforts of combinations of capital and combinations of labor to extract the utmost from that portion of the consuming community which was outside of their vicious circle, the great mass of unorganized and uncombined producers and consumers. The two sets of combinations were engaged in a process of strangulation of the country's prosperity, and the conflicts between them or among them, the strikes, lock-outs and shut-downs, began to reduce production at the same time that they made it more costly.

These forces have done their injurious work upon the general course of industry and trade, as well as upon the operations of the exchanges, and they are now striving to arrest the only process by which the situation can be remedied. Prices, cost of production, and wages must come back to a normal level before industrial, commercial, and financial health can be permanently restored. The process must begin with prices, for there is where consumption is directly touched. People do not buy as much as formerly, because

they cannot on account of the cost of what they consume. High prices force them to economy and cripple their consuming capacity. Nobody restricts his consumption because he likes to. To increase demand and restore activity, prices must come down. They have been yielding here and there, but the combinations still strive to keep them up and so hold revival in check. In iron and steel, for instance, at the bottom of the industry, where competition cannot be prevented, pig iron has fallen from \$25 a ton at the highest to \$9.25 for foundry at Birmingham, and from \$21 to \$12 for steel-making Bessemer at Pittsburgh, and there has been some concession in steel billets and blooms; but, where the grip of combination is tight and competition can be held under, as in steel rails and structural forms and most advanced manufactures, there is no substantial reduction. Hence many furnaces are cold, steel works are silent, and thousands of men are idle. Labor unions cling to high wages as combined capital clings to high prices, but there is no way of reviving activity and restoring prosperity except by awakening consumption by lowering its cost. Wages, which are an important factor in cost, must yield in order that prices may be lowered by something more than spasmodic cuts. This alone will give labor full employment, start the wheels of industry and keep them going, and give trade a normal and steady activity. The situation has been brought about by abnormal prices and wages forced by combinations. It must be remedied by a yielding of prices and wages to a normal level and a new adjustment of consumption and production. These cannot long be dislocated, and prosperity can only attend their working harmoniously together. There is no greater delusion than that which rejoices in a high cost of everything, measured in money. The happiest state is that of large production and distribution at the lowest cost, and the freest competition of the forces of production and interchange. Good crops next autumn may afford some relief to business depression, but no lasting improvement is possible until costs of production go back to the normal.

A consideration of Prices would not be considered complete, unless reference was also made to the closely related questions of Wages, Earnings, and Cost of Living. We have no percentages on any of these points to bring into comparison, but we have collected certain data bearing upon each of the four points mentioned which, in our opinion, have a marked influence upon each, and upon their co-relations.

WAGES.

Quotations of wages by the piece, hour, or day, whether in detail, aggregates, or percentages, have no positive, conclusive value in determining the financial condition of workingmen. Rates by the piece with the amount of work done an unknown quantity, by the hour without the number of hours worked during the week, or by the day without the number of days employed in a week, are evidently lacking a vital factor in the problem. It is not safe, nor honest in a statistical sense, to assume that by any system of aggregation or multiplication these rates will indicate the weekly earnings — and a man's earnings are what he gets in money — not what may be figured out mathematically on paper.

To show the fallacy and absolute unreliability of rates of wage quotations, whether gathered on the piece, hour, or day

plan, we present a table drawn from the Annual Statistics of Manufactures (Mass. 1903), giving comparative statistics of employment and unemployment in the nine leading industries of the State, for the years 1902 and 1903.

INDUSTRIES.	1902			1903		
	Month of Greatest Employment	Month of Least Employment	Percentages of Unemployment	Month of Greatest Employment	Month of Least Employment	Percentages of Unemployment
Boots and shoes, .	October	June	10.68	October	June	4.55
Carpetings, . .	July	January	4.81	July	October	6.78
Cotton goods, .	November	September	2.98	February	May	12.82
Leather, . . .	January	July	14.13	June	April	3.86
Machines and machinery, . .	November	January	13.22	January	November	6.18
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	April	August	5.14	June	December	6.31
Paper,	December	July	10.16	December	July	24.30
Woolen goods, .	December	January	7.43	July	December	6.59
Worsted goods, .	November	May	9.99	March	August	11.91
ALL INDUSTRIES,	November	January	4.99	March	August	3.15

In the Boot and Shoe industry, in 1902, the month of greatest employment was October, but in June, 10.68 per cent of the employees were out of work. In 1903, October was again the month of greatest employment, but in June, 4.55 per cent of the employees were unemployed. The percentages of unemployment for each month in each year are given in the volume from which this table is compiled.

The lines for the other industries may be read in a similar way. The reader should note the fact that while December, 1903, was the month of greatest employment in the Paper industry, in July of that year 24.30 per cent, or nearly one-quarter of the operatives, were out of work. With such varying conditions as to employment and unemployment it is statistically impossible to determine, honestly, a workingman's earnings from wage quotations by the piece, hour, or day.

EARNINGS.

Actual weekly or yearly earnings are the only positive and conclusive indication of the financial condition of workingmen — meaning by earnings the amount actually received by them in money after all deductions are made for materials, fines, damages, etc.

Since 1885 this Bureau has collected statistics of the yearly

earnings of workingmen in all branches of manufacturing industry in the State. The following table shows the increases or decreases in yearly earnings for 90 industries in the year 1903 as compared with 1902.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of Industries in which Employees had Specified <i>Increased</i> Earnings in 1903 as Compared with 1902	Number of Industries in which Employees had Specified <i>Decreased</i> Earnings in 1903 as Compared with 1902
Under \$5,	9	13
\$5 but under \$10,	12	9
\$10 but under \$15,	6	5
\$15 but under \$20,	10	2
\$20 but under \$25,	9	1
\$25 but under \$30,	3	—
\$30 but under \$35,	4	2
\$35 but under \$40,	1	1
\$45 but under \$50,	1	—
\$60 but under \$65,	1	—
\$70 but under \$75,	1	—
TOTALS,	57	33

There were increases in 57 industries and decreases in 33. For the 57 industries showing increased yearly earnings the yearly advance for each employee was \$17.50; for the 33 industries showing decreased yearly earnings, the yearly decrease for each employee was \$9.77. As the number of days in operation in 1903, on the average, was 293.09 or very nearly 49 working weeks of six days each, the *average weekly advance* for the employees in 57 industries was *36 cents*, and the *average weekly decrease* for the employees in 33 industries was *19.9 cents*.

The figures just presented are based upon the average actual yearly earnings of all employees, including men, women, young persons, and children.

We next present a table showing the average actual yearly earnings of adult males, in all industries, for the years 1899–1903.

YEARS.	Number of Establish- ments Considered	Average Actual Yearly Earnings of Adult Males	Number of Days in Oper- ation	Proportion of Business Done
1899,	4,740	8523.34	294.14	66.21
1900,	4,645	530.82	290.43	66.65
1901,	4,696	542.23	292.78	68.09
1902,	4,658	552.66	296.09	70.20
1903,	4,673	568.06	293.09	70.25

We bring the preceding table into a form in which it may be more easily understood by showing the number of weeks worked and the average actual weekly earnings. The table is not cumulative; that is, we cannot say the average yearly earnings in 1903 were \$44.72 more than in 1899, for in 1899 the returns were from 4,740 establishments with a certain number of employees, while in 1903 only 4,673 establishments are represented with a varying number of employees.

YEARS.	Average Actual Yearly Earnings of Adult Males	Number of Weeks Worked (6 days each)	Average Actual Weekly Earnings
1899,	\$523.34	49.0	\$10.68
1900,	530.82	48.4	10.97
1901,	542.23	48.8	11.11
1902,	552.66	49.3	11.21
1903,	568.06	48.8	11.64

We give next a table, for the Cotton Goods industry, covering the period from 1889 to 1903, and showing for each year the average annual industry product, the average actual yearly earnings, the percentage of yearly earnings of industry product, the average capital invested per employee, and the percentage on capital required to pay yearly earnings.

Cotton Goods.

YEARS.	Average Annual Industry Product per Employee	Average Actual Yearly Earnings	Percentages of Yearly Earnings of Industry Product	Average Capital Invested per Employee	Percentages on Capital required to pay Yearly Earnings
1889,	\$548	\$328	59.94	\$1,557	21.10
1890,	535	335	62.58	1,628	20.56
1891,	523	344	65.81	1,641	20.97
1892,	594	346	58.19	1,628	21.23
1893,	554	344	62.02	1,616	21.26
1894,	485	320	66.07	1,671	19.18
1895,	544	329	60.44	1,455	22.60
1896,	469	330	70.29	1,449	22.75
1897,	461	335	72.65	1,397	23.97
1898,	505	323	63.96	1,383	23.35
1899,	532	332	62.39	1,426	23.28
1900,	643	363	56.39	1,410	25.72
1901,	530	364	68.63	1,415	25.71
1902,	606	382	63.02	1,359	28.10
1903,	600	393	65.55	1,381	28.48

In 1889, in the cotton mills of this State, each operative turned out an average annual industry product (value of goods less cost of stock used) of \$548; of this industry product each

operative received \$328 or 59.94 per cent of the value created by his labor. His employer was obliged to invest \$1,557 in money, per employee, which investment enabled the operative by his labor to create an industry product worth \$548. In order to pay the operative his yearly earnings the employer had to clear 21.10 per cent on his investment.

In 1903 conditions in the industry showed a material change. The average annual industry product advanced from \$548 to \$600, while average actual yearly earnings were \$393 as against \$328.

The percentage of yearly earnings of industry product was 65.55 instead of 59.94. The average capital invested per employee became \$1,381 as against \$1,557, but the percentage on capital required to pay yearly earnings was 28.48 instead of 21.10. Any two years in the table may be compared in a similar manner.

COST OF LIVING.

Cost of living is a variable amount dependent upon size of family, age of members, place of residence, purchasing facilities, and very largely upon individual or collective tastes or requirements. The cost of living of two families of the same size with equal incomes may vary materially; one family may close the year in debt, the other with a balance in the bank. One may purchase the best of everything, while the other is satisfied with medium or even low grades. Each family becomes a problem as regards cost of living, and it does not solve a hundred problems to add them together and make one of them. Statistics of cost of living are valuable when grouped and compared with classified incomes. From such statistics we obtain the amounts paid for food, rents, clothing, fuel, light, and other items of household outlay. In them, however, we find no reliable indication of financial condition. When the budgets give income, debt or savings can be determined, but cost of living figures, in themselves, are not reliable indications of increase or decrease in prices. A man may spend \$500 on his family one year and \$750 the next, but this marked increase of 50 per cent may have been the result of a larger income and a higher standard of living, and influenced in no way by the ruling prices of family necessities.

PRICES.

Prices of the "necessaries of life" should be exclusively for those items used in and by the family. As family purchases are made almost entirely from retail dealers, retail quotations are the only ones statistically applicable to the case. In determining numerical and percentage increases and decreases the same grades should be considered and the same quantities; that is, comparisons should not be made between pounds and barrels, and quarts and gallons. The quotations should be numerous and drawn from as large an area as possible in order to overcome, as far as possible, marked local influences.

COMPARISONS OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

As previously stated, and illustrated, such comparisons are of doubtful, if any, value. Both factors in the comparisons are variable in themselves, and comparisons of such variable factors cannot produce fixed, reliable results.

COMPARISONS OF EARNINGS AND PRICES.

What a man actually receives in money for his services is a positive amount; what he actually has to pay for certain articles of family use is equally positive. If his expenditures for the necessities of life are accurately computed for a week, or month, or year by giving to each its proper *financial* "weight" or influence (not the pound to pound basis of consumption, which is fallacious) then the result, either in numbers or percentages, can be properly compared with actual earnings, and the actual increases or decreases in earnings and prices can be arrived at in a legitimate statistical way, and be presented to the public in the form of comparative amounts or percentages.

FUTURE WORK OF THE BUREAU.

We presented in Labor Bulletin No. 31 quotations of prices for 17 cities in the State. In the fall of 1904 comparative quotations for the same articles in the same cities will be obtained by our agents.

In Part I of this report actual weekly earnings are given in many branches of employment. In the fall similar returns

will be gathered, and the Bureau will then be in a position to present comparable figures relating to earnings and prices for separate periods.

CONCLUSION.

The action of earnings and prices is mutually reflex. If the workingman toils for less hours and gets more money for his labor, the costs of production and distribution are increased and manufacturers and dealers advance prices.

Theoretically and practically the more money a man has the more he should pay in taxes. The average workingman's personal property is within the exemption, but many own or have equity in real estate. The dealers charge more for meats, flour, and other necessities; the towns, cities, and the State join hands by raising the valuation and increasing the tax rate; then the real estate owners, paying more for materials and labor and higher taxes, put up rents.

The rich man has always found fault with the high taxes, but eventually pays them. Higher prices are the poor man's taxes. Like the rich man he can find fault with existing conditions and the law makers whom he holds responsible for them, but, like the rich man, in the end he must pay. Scarcity will raise some prices, combinations will advance others; over-production, or under-consumption which is the same thing, will bring down prices on many articles. Industrial attrition will finally regulate the wage question, and then prices, wages, and cost of production will reach a normal standard once more — and this normal standard will give a just return to all who make, sell, distribute, or use the manifold products of industry.

PART III.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.
TRADE UNIONS.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.
WORKINGMEN'S BENEFITS.
LABOR LEGISLATION.

PART III.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

The presentation of labor and industrial chronology for the year ending September 30, 1904, follows closely that of 1903. The arrangement is alphabetical by cities and towns, the data included in the sections Strikes and Lockouts, Wages and Hours of Labor, Trade Unions, Industrial Changes, and Workmen's Benefits being recorded in chronological order.

It has been the purpose of the Bureau to include all changes coming under the limitation of the above-named sections that have taken place in labor and industry throughout the Commonwealth. The information has been collated from trade unions and manufacturers, in addition to various other sources. Although the Bureau has endeavored to state as accurately as possible the conditions as they existed at the time recorded, and whereas the data of strikes and lockouts have been verified so far as lay within the power of the Department, the verification of changes from original sources in every instance was found to be impossible. Therefore, while due care has been taken to avoid them, it is possible in minor instances that errors due to incomplete statement or otherwise may be found.

Under the section "Strikes and Lockouts" have been recorded all controversies engaged in during the year which seemed to be of sufficient importance to consider. Slight disputations caused on account of employment of non-union workmen, or other trade-union principles, where only a few were directly involved and their going out did not affect others or cause any cessation of work, have been included under the section "Trade Unions." For an aggregation of the labor situation as regards strikes and lockouts, the reader is referred to the analysis following the main presentation. There the situation will be found summed up as to number, causes, results, number of workmen involved, number of employers affected, etc.

Changes in "Wages and Hours of Labor" show a still further tendency for a shorter workday, the nine-hour day being substituted for the 10-hour without change in wages, and the eight-hour day for the nine-hour schedule. The weekly half-holiday has become almost general in the various industries and trades. The early-closing movement, so long and urgently agitated by organized labor, met with more generous response from employers than formerly. As compared with previous years, the number of changes whereby wages were increased has been comparatively small, while the number of reductions in wages recorded has been correspondingly less than in previous years. For a condensed statement as to general changes in wages and curtailment of production in the textile industry, the reader is referred to the section Wages and Hours of Labor under In General, following the city and town showing.

Under the "Trade Unions" section will be found data indicative of the current movements of organized labor. The new unions formed, new affiliations, disbanding of old unions, presentation of new trade agreements, and resolutions passed on certain subjects, commendatory or otherwise, as the case may be, form part of this compilation.

Under "Industrial Changes" are included references to new industries and corporations, changes in firm names, industries leaving the State and new establishments coming into the State, and all other data pertinent to the subject. In the analysis for this section will be presented a tabular record of all new corporations formed in Massachusetts during the year ending September 30, 1904. The city or town and date of incorporation will be given in each case as well as the industry represented, the amount of authorized capital stock, amount of capital paid in, amount of preferred stock, whether incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts or other States, and remarks as to reorganization, change of firm name, and successorship.

The section "Workingmen's Benefits" covers as in previous years actions taken by employers to benefit the condition of their employees, or measures taken by trade unions or employees themselves for the betterment of the social and industrial condition of the workingmen. So far, little has been done in Massachusetts in the way of industrial betterments as com-

pared with other States with which Massachusetts is classed as being progressive in labor and industrial movements.

An analysis will follow the main presentation summarizing the different points of information contained under the above-named sections.

The labor laws of Massachusetts for 1904 are printed in full at the end of the chronological presentation.

Labor and Industrial Chronology.

[Information on any of the five subjects considered, not restricted to one city or town, may be found under the heading In General following the city and town presentation.

For brevity, the following abbreviations have been used: State Board for State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; A. F. of L., American Federation of Labor; C. L. U., Central Labor Union; B. T. C., Building Trades Council; B. and S. W. U., Boot and Shoe Workers Union; S. W. P. U., Shoe Workers Protective Union; L. P. U., Lasters Protective Union; A. L. U., American Labor Union; K. Knights of Labor.]

Abington.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Lewis A. Crossett, shoes, granted new scale of wages on piece work affecting Goodyear operators and others; the average increase was 38 per cent, although the increases on the several grades varied from 12 to 58 per cent.

Trade Unions. In February, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 371 appropriated \$25 for striking boxmakers in Whitman and levied per capita assessment of 10 cents a week for their support.

Industrial Changes. In September, Lewis A. Crossett, shoes, purchased land adjoining factory for building purposes.

Acton.

Industrial Changes. In April, Carl Brandt & Co. leased local tannery for manufacture of fancy goat and sheep leathers.

Adams.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 25 mechanics employed by the Berkshire Hills Paper Co. struck against alleged employment of non-union man to pipe engine which he sold to the company; on the following day places were filled; North Adams B. T. C. did not sanction strike.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In September, reduction in wages at Jacquard Mill No. 5 of the Renfrew Mfg. Co. affected 30 three-loom weavers, the reduction being from 86 to 77 cents a cut; the weavers in question had been earning from \$11 to \$13 a week. *December.* Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 2,400 employees affected.

Trade Unions. In April, Musicians Union adopted rule establishing the minimum number of musicians to furnish music for parties, the number ranging from four to six. *August.* Weavers Union voted \$100 for the Fall River strikers, and to donate \$20 a week until the strike is over. —

Mule Spinners Union donated \$200 within two weeks to the textile strikers, and promised financial aid to the amount of \$102 each week.

Industrial Changes. In December, Berkshire Hills Paper Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$150,000; will manufacture ledger paper at Zylonite works; installed machinery during the Summer. *February.* Graham, Clark, & Co., woolen goods, spoolers changed over and new twist-ers installed; cards equipped with Scott's electric alarm stop-motion; mill equipped with electricity; in July, three new floors, new 30,000 gallon tank, and automatic sprinklers installed. *July.* Renfrew Mfg. Co., cotton goods, began work on new engine house; in August, installed the Sturtevant system at its lower mill, also a new automatic stock dryer. *September.* New England Lime Co. relined kiln.

Agawam.

Industrial Changes. In March, The Agawam Co. installed a new winder and doubler. *July.* The H. Porter Co., distillery, erected plant for manufacture of compressed yeast, capacity 600 pounds daily, and an addition 25 x 25.

Amesbury.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Hamilton Woolen Co. reduced wages of operatives (about 800) 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In May, Hamilton Woolen Co. shut down one of its mills.

Amherst.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, merchants agreed to close their stores on Fridays at 6 P.M. during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In June, The Hills Co., straw goods, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

Andover.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, Smith & Dove Mfg. Co. was involved in labor difficulty, 24 doffers going out for increase in wages; on the following day all the strikers except four of the leaders were reinstated.

Ashburnham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Wilbur F. Whitney, chairs, publicly dedicated new factory, consisting of main shop, five stories, 96 x 40; machine shop, 40 x 36; and engine room and dry kilns. A six-story 85-foot addition to main shop and a four-story detached paint shop, 96 x 40, were under process of construction. *June.* Massachusetts Car Co.'s plant sold at auction.

Athol.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 15 shoe cutters employed at the Perry-Lee Co. struck for increase in wages; in 10 days, strikers voted to declare strike off and asked that men be reinstated; firm had hired a cutting room in Boston where all cutting was done during the controversy;

this was later discontinued. *February.* Fifteen weavers at the Millers River Mfg. Co. struck against new rule of being obliged to pick waste from the counter.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In September, employees at the Gay & Ward Tool Co. started on new time schedule: 45 hours a week — nine hours a day for five days, no work on Saturday.

Industrial Changes. In February, N. D. Cass, toys, renovated factory. *April.* Eagle Woolen Mills shut down. *May.* Athol Machine Co. laid off 70 employees, and began running three days a week; in July, shut down entire plant for two weeks. *July.* Joseph Wilcox & Co., combs and hairpins, purchased the Hill-Greene Shoe Co.'s plant for occupancy.

Attleborough.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Bristol Mfg. Co., jewelry, fined \$50 for employing a woman after hours. *November.* About 550 operatives affected by 10 per cent reduction in wages at the Hebron Mfg. Co.

Industrial Changes. In October, Bliss & Co., jewelry, out of business. — Standard Machinery Co., successors to Mossberg & Granville Mfg. Co., jewelers' machinery, incorporated; authorized capital \$100,000. *November.* Straker & Freeman succeeded King Bros., die making; Straker Bros., die cutting and designing, consolidated with Straker & Freeman. *June.* R. Wolfenden & Sons erected two-story building, 40 x 100. *September.* Hebron Mfg. Co. began work on three-story brick addition, 50 x 70.

Auburn.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, weavers employed at the Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of 15 per cent in wages and objection to boss weaver; 15 were directly involved in strike and 35 indirectly; in 10 days, places were temporarily filled, but about a week after strike was declared off eight of the strikers were reinstated.

Industrial Changes. In January, Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. installed loom claimed to be the largest in the world.

Avon.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, L. G. Littlefield, shoes, changed wages of employees from day to piece price and granted nine-hour day.

Barre.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, T. E. Rich Co., sashes and blinds, began summer schedule of working hours: 6.30 A.M. to 12.00 M., 1 to 6 P.M., Saturday, close at 3 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In October, new mill, to make wool tops, in operation; 60 employees; in April, installed new boiler. — Leander Heald & Son, machinists, discontinued business. *June.* South Barre Wool Combining Co., Ltd., erected six-story storehouse, 60 x 100. *August.* Barre Acetylene Gas Co. erected gas plant.

Belchertown.

Industrial Changes. In April. The American Woven Leather Belt Co., recently incorporated, purchased the J. R. Gould shoe factory: will manufacture belts.

BEVERLY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June. turn workmen of Millett, Woodbury, & Co. struck against change from piece to day work; 23 men were directly involved, enforcing idleness on 75; the strikers had not been re-employed up to September 17; S. W. P. U. involved.

July. Thirteen turn workmen (indirectly affecting 80) at the establishment of F. A. Seavey & Co. struck in sympathy with striking turn workmen of Millett, Woodbury, & Co.; strike was pending September 18; S. W. P. U. involved. — Woodbury Shoe Co. had 25 cutters go out on strike owing to refusal of firm to accept new price list submitted by Cutters Union which meant the payment of \$15 for 55-hour week in Summer and 59 in Winter: company offered increase of \$1 a week for 60 days and agreed to then pay as much as other manufacturers on same grade of work; this was not acceded to, and firm ran a free shop; strikers not reinstated until October 10: mutual concessions.

Industrial Changes. In October, Blake, Allen, & Co., shoes, of Pittsfield, N. H., leased part of Woodbury Bros.' shoe factory for occupancy; in August, dissolved partnership: reorganization. *November.* Hobbs & Smith, heels, organized. *January.* D. A. Kilham & Co., boxes, sold out to F. Derry & C. Frost. *February.* F. L. Burke & Son, heel manufacturers of Rowley, purchased Millett, Woodbury, & Co.'s shoe shop in Ipswich. *May.* Thurell, Batchelder, & Co., shoes, commenced business. *July.* Satisfactory progress reported on erection of plant for United Shoe Machinery Co. *September.* R. E. Lareom, shoes, added line of boys' and youths' shoes to product.

Blackstone.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Blackstone Mfg. Co. reduced wages of its cotton operatives 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In January, Saranac Worsted Mills installed seven new fulling mills; later, the plant was entirely moved over the State boundary line into Rhode Island. *July.* Blackstone Mfg. Co., cotton goods, removed to new plant.

BOSTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, American Type Founders Co. was involved in labor trouble: some of the men were locked out whereupon others struck. The cause of the trouble at first was a disagreement as to the wage scale, but it resulted in the open-shop question; men were asked to sign individual agreement giving them steady employment while contract lasted and binding them not to engage in strike or interfere in business of company; the employers would not recognize the union: about 350 men

were involved; 13 weeks later, strikers returned by order of International Council on best terms that they could secure; only two men from the Boston Type Founders Union No. 2 were taken back; this was a general strike involving plants of the company at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New York, and Philadelphia. — Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. had 50 men strike to enforce demand for Saturday half-holiday during the entire year; one week later, men returned, demand not being granted; Amalgamated Glass Workers Union No. 39 involved. — Sixty team drivers employed by the Boston Auto Express Co. were locked out, the men alleging the cause to be that they were unionists; two weeks after lockout men voted to strike; 60 involved; Express Wagon Drivers and Handlers No. 307 involved; the strike was never declared off as the firm subsequently went out of business. — About 100 messenger boys employed by Western Union Telegraph Co. were locked out to prevent strike on account of suspension of union president; company hired girls to fill places, new boys were also hired later; up to March 1 strike had not been declared off by Telegraph Messenger Boys Union. — Sixty garment workers employed by Joseph Ruby struck because firm refused to confer with representative of Garment Workers Union; in 10 days, strikers returned under the same conditions existing when they left, the employer refusing to unionize his shop.

November. General strike of upholsterers took place involving about 350; employees went out to enforce demand for 44-hour week; employers offered 48 hours but this was refused; the employers then formed an association and voted to make the working week 50 hours; the manufacturers filled the strikers' places as far as possible and in two months Upholsterers Assembly No. 4809 declared the strike off; there was no written agreement, men went back on same terms as they left except that in individual cases pay was raised from \$18 to \$20 weekly. — General strike of electrical workers involving 200 employees took place because firms refused to sign new agreement for increase in wages; in one week demands were granted; Electrical Workers No. 103 involved. — Strike of blacksmiths on the B. & A. Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R., which was inaugurated on Sept. 17, 1903, was declared off by Blacksmiths Union No. 209; 39 blacksmiths went out for 12½ per cent increase in wages; they returned on same terms except that railroad officials recognized the union. — As the outcome of the situation in New York City, a strike of iron workers employed by the Hecla Iron Works took place involving about 30 men, members of Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers Union No. 59; in two weeks strikers returned to work and were subsequently expelled from union; later, were reinstated in union.

December. Master bakers at the North and West Ends locked out about 65 Jewish journeymen bakers to resist strike; employers had notified members that schedule signed in May was not binding; one week later, new contract was signed by master bakers and Hebrew Bakers No. 45, to be in force until May 1, 1905. — Boston Cab Co. had 100 drivers go out on strike for reduction in hours and increase in wages; State Board offered services which were accepted and their decision was agreed upon; in nine days men returned to work on the following terms: Eleven hours in 12 to

constitute a day's work with one hour for dinner, \$2 minimum rate for seven days and 25 cents an hour for overtime; Hack and Cab Drivers Union No. 126 involved.

January. Ten transportation firms, members of Atlantic Coast Carriers Association, locked out about 150 sailors in Boston, affecting about 2,500 seamen along the coast, because men resisted reduction of \$5 a month in wages; within a month some of the large transportation companies had signed the agreement presented by Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union: on February 29, temporary injunction was issued restraining union from interfering with companies' business; injunction was made permanent on March 16; difficulty pending on October 26: association was carrying on business as usual.

February. Thirty-four contractors, members of Clothing Contractors Association, had 350 trouser makers go out on strike for nine-hour day without reduction in wages: several firms granted demand without strike; within two weeks 200 employees had been granted demands; strike was declared off May 14; Pants Makers Union No. 173 involved. — Dispute took place at Boston Tailoring Co. over objectionable employee: 30 tailors went out as a result of the trouble; firm hired new men with the exception of 10 old hands who were reinstated; Custom Tailors Union No. 223 involved.

GENERAL STRIKE OF PRINTERS. On February 1, about 250 compositors employed in printing establishments in Boston struck to enforce acceptance of the new price list presented by Typographical Union No. 13 to the Typothetæ and firms outside of the association.

The acceptance of the agreement meant an increase of five cents for 1,600 ems (40 cents), an increase of \$1.50 a week for hand compositors (\$18), and \$3 increase for machine operators (\$21).

The following provision was made in the agreement as to hours of labor:

"It is agreed that all questions as to a shorter workday shall be subject to, and governed by, such agreement or settlement as may in the future be arrived at through a joint conference of the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union: provided, that if no such agreement is reached, Boston Typographical Union No. 13 shall be governed by the action of the International Typographical Union."

The strike affected, directly and indirectly, about 800 employees in the printing trade, and involved about 100 book and job establishments. Within two days 30 firms (mostly small concerns) had granted demands and compositors had returned to work; on the other hand, the number of strikers was being daily enlarged by additional firms refusing demands and their compositors going out. On February 2, Alfred Mudge & Son and William B. Libbey returned union labels and declared open shop.

After resigning membership in the Typothetæ, the Wright & Potter Printing Co., the State Printers, effected a temporary compromise, agreeing to new rates pending a settlement of the trouble. By order of the Mayor, the new schedule was temporarily accepted at the Municipal Printing Plant.

On February 4, the pressmen and press feeders, in some establishments, became involved in the strike, going out in sympathy. Subsequently, the Typothetæ instituted proceedings for an injunction to prevent a sympathetic

strike, and to restrain Typographical Union No. 13 from paying benefits to pressmen and feeders striking in sympathy. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Loring, in the Supreme Judicial Court, his ruling in enjoining the defendants individually and as officers of the several unions being in part as follows :

"From in any manner persuading, inducing, inciting or seeking to persuade, induce, or incite, or doing any act calculated or intended to persuade, induce, or incite any person now employed by any of the plaintiffs in this suit as a pressman, feeder, or assistant to engage in any sympathetic strike, so-called, or to leave the employ of such plaintiff for cause other than to better his own condition, or because of a dispute between him and his employer relating to his personal interests, and each of said defendants and the members of said Boston Typographical Union No. 13 and of said Printing Pressmen's Union No. 67 and the Franklin Association No. 18 and Allied Printing Trades Council and each of said members, and the servants and agents of each of them, be and each of them hereby is enjoined until the further order of this court, from offering, promising, paying, or in any manner furnishing out of the funds of said association, or out of any funds furnished to them or to any of said associations for the purpose of any strike benefit, so-called, or furnishing out of any of said funds any money or other thing for the support or assistance of any person now or at the time of the filing of the bill of complaint employed by any of the plaintiffs as a pressman, feeder, or assistant, who may have since the filing of this bill left, or may hereafter leave, the employ of any of the plaintiffs for any cause other than to better his own condition, or because of a dispute between him and his employer relating to his personal interests, and from abetting, conniving at, or consenting to any such offer, promise, payment, or other such act."

The Typothetæ later asked for an injunction forbidding the strikers from interfering with their interests by inserting advertisements asking men not to take strikers' places, etc. The court held this measure in abeyance, awaiting the complete findings of the case.

On March 10, an agreement for two years was adopted by the Typothetæ and the National Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union, which was accepted by the Scale Committee of Typographical Union No. 13, and three days later this agreement was ratified by Union No. 13. The agreement provided that wages of hand compositors for piece work should be 38 cents instead of 35 cents for 1,000 ems; \$17 a week for time work instead of \$16.50, from March 14, 1904, to February 1, 1905, \$18 thereafter; wages of machine operators, \$19 a week instead of \$18, from March 14, 1904, to February 1, 1905, and \$20 thereafter; that no change should be made in hours; that all disputes over terms of contract should be submitted to arbitration.

Following the adoption of the agreement, the Typothetæ stopped injunction proceedings.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13 paid weekly strike benefit of \$7 to married members, and \$5 to unmarried members.

March. Seventy-five stitchers employed at the Union Rubber Co. struck for restoration of rates of wages paid before January 1, and recognition of union; after three weeks men returned to work, concessions being made on

both sides; conference was held before State Board; Rubber Garment Workers Union No. 174 involved. — Eli Foreman & Co. had 11 cloth hat and cap makers go out upon his refusal to grant union demand of pay for legal holidays; when pay for future holidays was guaranteed, men demanded an increase of \$2 a week in wages, and to be paid for the time they were out; this was refused; in three weeks places were filled with the exception of three old employees who were reinstated; Cap Makers Union No. 7 involved. — Fifty trackmen employed by Boston Terminal Co. struck for \$1.75 a day and double pay for overtime and Sundays; men had been receiving from \$1.25 to \$1.50; only five of the men were taken back, the places of others were filled. — Twenty-eight stablemen, members of Stablemen's Union No. 10663, employed at the Park Riding School struck to enforce new union schedule of wages and hours; the whole force thereupon went out in sympathy: two days later, schedule was accepted and men returned to work. — Tailors employed by Geo. Bradley, including 10 men and six women, left work because women were obliged to work nine hours a day, whereas the men worked only eight; the strike was waged that men and women be put on the same footing; in three days, the matter was adjusted through the services of the State Board; women were granted the eight-hour day as well as the men; \$18 a week minimum for men; only members of the union to be employed; Ladies Tailors and Dressmakers Union involved. — Forty rubber workers employed by the Co-operative Rubber Co. left work on account of trouble over section work; in nine days men returned on the whole-work basis; Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 involved.

April. Edwin O. Fitch & Co. locked out or discharged four stablemen to resist their demand for the acceptance of union schedule of hours and wages; 11 stablemen went out in sympathy; places filled; Stablemen's No. 10663 involved. — Sixty-nine out of 75 rubber workers and stitchers, employees of the Union Rubber Co., struck because six workmen were laid off on alternate days on account of machinery; five weeks later, matter was satisfactorily adjusted, the firm signing agreement with Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 for one year. — Fifteen stablemen employed by Henry F. Johnson struck to enforce new union schedule of hours and wages; firm employs non-union help; some of the men returned without concessions; Stablemen's No. 10663 involved. — Fifty-four piano workers employed at the Emerson Piano Co. struck against introduction of piece work and disagreement over price list; some men were discharged, others returned to work, and places of others were filled; Piano and Organ Workers No. 19 involved.

May. A general strike of 1,000 bakers was ordered in Boston by Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 against about 200 master bakers; cause of the strike was refusal on the part of master bakers to grant increase in wages of \$1 a week for second hands, oven men, and bench hands, recognition of union, and that the union label be placed on every loaf of bread; many of the smaller firms signed while others claimed that employees broke faith and struck while negotiations for adjustment were pending; within a week 500 men had returned to work, the firms having signed the agreement; number of strikers dwindled down to 300 in August; strike had not been declared off up

to October 24, although all bakeries were reported to be running satisfactorily. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 had a strike of 200 painters affecting 50 shops; union demanded eight-hour day and \$2.80 wage, former wage being \$2.50; in two weeks strike was practically over, demands being generally granted, and men returned to work in all but two shops. — Piano movers employed by J. W. Cook & Son, Steinert & Sons Co., and Wm. Ridlon Co., to the number of 115, struck, having been refused the demand of Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 for increase of wages of \$1 a week and reduction of hours from 11 to 10, with 25 cents in wages for overtime after six o'clock; within a week the firms had signed agreement granting \$1 a week increase, hours of labor to remain the same, overtime to be 25 cents an hour after seven o'clock, the terms to remain in force for three years. — Elevator constructors, numbering 300, struck in six local shops, Elevator Constructors No. 4 demanding jurisdiction over all New England; in eight weeks satisfactory agreement was reached, for none but Boston unionists were to do work in Boston or within 25 miles of the city; this was a part of a general movement throughout the United States and Canada, ordered by the International Executive Board, and involved 8,000 elevator constructors. — On May 24, Painters and Decorators No. 11 ordered a general strike of painters against 300 master painters involving about 1,600 journeymen; union demanded an increase from \$2.80 to \$3 a day for painters and from \$3.20 to \$3.40 a day for decorators; conferences were held prior to strike movement at which master painters agreed to increase wages beginning May 1, 1905; within the first week many of the smaller concerns had signed agreement and men had returned to work; during this time 145 non-union painters who struck had joined the union; on June 20, strike extended to New York, Washington, and Baltimore; on June 22, Judge Richardson issued injunction restraining officers of the B. T. C. and Painters and Decorators No. 11 from keeping pickets in front of certain buildings, and persisting and causing a sympathetic strike of employees working upon them; many of the employers declared open shop; on July 3, after six weeks of idleness, strike was declared off and men returned to work on July 5 under old rates.

June. Coppersmiths No. 58 ordered a strike against employing coppersmiths refusing to grant minimum rate of wages and eight-hour day; Hicks & Sons and E. B. Badger & Sons Co. were both affected; 32 involved; Hicks & Sons' men were out three weeks and returned under a better understanding; strike at E. B. Badger & Sons Co. was pending September 16. — Sixty building laborers and teamsters, members of Sand and Tip Cart Drivers No. 191, employed by the contractor on the Dearborn Street School struck for union wages; in three days, contractor agreed to sign union agreement and unionize his force. — Sheet metal workers, numbering about 150, employed by E. B. Badger & Sons Co. struck for eight-hour day with pay for nine hours; 15 coppersmiths struck in sympathy; places of strikers were filled; Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 found places for several of the strikers at \$4 for eight-hour day. — Twelve marine firemen employed on steamer of the Merchants & Miners Line struck demanding that crimping system be abolished; one month later, matter was amicably settled; Marine Firemen's Union involved. — Build-

ing trades workmen on the Kimball Building struck in sympathy with striking painters; 60 were involved; returned to work after two days. — A general strike affecting 13 firms of wharf and bridge building contractors took place for increase in wages, the men demanding \$3 for an eight-hour day; 140 wharf and bridge builders involved; generally granted. — Eighteen stationary engineers, members of Engineers No. 16, employed at the Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse Co. were locked out, it being alleged for neglect of work; on the following day union ordered strike but places of the discharged engineers were immediately filled as men had been held in readiness for the occasion. — Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 72 engaged in a general strike movement against the open shop; 150 lathers involved; in two weeks striking lathers returned to work pending settlement. — Myer Rosenfield locked out 13 cap makers because they refused to report for work at 7.30 A.M., and remain a specified number of hours; employer claimed that men reporting and leaving work when they pleased interfered with the work; places filled; Cap Makers No. 7 involved.

July. Members of Marble Dealers Association having contract work in Boston locked out their employees to resist strike which had been planned by local Marble Workers and Setters Unions, the proposed action being sympathetic with the strike of marble workers in Baltimore employed by members of the same association; strike order was received from the International Union, although it was alleged that the decision was not favorable to local unions; 24 marble workers involved; in October, the lockout was still in force (after 13 weeks) although places of the union men had been filled. — Lockout at the Co-operative Rubber Co. involved about 40 garment workers, the trouble being dissatisfaction with work done by members of Rubber Garment Workers No. 174; establishment was shut down for a week; places filled. — Forty bridge builders, members of Structural Iron Workers No. 7, at work on the West Boston bridge struck, alleging breach of agreement; company had agreed to employ one apprentice only to every seven bridgemen; men claimed they employed two apprentices for six bridgemen; in two days, men returned to work under more satisfactory conditions. — Steamfitters and helpers, aggregating 34, employed by Ingalls & Kendrick struck because firm refused to pay carfares of men sent out on jobs; in five days firm agreed to grant demand and strikers returned; Steamfitters No. 22 and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 26 involved. — Buerkel & Co. had strike of 35 steamfitters and helpers due to refusal of firm to pay carfare; men were members of Steamfitters No. 22 and Steamfitters' Helpers No. 26; places were filled, no strikers being reinstated.

August. A general strike was ordered by Cap Makers No. 7 and Cap Cutters No. 38 against local hat and cap manufacturers because firms refused to accept union agreement, the main point of contention at issue being the open shop; seven establishments were affected and 110 employees involved; within two days five firms had signed agreement; strike in the two other establishments still pending. — A general strike affecting 71 clothing contractors was ordered by Garment Makers No. 1 because employers refused to sign new agreement embodying working rules for 1904-05; employers maintained that agreement had been ruled illegal in the Superior

Court; * union wanted to have full charge of hiring and discharging help; about 1,600 garment workers involved; within a week 18 contractors employing 450 men had signed agreement; one week later practically all contractors opened their shops for those who wished to work, agreeing to pay union price and work their men union hours but refusing to sign agreement; strike declared off by Union on September 16, the men to ask for reinstatement. — Fifty marble workers, members of local Marble Workers Union, inaugurated a general strike against firms using marble from Vermont quarries where strike was in progress. — Forty teamsters employed by Youlden, Smith, & Hopkins went out on strike because of grievance between firm and Teamsters No. 25, it being alleged that firm was employing a man at less than union wages; in two days places were filled. — Owing to general dissatisfaction with closed shop condition and upon refusal of firm to grant demands, 15 skirt makers at the Eastern Skirt Co. struck; firm declared open shop; at the close of our record, firm was running to full capacity with non-union help; Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 involved.

September. Norcross Brothers had seven stonemasons and 11 bricklayers leave work because of employment of delinquent union mason on same job; in five days, delinquent member settled. — Twelve carpenters employed by the Hebrew Builders Association struck upon the order of Carpenters No. 954 (Hebrew) that union wages be paid to carpenters; within a week many of the firms had signed agreement. — A general strike was ordered by Steamfitters No. 22 against 32 master steamfitters who refused to sign union agreement; 450 steamfitters involved; in one week employers voted to maintain open shop; places of strikers being filled; on October 6, union voted to continue strike. — Sixty-five glass workers, members of Decorative Glass Workers No. 28, inaugurated a general strike against those master glass workers refusing to sign union agreement; in November, strike had not been declared off, although 22 strikers had returned to work. — Engineers and cranemen in the employ of the Eastern Dredging Co. struck upon refusal of company to sign agreement of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 14; 14 strikers were directly involved, 100 men affected; two weeks previous to strike conferences were held between representatives of dredging concerns and the union at which agreement was submitted and signed by all firms except the one herein named; places partially filled by non-union men. — Bridge and structural iron workers to the number of 110 employed upon the West Boston bridge left work for increase, it being alleged by them that riveters were increased two cents an hour; within three days, matter was adjusted with men individually, company agreeing to pay employees at the rate of 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, hatters began working for weekly wage of \$20 for 50 hours, instead of \$18 for 55 hours as heretofore. — Union boxmakers and sawyers granted demand for nine instead of 10-hour day, eight hours on Saturdays; weekly wages for sawyers to be \$13.50; fitters, \$12; machine operators and hand nailers, same as now paid; overtime one and one-quarter price. — Barber shops in Charlestown district began closing at 8 P.M. except on Saturdays. — New agree-

* See Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 32, July, 1904, page 231.

ment of garment workers with clothing contractors for equalization of wages signed. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 made agreement with employers for weekly wages: Drivers, \$13; helpers, \$12; hours 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. with one hour for dinner; overtime, 25 cents an hour; to be in effect until May 1, 1904. — Longshoremen's No. 302 presented new scale of wages and hours to employers: granted in January.* — Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers No. 86 demanded an eight-hour day; generally accepted.

November. Electrical Workers No. 103 secured through strike an acceptance of new agreement granting an increase of wages of 20 cents a day for 1904, and 60 cents a day for 1905. — The fire-room force at the Boston Athletic Association were granted union wages and eight-hour day.

December. Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 presented demand for weekly increase of \$1.50 (making wages \$15.50) for hoisting engineers and \$1 (making wages \$15) for trolley-men, overtime 40 cents an hour; employees signed new agreement in January. — Typographical No. 13 demanded new scale of weekly wages, \$18 for hand compositors, \$22 for machine operators; strike ensued in February.

January. Sign Writers No. 391 were granted demand for an eight-hour day, \$3 a day for letterers, \$2 for helpers; time and one-half for overtime; double time for Sunday and holiday work. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks' Assembly 1648, K. of L., were granted demand for daily wage of \$2, and \$3 for night work. — The following data were obtained by the International Typographical Union in response to a blank sent to secretaries of Boston typographical unions on September 17, 1903, asking for prevailing wages and hours of labor: Local morning newspaper work: Machine operators, hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, and machine tenders, \$24.36 a week of 42 hours; overtime 80 cents an hour; on evening editions, hand compositors, machine operators, foremen, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, and machine tenders, \$22.26 a week of 42 hours; overtime 80 cents an hour; on weekly newspapers, 35 cents for 1,000 ems, hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, admen, in hand offices \$16.50 a week of 54 hours, in machine offices \$16.50 a week of 48 hours, machine operators and tenders, \$18 a week of 48 hours, overtime one and one-half price. Book and job work: Hand compositors, proofreaders, floor-men, and admen in hand offices \$16.50 a week of 54 hours, machine operators (simplex machines), proofreaders, floor-men, and admen in machine offices \$16.50 a week of 48 hours: machine operators (linotype) and tenders, \$18 a week of 48 hours, overtime one and one-half price.

February. Pants Makers No. 173 demanded a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay; generally granted. — Board of Aldermen concurred with City Council in order increasing daily wages of laborers to \$2.25; no appropriation was made and order was not signed by Mayor.

March. Lathers No. 72 granted demand for a 44-hour week at 42½ cents an hour. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 was granted an eight-hour day and weekly wages of \$14 for inside work, and \$16.80 for outside work. — Stablemen No. 10663 were granted following scale of weekly wages: Carriage washers, \$15; harness cleaners, \$14; horse clippers, \$14; floor-

* For agreement see Labor Bulletin No. 31, May, 1904.

men, \$14: hostlers, \$12; 12-hour day with one hour for dinner, and every other Sunday forenoon or afternoon off.

April. Firemen No. 353 secured increase in wages for firemen employed in the pauper institution departments of the city, from \$40 to \$50 a month. — Retail Clerks No. 873 granted demand for Wednesday half-holiday from May 1 to October 1 by all East Boston dry goods, grocery and provision, fish, boot and shoe, men's furnishings, and furniture dealers. — Grocery and Provision Clerks generally granted weekly half-holiday during Summer months. — Coal Teamsters and Handlers No. 68 granted weekly scale of wages: Wharfmen and one-horse teamsters, \$12; two-horse teamsters, \$13; three-horse teamsters, \$14; also Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1; Saturday afternoon and holiday work to be paid one and one-half time. — Demand made in bottling departments of local breweries for a nine-hour day; brewers compromised by granting a 10-hour day in Summer, and a nine-hour day in Winter, with no change in wages. — Hebrew Bakers No. 45 granted demand that when a man is discharged he is to be paid in full at the expiration of his day's work, or else his pay runs on until he is given his wages.

May. Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 was granted demands for increase in weekly wages of \$1, a half-hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. — Painters No. 11 demanded an increase of 20 cents a day for painters and decorators; strike ensued. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 343 was granted demand, after a three days' strike, for an increase in weekly wages of \$1, and a reduction of from 11 to 10 hours a day, making the wages of drivers \$14, lumpers \$13, and drivers of three-horse teams and covered vans \$15. — Teamsters in the employ of the Armstrong Transfer Co. were granted a 10-hour day. — The Retail Grocers Association adopted a resolution expressing its interest in the plan of the Church Alliance for the Advancement of Labor to secure a 10 o'clock closing hour on Saturday night, and urging its members to co-operate in it as far as their individual conditions would permit. — Two East Boston firms granted request of Copper-smiths No. 58 for daily wage of \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. — Hebrew Carpenters No. 954 was granted demand for an increase from \$2.80 to \$3 for an eight-hour day.

June. Police Commission notified proprietors of barber shops that shops must close Saturday nights promptly at 12 o'clock. — City Council passed an order providing for the payment of \$3 a day to painters employed in the several departments. — About 50 proprietors of barber shops in the North End formed a Barbers Association and agreed to keep their shops open from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. except on Saturdays and days before holidays, when they would keep open until midnight. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 demanded an eight-hour day and a daily wage of \$3; granted by all but one firm.

July. According to a provision made by Postmaster George A. Hibbard, the eight-hour day went into effect in the mailing department of the Boston Postal District, as far as was deemed practicable; about 350 men were benefited by the new schedule which was reported in September to be working most satisfactorily. — Tile Layers No. 22 demanded daily wage of \$4.50, an increase of 50 cents; increase of 25 cents granted and accepted by union. — Credit houses agreed to close at six o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, and Friday evenings during July and August. — At conference between Coal Teamsters No. 68 and the coal dealers, a Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, and overtime pay of 30 cents an hour, extra, when asked to work Saturday afternoons, was granted.

August. Carpenters District Council reported that 10 contractors had granted eight-hour day for wharf and bridge carpenters. — A majority of the Dorchester storekeepers agreed to close Saturdays at 10 P.M.

Trade Unions. In October, Metal Trades Council voted support of all affiliated unions to striking blacksmiths in B. & A. R.R. shops. — Typefounders No. 2 voted that members should not sign individual contracts presented by one employer, the contracts providing that no man should leave the employer within a specified time or should strike; 35 typefounders were locked out as result; support was voted by Allied Printing Trades Council; later, injunction was sought by the company to restrain officers and members of local and national typographical unions from interfering with its business; case was heard before Judge Braley in the Supreme Court: action deferred. — Horseshoers No. 5 received notice that Master Horseshoers Association had voted to discontinue using union stamp and to use label of their own association instead; in November, Convention of State Council of Journeymen Horseshoers voted that union stamp must not be discarded but that label of Master Horseshoers Association might be used in conjunction with it. — Hay and Grain Teamsters No. 808 organized. — Cigarmakers No. 97 voted to oppose attempt to amend constitution of national union so as to authorize sympathetic strikes. — Expressmen No. 307 referred grievance against local auto-express company to Team Drivers Council, the union alleging that employees of the company were locked out on account of affiliation with the union. — Stationary Firemen No. 3 received report that union conditions had been established in fire room of local hotel. — As a result of factional trouble in national organization of Knights of Labor, members of District Assembly No. 30, K. of L., separated, some of the unions forming District Assembly No. 30, Incorporated, and the remainder holding the original name and charter. — Team Drivers No. 25 instructed members to make every effort to have horses shod only in shops using journeymen horseshoers' union stamp — Boiler Makers No. 9 voted financial aid to blacksmiths on strike against B. & A. R.R.; \$100 voted for same purpose by Bricklayers No. 3. — Temporary union of barbers in Charlestown organized. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 reported membership of about 300; voted to demand minimum daily wage of \$2.80 instead of \$2.50. — Messenger Boys Protective No. 11252, on account of discharge of president, agitated strike against local telegraph companies, but voted to allow representatives of State Branch of A. F. of L. and Cigarmakers Union to investigate grievance; later, boys were locked out by the companies or struck; Newsboys Protective No. 9077 adopted resolutions supporting messenger boys and voted to assess members 10 cents a week for their assistance. — Team drivers held mass meeting to agitate eight-hour day for teamsters and more thorough organization. — Bay State Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, appointed committee to work for the amalgamation of the Brotherhood with International Association of Car Workers.

— Cooks No. 328 received report that more than 100 local employers had signed agreement to employ only union cooks. — Laundry workers organized with membership of 300; in November, received charter as Union No. 66, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers International Union. — Italian journeymen barbers organized to work for reduction in hours and general improvement of conditions. — Long-standing dispute between management of local theatres and Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 was settled and theatres removed from unfair list. — Capmakers No. 7 voted to advertise union label, fund to be raised by assessing members \$1 each. — Effort was made to organize clerks in retail boot and shoe stores. — Upholsterers No. 53 presented demand for 44 hours instead of 50 a week, giving Saturday half-holiday, and minimum wage of \$18; employers offered compromise of 48 hours a week to begin April 1, 1904; not accepted; in November, strike ensued. — Several non-union brewery workmen, who had been hired in local breweries to fill strikers' places in 1902, in response to newspaper advertisements, and later had been discharged (when agreement was made with the unions that only union men were to be employed), brought suits against master brewers, alleging that employers had promised steady employment and had therefore broken contracts in discharging them; cases were heard before Judge Gaskill in the Superior Court; in 10 cases damages were awarded the complainants, amounting to nearly \$6,000, and in five cases decisions were rendered in favor of defendants. — Building Trades Council indorsed effort of Horse-shoers Union No. 5 to enforce use of its label in certain local shops; adopted resolutions indorsing the cause of local messenger boys in existing lockout; in November, united with other labor organizations in holding mass meeting to protest against employment of girls as messengers, and to urge government ownership of telegraph companies.

November. Allied Printing Trades Council voted to renew effort to have union label appear upon all text books used in local public schools; granted label to four offices. — Boiler Makers No. 9 joined movement to have all Eastern lodges leave the international brotherhood and unite in an independent national organization; agitation was started by lodges in Baltimore because of alleged unfair treatment. — Longshoremen No. 302 reorganized, forming a separate division for members employed in each shed or wharf, each division having its own chairman in addition to representatives on the general executive board; in January, men working by the hour on Ocean, Clyde, and Plant line wharves received charter as Association No. 549 of Longshoremen. — Lathers No. 72 voted to reaffiliate with B. T. C.; had withdrawn delegates in preceding July. — National convention of A. F. of L. adopted resolutions indorsing trade labels of various unions and especially urging support of B. and S. W. stamp on account of efforts of A. L. U. and K. of L. to boycott the stamp due to troubles in Lynn and Haverhill; rendered decision that firemen in breweries are under jurisdiction of Firemen's Union rather than Brewery Workmen's Union; refused charter applied for by union of insurance agents on ground that members were not bona fide wage earners. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 voted to appeal to convention of A. F. of L. to settle difficulty between union and C. L. U., the latter organization having refused to admit

union's delegates. — Proposal of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to adopt a trade label was indorsed by Stairbuilders No. 1573, Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410, and other affiliated unions. — Boiler Makers No. 9 voted to pay per capita assessment of \$2 levied by International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders. — Agitation was renewed to have city department organizations in K. of L. and A. F. of L. amalgamate. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers Nos. 21 and 170 surrendered charters and reorganized as Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 with membership of 2,000. — Custom Tailors No. 224 granted union label to six employers. — Painters No. 11 ratified decision rendered by A. F. of L. at recent convention, regarding division of work between painters and hardwood finishers. — Hardwood Finishers No. 109 presented demand for eight-hour day with minimum weekly wage of \$15 for shop work and \$16.80 for outside work; were working 50 hours a week and receiving \$13.50 for inside work and \$15 for outside work. — Mass meeting was held to form State District Council of all woodworkers' unions. — The controversy between electrical contractors of Boston and members of Electrical Workers No. 103 employed by them, regarding the provisions of Article XXIII of the agreement which was entered into in 1902 at the close of the electrical workers' strike, was referred to the State Board for settlement. The article in contention follows:

Electrical Workers Union No. 103 shall accept upon application, without prejudice based on any claims or former grievance, any journeyman or helper, whatever the classification of the contractor may be at the time of his making application into the Union. Such new members as may enter the Union by reason of this agreement shall receive equal benefits with their fellow-workmen, and shall be assessed no more in dues, fines or fees of any kind than are regularly exacted from other members of Local 103; provided, that he passes the regular examination provided for by this agreement.

The State Board rendered a decision to the effect that the provisions of said article apply to persons who had at *some time been members* of the local union as well as to persons who had never been members of said local.

December. Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 received complaint that local employer obliged men to work from 15 to 20 hours a day, at wages paid by other firms for regular day's work. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to request national body to affiliate with newly-organized Structural Building Trades Alliance of America. — Strike of Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 was indorsed by Teamsters No. 25, Stablemen's Protective 10663, and the national organization of teamsters; \$3,000 assistance was received during the first week. — Suit brought by Vest Makers No. 172 against local clothing contractor for violation of agreement was decided in favor of the union, \$150 damages being allowed. — Union of about 150 elevatormen organized. — District Council of Bricklayers and Stonemasons formed by unions of Boston, Cambridge, and Everett. — Local union of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners appointed joint arbitration committee to prepare new agreement to be presented to employers in 1904. — Effort was made to reorganize union of tanners which had disbanded after strike in 1901. — Inside Architectural Iron Workers No. 59 voted to suspend business agent, alleging that he had instructed members to return to work in viola-

tion of strike order issued by international officials. — Capmakers No. 7 indorsed strike of members ordered on account of alleged violation of contract. — Hatters Nos. 5 and 6 voted financial aid to local striking upholsterers. — State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers organized. — Musicians No. 9 adopted new rules to take effect January 1, 1904, making the minimum price \$3 for playing for a party, \$18 a week for orchestra work in first and second class theatres; also forbidding members to play with non-union men except in the Boston Symphony Orchestra; during month, enrolled 400 new members as result, bringing total membership up to 1,200. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers No. 1 voted to apply for charter from newly-organized American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. — Garment Workers No. 1 instructed members to purchase only such hats or caps as bear union label of Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. — Upholsterers No. 53 received notice that international organization had indorsed strike begun by local union in November; strike was also indorsed by C. L. U. and Carpet Upholsterers No. 89. — Carpenters No. 33 voted aid to striking typefounders; urged members to patronize only such grocers and provision dealers as employ union clerks and voted to issue list of these firms for benefit of members. — Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 voted to establish sick and death benefit fund. — In accordance with new agreement between United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners providing for their ultimate amalgamation, local branches, in Boston and vicinity, of Amalgamated Society affiliated with Carpenters District Council. — Lumber and Box Teamsters No. 112 prepared new schedule of wages and general conditions, to be presented in January. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 granted union label to two firms; received report that successful campaign in favor of the label had been conducted in Western part of the State.

January. Waiters No. 80 dedicated new clubhouse and headquarters; membership numbered 650. — Iron and Brass Molders No. 6 voted moral and financial support to striking typefounders. — Steam Engineers No. 16 appointed committee to work with legislative committees of C. L. U. and State Branch, A. F. of L., to obtain change in engineers' license law. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4 instructed delegates to State organization to endeavor to have amendment adopted providing for special engineers' examinations. — Upholsterers Assembly 4807 surrendered charter in K. of L. and reorganized under International Upholsterers Union; affiliated with A. F. of L. — Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 380 surrendered charter. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 voted to present demand for \$3 minimum daily wage instead of \$2.50. — Annual report of Carpenters No. 33 showed membership of nearly 2,000, about 425 having been added during the year; over \$1,800 had been paid in sickness, accident, and strike benefits and \$1,000 for two total disability benefits; union is the largest local of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and has been in existence for the longest continuous period. — In the case of R. W. Garrity (candidate for president of union) *vs.* W. B. Kirkpatrick (president of union) and other members of Bartenders No. 77 a temporary injunction was issued by Judge Richardson in the Superior Court to restrain Union

from installing officers and disposing or tampering with ballots cast at election, complaint being that ballots at recent election were not properly counted; demurrer filed by the defendants sustained inasmuch as it (bill of complaint) did not set forth a cause of action within the jurisdiction of the Court. — Typefounders No. 2 were notified that local strike, begun in October, would not receive support of international union. — Gasfitters No. 175 adopted sick, death, and lockout benefit system of the United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers. — Annual report of Cigarmakers No. 97 showed membership of 1,956, the increase for the year being 236; \$11,000 had been spent during the year in advertising union label. — Notice was received by local unions of Brotherhood of Railway Carmen that attempt to amalgamate their national union with the International Association of Railway Carmen was unsuccessful. — Transatlantic Steamship Clerks Assembly 1648 organized under K. of L. — Laundry Workers No. 66 admitted 106 members. — Sign Writers No. 391 began series of practical talks relating to the trade. — Carpenters No. 33 appropriated \$25 to assist Skirt and Cloak Makers No. 26 in advertising union label. — Marble Cutters and Setters voted to affiliate with international union of the craft. — Women's Label League organized to promote sale of union-labeled goods. — Painters No. 11 voted to hold monthly educational meetings. — Roofers Protective No. 17 appealed to Slate and Tile Roofers International Union for action against several firms who are antagonistic to local union. — Stationary Firemen Nos. 3 of Boston and 53 of Cambridge united as Local No. 353 of Boston and Cambridge and vicinity with 600 members. — Park Employees Assembly 7576, K. of L., voted to renew effort to have steady work given the men through the Winter. — Machinists No. 264 considered advisability of adopting sick benefit in addition to death benefit. — State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers organized by local unions in 16 cities representing over 4,000 members; appointed legislative committee to work for amendment of engineers' license law to establish more stringent requirements. — Barbers No. 182 granted union cards to 18 employers. — Through efforts of Garment Workers District Council No. 9 unions were organized by 136 women coat makers and by 95 women vest makers, and efforts were made to organize women pants makers. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted to request proprietors of barber shops not to receive goods from non-union drivers. — Steam Engineers No. 16 voted to join State Branch of International Union of Steam Engineers. — Lathers No. 72 began agitation for new agreement as to wages and hours. — Team Drivers No. 25 presented agreement to Master Team Drivers Association asking for \$12 for all one-horse teams and increase of 33 cents a day for lumpers not employed steadily; also that teams shall not leave the stables until 7 A.M. although men report at 6 A.M. as usual; that all non-union men shall become members of A. F. of L. at first meeting after they are employed; that union representatives shall be allowed to visit stables on union business at any time; Association rejected agreement; union placed controversy in hands of Team Drivers District Council. — Typographical No. 13 presented new schedule for book and job compositors providing eight-hour day, \$18 a week for hand work, \$21 for machine work, and 40 cents per 1,000 ems for piece

work: Boston Typothetæ would not sign agreement; strike ensued February 1; two weeks later, temporary injunction was granted, upon petition of Typothetæ, to restrain officers of Typographical No. 13 from attempting to bring about sympathetic strike and from paying benefits to persons striking in sympathy; Union received offer of financial aid from Typographical No. 6 of New York but voted not to accept, local union being in excellent financial condition. — Bakers No. 4 voted to affiliate with State Branch of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners International Union. — Bill Posters No. 17 increased initiation fee from \$10 to \$25. — Stationary Firemen's District Council reported that membership of local unions throughout the State had increased over 40 per cent in six months; voted to make effort to have State license law more carefully enforced. — Carpenters No. 33 indorsed bill to be presented to legislature providing eight-hour day on public work. — Woodworkers No. 24 increased monthly dues from 60 cents to \$1 and abolished yearly assessment. — Industrial Insurance Agents voted to apply to K. of L. for charter. — Molding and Picture Frame Workers No. 251 organized under charter from Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union: in February, affiliated with Woodworkers District Council. — Engineers, Firemen, and Assistants Assembly 1628, K. of L., organized. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Employees No. 6064 surrendered charter in A. F. of L. and, in February, reorganized as Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters and Helpers No. 149, affiliated with International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in March, received charter. — Joint committees of Piano and Organ Workers Nos. 19 and 21 of Boston and 44 of Cambridge began agitation to organize 2,000 women employed in factories under their jurisdiction. — Sign Builders and Hangers No. 1271 organized under United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. — At the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union held in Cincinnati from January 11 to the 27th, a resolution was adopted instructing the general officers to establish a Bureau of Information at the International Headquarters of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Boston, for the purpose of securing the prices paid in the various localities on the different branches of work in the shoe trade, and in order that the various locals affiliated with the B. and S. W. might be able to obtain at all times prices paid on all grades of work in the several localities. Up to September the Bureau of Information had not been established, but it was expected by officers of the bureau to have it in working operation by January 1, 1905, with headquarters at 426 Albany Building. — President Charles W. Eliot's reply to the Building Trades Council (in answer to a communication wherein he was asked to give proof or retract certain allegations which it was reported that he made at a speech in Brooklyn) was, in substance, that the reported statements were not expressed in his language and did not correctly convey his ideas. — Building Trades Council received complaint that law was being violated by employment of non-citizen, non-resident laborers on construction of city buildings.

February. Allied Printing Trades Council granted union label to two firms. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 voted to establish free employment bureau for members. — Horsehoers No. 5 voted to request Police Commission to enforce Sunday closing law in horseshoeing shops. — Electrical

Cable Splicers No. 396 and Bookbinders No. 16 indorsed strike of book and job compositors. — Messenger Boys No. 11252 made efforts to revive interest in organization which had flagged since strike in October — Sewer Workers Assembly 1621, K. of L., instructed members to make every effort to defeat project to establish State board of public works for Boston; voted to urge all organized labor to take similar action. — Temporary organization of waitresses formed. — Sand and Tipcart Drivers No. 191 received large increase in membership, 200 names being presented in one week. — Cigarmakers No. 97 appropriated \$125 for assistance of striking glove makers of Gloversville, N. Y.; \$50 for same purpose was appropriated by Car and Locomotive Painters. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751 voted to affiliate with State Branch, A. F. of L. — Steam Engineers No. 16 reported plans for employment bureau as means of protecting members from extortionate charges made by regular employment bureaus; in April, received notice from Board of Police Commissioners of proposed rules to regulate charges of employment offices. — Agitation made for organization of newspaper wagon drivers. — Structural Building Trades Alliance organized by representatives of local unions of bricklayers, masons, carpenters, elevator constructors, hoisting and portable engineers, lathers, plasterers, plumbers and gasfitters, and structural and ornamental iron workers. — Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410, through Carpenters District Council, presented demand for eight-hour day, increase in wages, and agreement that only interior building finish made in Boston and vicinity and bearing union label be used. — Coopers No. 58 adopted resolutions opposing agitation for biennial State elections; reported that international label had been adopted by several local firms. — Building Laborers No. 15 voted to affiliate with local Building Trades Alliance. — Pants Makers No. 173 presented demand for nine-hour day and increase in prices, making wages same as for 10 hours, to affect 350 members; voted to declare strike against any contractor refusing demand. — Capmakers No. 7 voted to enforce rule that pay for legal holidays shall not be deducted from wages. — Cigarmakers No. 97 appropriated \$10,000 for advertising union label in Boston and vicinity. — Piano and Furniture Movers No. 243 adopted resolutions urging all union men not to employ non-union piano and furniture movers. — Unity Lodge of Machinists No. 678 organized. — Barbers No. 182 granted union cards to 48 shops; adopted resolutions condemning barber schools. — Union was organized by 630 Italian laborers, the object being to abolish padrone system and improve conditions generally; charter applied for from A. F. of L.; in March, added over 300 members. — Longshoremen No. 549 voted to oppose bill before the legislature providing for Sunday work on ships delayed by accident or unfavorable weather; in March, similar action was taken by Longshoremen No. 548 and Longshoremen's Provident Union. — Theatrical Stage Employees No. 11 adopted sick and death benefit system. — Mutual benefit association organized for members of Stereotypers No. 2, about 90 members joining. — Carpenters No. 33 voted to recommend that United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Musicians No. 9 voted that union price list should be suspended during national encampment of G. A. R. in August, to enable

veterans to make any arrangements desirable. — Building Trades Council indorsed bill pending in legislature authorizing the city of Boston to provide for inspection of buildings containing sheet metal work contrivances.

March. Riggers Protective No. 10315 indorsed action of Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in resisting attempt of vessel owners to reduce wages \$5 a month. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted that members should wear union button; adopted death benefit system. — Plymouth Rock Lodge of Carworkers voted to affiliate with C. L. U. — At hearing before legislative committee prominent labor unionists stated that factory inspection and 58-hour laws were not properly enforced in Lowell and Fall River. — Building Laborers No. 15, having 1,200 members, reorganized under charter from International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers as Union No. 155; similar action was taken by Plasterers' Tenders No. 1, new charter number being 154. — Blacksmiths No. 209 presented demand to have only seven hours' work on Saturdays instead of eight in Roxbury shops of N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. — Car Workers Unions of Boston and vicinity submitted new scale of hours and wages to N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. — Stablemen's Protective No. 10663 voted to establish uniform rates for all stables. — Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 indorsed strike of 75 members against reduction in wages. — Floor Layers No. 1096 voted, on referendum, that United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Roofers Protective No. 17 voted to investigate report that several firms were doing piece work in violation of union rules. — Brass Molders No. 192 reported that practically every person employed at the trade in Boston and vicinity was a unionist. — Hotel and Railroad News Co. signed union agreements of horseshoers, carriage and wagon workers, and stablemen, and all employees joined respective unions. — Sewer Workers Assembly 1621, K. of L., voted to continue agitation for \$2.25 daily wage for city laborers. — Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 9 received report that agreement, providing chiefly that only union men be employed and that Saturday half-holiday be granted during July and August, had been signed by all employers, a strike being narrowly averted. — Laundry Workers No. 66 adopted new schedule of hours and wages; received notice from several employers that scale would be accepted upon presentation. — Steam Engineers No. 16, in considering a political communication received asking union's indorsement, voted not to indorse any political candidate or party. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 indorsed demand of city employees for extra pay for Sunday work. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 instructed business agent to call attention of State police to the unsanitary condition of some local grocery and provision stores; voted to agitate having Wednesday half-holiday extended from May to October 1. — Waiters No. 80 admitted employees of 14 hotels and restaurants where union agreement had been accepted; petitioned C. L. U. to assist in effort to have licenses of seven second-class hotels renewed, the Board of Police Commissioners having announced that licenses in question would not be granted; five of the hotels employed only union help; hearings were granted union by the Governor and Board. — Carpenters District Council began campaign to establish full union con-

ditions in Everett, Malden, Mattapan, and Somerville. — Building Laborers No. 19 of South Boston voted to apply for charter from International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union. — About 80 Italian laborers organized; alleged that men were dissatisfied with management of big union formed in February. — At its first annual executive board meeting the newly-organized Women's National Trades Union League voted to investigate all strikes in which women are involved and to render moral support whenever strikes are justifiable; also to provide organizers in trades where workers are too poor to bear the expense of forming unions; league was started as result of lack of women delegates at A. F. of L. convention in November, 1903, and was modeled after Women's Trades Union League of England. — Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 155, Plasterers' Tenders No. 154, and Building Laborers No. 19 formed Building Laborers District Council. — Rubber Garment Workers No. 174 expelled four officers for returning to work while settlement of recent strike was pending. — Stablemen's Protective No. 10663 received 100 applications for membership as result of acceptance of union agreement in local stables. — Building Laborers District Council voted not to affiliate with National Structural Building Trades Alliance. — Carpenters District Council voted to unite with Woodworkers District Council in drawing up agreement to govern mutual trade relations. — Machinists No. 264 voted to affiliate with proposed new district council to be known as Navy Yard and Arsenal District Branch, International Association of Machinists. — Paving Department Workers No. 6751, as result of agitation for formation of national union of city department employees to include 300 such unions throughout the country, reported that unions in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had agreed to unite with unions of this State in convention to be held at Springfield in April, for the formation of a national body; plan was opposed by Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Drivers and Helpers No. 149 upon the ground that organization along industrial lines interfered with the more efficient organization by trades. — Iron and Brass Chippers No. 11610, A. F. of L., organized. — Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 332 organized. — Plasterers' Tenders Union voted to withdraw from B. T. C. and affiliate with Building Trades Alliance. — Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410 began agitation for 50-hour week. — Sign Writers No. 391 voted to establish an employment list. — Fund was started by Fishermen's Union from which to pay benefits of \$100 in case of death and \$5 a week in case of accident or sickness. — New union of meat cutters and butcher workmen organized. — Cigarmakers No. 97 voted to co-operate with Boston Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis in its efforts to prevent spread of the disease; in April, similar action was taken by Brewery Workmen No. 14, Carpenters No. 33, Sign Writers No. 391, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 4, and Structural Building Trades Alliance; meetings of each union were held for the discussion of the causes of the disease and means of preventing it; cigarmakers distributed placards to be placed on walls of cigar factories giving simple measures to prevent the development and spread of tuberculosis.

April. Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted to request eight-hour day to take effect June 1. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 affiliated with

Team Drivers Council. — Housesmiths and Architectural Iron and Wire Workers voted to affiliate with Building Trades Alliance. — Plasterers No. 10 voted to increase dues for the purpose of establishing a permanent emergency fund. — National Cotton Spinners Association, in semi-annual convention, adopted resolutions favoring eight-hour day, anti-injunction laws, and better system of factory inspection. — Marble, Slate, and Soapstone Workers No. 7 adopted schedule of hours and wages to be enforced May 1. — Stationary Firemen No. 353 voted to adopt benefit system allowing \$5 a week in case of sickness and \$100 to beneficiaries of deceased members. — Painters No. 11 presented demand for increase of 20 cents a day, making wages \$3 for painters and \$3.40 for decorators. — Carpenters District Council instructed the 28 affiliated local unions to raise initiation fee to \$10. — Cement and Asphalt Workers Union notified employers of demand that after May 1 only union men should be employed; voted not to ask for change in hours or wages. — Teamsters Assembly 1642 disbanded and about 140 members with 75 other team drivers organized as Teamsters No. 242 under International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers organized as local No. 259, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Resolutions condemning, as unpatriotic, the publication of evening editions of newspapers on legal holidays and urging all local newspaper companies to discontinue such holiday publications were adopted by Typographical No. 13, Stereotypers No. 2, Newspaper Mailers No. 1, and Newspaper Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 259. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 presented demands for 12-hour day, from 4.45 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. with one-half hour for breakfast and for dinner, and \$14 a week from April to October, and \$13 the remainder of the year; schedule was indorsed by International Brotherhood of Teamsters and by Team Drivers District Council. — Steam Engineers No. 16 voted to investigate complaint that engineers employed by the city at the Boston Insane Hospital (Pierce and Austin Farms) were obliged to work 12 hours a day and seven days a week, at less than prevailing rate of wages, also to do their own firing; union scale prescribes eight-hour day. — Garment Workers District Council No. 9 passed resolutions protesting against open shop policy adopted by National Association of Clothiers. — Unions affiliated with Carpenters District Council ratified agreement renewing schedule of eight hours and \$3 a day and establishing more satisfactory shop rules. — Tile Layers Union presented new agreement asking for slight increase in wages. — Tile Layers' Helpers No. 36 petitioned employers for standard daily wage of \$2.25 and payment of board and traveling expenses on out-of-town work. — Cigarmakers No. 97 received notice of decision of Internal Revenue Department, at Washington, that no labels or other outside matter shall appear on caution stamps placed on cigar boxes; indorsed action of Cigarmakers International Union in appealing from this decision as being direct discrimination against trade union labels. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 fined a member \$100 and suspended him from Union for filling place of a union official who had been discharged during recent controversy over new schedule of hours and wages. — Bartenders No. 77 established new benefit system, to take effect May 1, allowing sick benefit of \$1 a day and the sum of \$50 in case of

death, an additional \$50 being paid by the International League. — Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 presented demands for increase of \$1 in weekly wage, recognition of union, and use of union label on every loaf of bread baked; strike ensued against large firms on May 1, small employers having generally granted demands. — Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 68 ratified new agreement governing wages, hours, and working rules, to be in force until April 1, 1905. — Building Laborers No. 6 voted to affiliate with International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union, matter having been under consideration for several months. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 received report of business agent that two local schoolhouses were in such unsanitary condition as to menace the health of children. — Hebrew Painters No. 642 demanded \$2.80 for eight-hour day to affect 250 members. — Team Drivers District Council indorsed new agreement of Baggage Transfer Drivers and Helpers No. 612. — District Lodge No. 9 of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders resolved to fine any member \$25 who divulged the transactions of meetings. — Building Trades Council reported affiliation of 22 local unions.

May. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 7 entered into agreement with contractors on new bridge, thereby settling an important controversy. — About 200 waitresses organized and applied for charter from Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance. — Expressmen No. 307 reported complete unionizing of smaller express companies. — Carpenters District Council voted to enforce union schedule of eight hours and \$3 a day for carpenters employed by large firms and corporations outside the building industry; notified employers of bridge and wharf carpenters that eight-hour day must be established for these men June 1; notified Boston Elevated Railway Co. and other large corporations which do their own carpentering work that union rules and wages must be recognized. — Cooks No. 328 opened free employment bureau for members. — Teamsters No. 25 voted to impose fine upon members for purchasing sheepskin coats not bearing garment workers' union label. — Painters No. 11 voted not to strike but to appeal to State Board for assistance in obtaining increase of 20 cents a day so as to give \$3 for painters and \$3.40 for decorators; three weeks later, after several conferences had been held, voted to strike. — Upon petition of local brewing company, temporary injunction was issued by Judge Lawton in the Superior Court to restrain Brewery Workmen Nos. 14 and 29 and officials of the international union from doing anything to cause a strike against the company because company's bottling was being done by a non-union firm; bill also restrained the payment of strike benefits, should a strike be declared; within a week matter was satisfactorily adjusted and court proceedings dropped. — Woodworkers No. 24 increased initiation fee to \$10. — Market and Commission House Teamsters No. 631 admitted 42 new members as result of agreement entered into with master teamsters. — Two local unions of photo-engravers amalgamated as part of movement to establish international union for the trade under A. F. of L., the International Typographical Union having surrendered jurisdiction over it. — Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74 received complaint that unlicensed engineers were being employed by local coal dealer in violation of law. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 160 adopted system of issuing

new button each month to members in good standing. — Marble Workers No. 1 submitted new schedule of hours and wages, a request for \$2.50 a day instead of \$2.25 having been refused by employers earlier in the year. — Sand and Tipcart Drivers No. 191 received 78 new members as result of effort to establish agreement for \$2 and 10 hours a day and recognition of union; in June, admitted over 80 members. — Mill and Bench Hands No. 1410 petitioned Carpenters District Council to demand that only union-made building finish be used in construction of public buildings. — Bottlers and Drivers No. 122 ratified agreements with five local bottling firms, which had adopted the union label and agreed to employ only union men; as a result, 140 new members were admitted to the union. — Marble Setters' Helpers No. 54 was organized under the International Association of Marble Workers. — As result of long standing controversy, Chandelier Workers No. 18 petitioned for injunction to restrain certain members of Gasfitters No. 175 from interfering with the trade of chandelier workers, the grievance being that chandelier workers in a local factory were requested to teach their trade to gasfitters. — Nearly a thousand Italian laborers organized as Italian Laborers and Excavators No. 11679, A. F. of L. — District Assembly 30, K. of L. Inc., received notice that decision had been rendered in the court of equity at Washington, D. C., adjudging the incorporated division of the national K. of L. the rightful holder of the name and funds of the organization. — Coal heavers, trimmers, and runmen organized as Coal Handlers No. 623.

June. International Ladies Garment Workers Union at its fifth annual convention reported that 27 locals had been chartered during the year, and, owing to opposition of employers, 12 had disbanded, leaving a total affiliation of 66. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 reported that five firms had signed new union agreement; voted to pay benefits of \$10 a week to married men and \$7 to single men still on strike. — New England Allied Printing Trades Council adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Governor in vetoing bill to prevent overtime work of women and children. — Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 397 established a death benefit of \$100. — Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 opened a co-operative bakery as a result of the strike which had been declared to enforce union demands. — Representatives of about 60 unions of teamsters from 31 cities and towns throughout the State formed temporary State organization: voted to urge national convention to authorize formation of State councils of teamsters throughout the country. — Boiler Makers No. 9 appropriated \$50 in aid of the local free home for consumptives; indorsed per capita assessment of \$1 levied by international union to aid striking boiler makers of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. — Teamsters No. 25 withdrew from B. T. C. — Structural Building Trades Alliance voted to assist unions of Italian laborers in effort to eliminate padrone system. — Produce and Fruit Handlers No. 11720 organized under A. F. of L. — Building Trades Council received Decorative Glass Workers No. 28 into affiliation.

July. Massachusetts Trade Union League made special effort to organize women workers during the summer. — Musicians No. 9 notified committee in charge of preparations for G. A. R. national encampment that union bands would not be allowed to play in parade with bands of the United

States Army. — Electrical Insidemen No. 103 voted a fine of \$1 on any member who should purchase or have in his possession non-union tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes. — Piano and Organ Workers International Union in convention here approved the establishment of a union piano factory and voted a yearly per capita assessment of 15 cents for label agitation. — Cement and Asphalt Workers and Laborers formed a joint executive board to have charge of grievances regarding closed shop agreement. — Coastwise Longshoremen's Assembly No. 1062, K. of L., organized with 252 charter members. — Members of Master Builders Association agreed at conference with Carpenters District Council to establish desired wages and hours May 1, 1905, for mill work. — Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 650 voted to affiliate with A. F. of L. — The national executive board of the National Cotton Spinners Association voted a per capita assessment of 50 cents for the benefit of the striking mule spinners at Fall River. — Cigar-makers No. 97 reported the expenditure of \$14,000 for the first six months of this year for the per capita tax to the international union, and the payment of sick, death, out-of-work, and other benefits. The receipts for the local label and loan fund through assessments voted by the members amounted to \$7,663.07. For local label advertising, \$4,141.71 was expended; for label advertising throughout New England, \$1,522.80; for private loans to members, \$557.05. The following donations were made to trades in trouble: Glove workers \$125, Western Federation of Miners \$250, Somerville tube workers \$200, Cambridge painters \$25, and Boston painters \$75.

August. The Superintendent of Streets, in response to a request of Horseshoers No. 5, issued an order that all horses employed by the city must be shod in union shops. — The Somerville striking tube workers were voted \$10 by Horseshoers No. 5. — Printing Trades Council decided that work turned out by the printer must also be bound in a union bindery in order to be entitled to the use of the label. — Skirt and Cloakmakers No. 26, on account of different branches of the trade requiring different agreements, was divided into four sections, skirtmakers, cloakmakers, pressers, and finishers. — Brass Molders No. 192 voted to affiliate with New England District Council No. 4 of Metal Polishers Unions. — Cement and Asphalt Laborers voted to affiliate with the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. — A joint committee of the Central Labor Union and Bakers Nos. 4 and 53 was appointed to instruct committees from Boston unions on the character of assistance expected to be given the striking bakers. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 appointed committee to protest against the employment of men for nine hours a day by firms doing schoolhouse work. — Woodworkers District Council directed business agent to visit trustees of the public library and endeavor to persuade them to have library work done by union labor. — Longshoremen's Trade Council comprises Local Assemblies Nos. 7174, 5789, 9623, and 8067. — Woodworkers No. 24 issued a request that trade unionists demand the union label on coffins used for the burial of members and their families. — Sympathetic movement caused six members of Marble Workers Union to leave work, cessation of work being five weeks; men were asked to use marble from Vermont quarry where strike was in progress.

September. The Labor Day parade, which has always served as a public demonstration of the trades represented and the numerical strength of trade unions, was not as largely participated in as was hoped would be the case by leaders of trade unionism in Boston. Only about 15,000 men were in line out of a probable total membership of 100,000 in Boston and vicinity. The team drivers' unions made the best showing as to numbers; about 4,000 men marched. The men who did parade were commended for the splendid appearance they made, many of them wearing uniforms, all of one craft being attired alike.

The Building Trades Council made the poorest showing in years as there were but four distinct organizations represented. The Knights of Labor had about 3,000 men in line, this being the first time for seven years that this affiliation took part in the Labor Day parade.

The parade was reviewed at the State House by Governor Bates and his staff, and at City Hall by Acting Mayor Doyle.

Carpenters District Council had a disagreement with local firm over the employment of non-union carpenters; firm refused to meet committee from Council, and latter ordered six union carpenters out; places filled. — Building Trades Council adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, in the past all coffins used by friends and relatives of union men in this vicinity have been made under non-union conditions by a firm in East Cambridge, be it

“Resolved, that we request this condition be changed, and that we further request the firm to organize its factory under the jurisdiction of Woodworkers No. 24.

“Resolved, that if said firm refuses to do so we pledge ourselves in the future not to allow any of our members to be buried in any but a union coffin bearing the label of the Woodworkers International Union.” — Water Department Employees No. 6356 charged the department with working men nights for single pay when the union agreement calls for pay for time and one-half. — Marble Cutters and Setters No. 50 voted an assessment of \$1 a week on all working members to pay benefits to members out of work. — Sheet Metal Workers No. 17 voted that the firms not paying car-fares to and from work be requested to do so. — Alleged that several unions comprised in the B. T. C. did not parade on Labor Day, as they were unable to get a union band, and that several bands were not allowed to participate, as they were not wholly composed of union men. — At the convention of the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks, held in Boston, it was voted to change the name of the organization to Railway Mail Association. — Steamfitters No. 22 presented new agreement to employers to go into effect September 12. — Painters District Council discussed question of reorganizing and appointed a committee to report upon feasibility of so doing. — Temporary organization of cigarette workers formed. — Cigarmakers No. 97 donated \$150 to striking textile workers of Fall River, it being the second appropriation for that purpose. — Notification was received by Iron Molders No. 106 from international officers that the entire membership would vote on proposition that one apprentice be instructed for each five journeymen instead of one for eight. — Longshoremen No. 548 adopted sick benefit fund. — Formation of Coal Handlers

Council suggested, which body would include about 5,000 men, members of coal teamsters and handlers, coal heavers and trimmers, and coal hoisting engineers unions. — Agreement of Coal Hoisting Engineers No. 74, embodying the clause that none but union men be employed, was signed by James Roughan, one of the largest employers in that line in New England. — Allegation that certain members of Bricklayers No. 3 violated union rules and the city ordinances caused a special meeting to be called. — Label secretary of local bakers union reported an increase in distribution of union labels during one week of 40,000. — Park Department Assembly 7576, K. of L., adopted resolutions favoring the transfer of \$30,000 for land purchase in Roxbury to the maintenance fund of the department so that men could be employed all Winter. — Knights of Labor formed new organization known as Musicians Protective No. 1629. — Teamsters No. 25 voted a weekly assessment of \$500 to assist striking textile workers of Fall River; also indorsed strikers of Youlden, Smith, & Hopkins. — Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union renewed its working agreement with the Coastwise Transportation Co. — Plans on foot for formation of two bell boys' unions.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In October, Central Labor Union appointed special committee to work for the employment of none but union men in city departments; instructed delegates to urge members of their unions to purchase only union-made hats as means of assisting union hatters in controversy with unfair Connecticut firms.

November. Received report that membership of A. F. of L. had reached over 2,000,000, having increased 500,000 within a year; indorsed attitude of local messenger boys in existing lockout.

December. Indorsed strike of local upholsterers for 44-hour week. — Received notice that large local retail dry goods firm has agreed to support Ladies' Garment Workers Union in its effort to improve working conditions.

January. Instructed legislative committee to enter remonstrance against proposed biennial elections. — Reported affiliation of 154 local unions; received notice from A. F. of L. that effort would be made throughout the country to have all subordinate locals affiliate with central bodies.

February. Adopted resolutions condemning the police department for allowing one of its boats to be used in assisting strike breakers. — Voted to oppose movement to establish local board of public works. — Adopted resolutions condemning injunction proceedings in strikes as unconstitutional.

March. Voted to urge more general employment of expert witnesses by State Board in settlement of labor controversies. — Indorsed efforts of Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis to establish a hospital for consumptives. — Adopted resolutions condemning barber schools, it being alleged that they endanger the public health.

April. Indorsed movement of newsboy and newspaper printing trades workmen to have no evening papers published on legal holidays, an effort having been made by some publishers to discontinue this custom.

May. Requested that engineers at the Boston Insane Hospital be placed on the eight-hour basis. — Voted to make special effort to have weekly payment law enforced in State and city institutions, numerous violations having been reported. — Adopted resolutions favoring amalgamation with B. T. C.

June. Passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Governor in vetoing bill to prevent overtime work for women and children in textile factories. — Voted to raise funds for support of the Free Home for Consumptives in Dorchester.

July. Appointed committee to visit every labor union in Boston to secure financial assistance to the Somerville tube workers. — Committee reported the existence of the padrone system on schoolhouse work and the violation of contracts by firms doing schoolhouse work, in employing men nine hours and over and paying \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day.

September. An appeal was issued to trade unionists in Boston to aid the Somerville tube workers. — Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of Electrical Workers No. 104 in protesting against Mayor Collins' veto of the bill to pension the signal service employees of the police department of the city of Boston. — In regard to the International Peace Congress, resolutions were adopted declaring the C. L. U. in sympathy with the central purpose of the Congress and accepting its invitation to be represented at its session.

Industrial Changes. In October, Compressed Steel Shafting Co., successors to Compressed Steel Shafting Works, G. H. Billings & Co., incorporated. — J. L. Whiting & Son Co., brushes, purchased for occupancy factory of Hallet & Davis Co.

November. Boston Ice Co. bought artificial ice plant of Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Co. — Condor Iron Foundry increased capital from \$25,000 to \$60,000; succeeded by Gibby Foundry Co.

December. Acme Baking Co. increased capital stock from \$2,000 to \$6,000. — Suburban Gas and Electric Co. increased capital \$150,000.

January. New England Fuel Saving Co. increased capital to \$500,000. — Himan Richmond and Simon Rogers (Fashion Waist & Skirt Mfg. Co.) dissolved partnership. — Lumsden & Van Stone Co., steam piping, increased capital from \$42,000 to \$90,000.

February. Arthur Johnson began manufacture of leather bags. — Smith Leather Goods Co. began manufacture of leather goods

March. Warner Bros. Co., corsets, of Bridgeport, Conn., purchased whale-bone plant of George A. Dodge Co., and removed same to Bridgeport. — The Charles Holmes Machine Co. moved from South Boston to new factory in East Boston. — L. E. Knott Apparatus Co. increased capital from \$8,000 to \$50,000. — A. W. Isele & Son, tool makers, added cutting dies and machine knives to their product; also added a rolling mill.

April. Perkins Machine Co. removed to Warren; purchased Slater Engine Co.'s plant.

May. United Shoe Machinery Co placed a new eyelet on the market. — Geo. Frost Co., notions, increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000. — J. C. Morse & Co. added to their business a line of finished belt leather. — Napier Motor Co. increased capital to \$50,000.

June. Cigarmakers Unions started a co-operative cigar factory. — Novelty Skirt Co. dissolved partnership. — Journeymen Bakers Co-operative Association (incorporated June 11 with \$10,000 authorized capital, \$1,500 paid in) commenced operations. — Union Overall Co. absorbed

Boston Knitting Co. — B. F. Sturtevant Co. removed entire plant from Jamaica Plain to Hyde Park; plant covers nine acres of floor space.

July. Litchfield Cushion Heel Co. purchased shoe-ink business of W. R. Albertson of Worcester and will remove there. — Blake, Allen, & Co., shoes, dissolved partnership; in August, incorporated as the Blake-Allen Co. — Rueter & Co., brewers, purchased plant of Roxbury Brewing Co. — Colonial File Co. purchased a large tract of land in Neponset for factory purposes. — Turner Tanning Machinery Co. purchased large part of business of Vaughn Machine Co. of Peabody.

August. French, Shriner, & Uner commenced operations in new factory.

September. John C. Meyer & Co., spool cotton and silks, commenced operations. — Home Knitting Mills, hosiery, incorporated in May, combined with Brunswick Knitting Co. of New Jersey and moved to Putnam, Conn.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, employees of the Gilchrist Co. formed association for the purpose of paying sick benefits in addition to social advantages; the membership after one year's organization was 75. The dues are payable weekly, 10 cents for men and five cents for women. Unless authorized by the Board of Directors, the limit of payment of sick benefits is 60 days. The men receive \$6 a week benefit and the women \$3. No person under 18 years of age is eligible for membership. — Cooks No. 328 formulated plans to found a home and establish permanent headquarters for cooks out of employment, it being the intention of the union also to establish an employment office for the benefit of unemployed cooks.

December. The custom of employers in remembering their employees with gifts at Christmas seemed to be gaining ground, some of the large establishments making the holiday season a time of profit sharing. This was generally done in the case of salespeople by fixing a sum proportionate to the amount of goods sold during a specified period before Christmas. Employees doing other work received a fixed percentage based upon their salaries.

January. In accordance with the terms of the general order issued by the Boston Elevated Railway Co. on January 19, 1903, the company distributed in January, 1904, \$60,000 in gold among 4,000 of its employees. Approximately 4,300 men had had a sufficiently long term of service with the company and were eligible for the reward of \$15 for meritorious service at the end of the calendar year. About 91 per cent of the eligible employees were deemed by the management to have made sufficiently good records to warrant the payment of the reward. The same general order provided for the support of aged employees who had become incapacitated in the service. As a result of the order, 23 men were granted gratuitous support for the remainder of their lives, the average amount being \$25 a month. The present number of pensioners is 22. The privilege which was accorded employees on September 14, 1903, by the company placing the services of their legal department at the disposal of all employees for purpose of consultation without charge, had been enjoyed by a large number of employees. — For the accommodation of trainmen who were obliged to remain in the city over night, dormitories were opened at the South Station; good

beds and bathing facilities were furnished with the added attraction of reading and card rooms. The price of the apartments was nominal, being but 15 cents. — In the continuation of its profit-sharing practice, the Walter M. Lowney Co. distributed to over 500 employees a percentage of profits for the year 1903.

February. The amount paid by the Globe Relief Association in sick and death benefits during the year 1903 aggregated \$2,660. — Men in the sanitary and street cleaning departments of the city organized under the name of the City Departments' Foremen, Subforemen, and Inspectors Protective Association for the purpose of mutual benefit, for educational purposes, and for bettering their condition. — Movement inaugurated to form a Boston Civic Federation as a branch of the National Civic Federation. Parties in attendance at the initial conference represented the three factors to industrial controversies — the employer, the employee, and the public. A committee was appointed to effect a permanent organization.

April. Thomas G. Plant Co. tendered a complimentary concert and dancing party to its employees in its factory. During the evening the recreation rooms, bowling alleys, pool, billiard, and card rooms, provided by the company for the comfort and benefit of the employees, were thrown open. — John Shepard, of the firm of Shepard, Norwell Co., gave \$5,000 for a free bed at the Massachusetts General Hospital for the use of his employees. At this establishment, there is a physician in attendance once a week and medicines are provided free to those who are not able to pay.

June. S. A. MacDonnell, retail glove firm, put his two stores on the co-operative basis for one week — "employees' week" — the employees receiving, in addition to their salaries, two per cent of the gross receipts from sales during the specified time. — The R. H. White Co. Mutual Benefit Association was organized June 1. The membership is open to all employees, the dues being 30 cents a month; an assessment of 10 cents is levied upon each member upon the death of a member. The sick benefit is \$5 a week while the death benefit is \$50. In September, the finances of the association were reported to be in excellent condition.

September. The first profit-sharing dividend at Wm. Filene's Sons Co., applied to executives and assistants, was declared. At this establishment, the Social Secretary serves as an intermediary between the company and its employees to insure just conditions, to recommend promotion, and to aid in increasing the wage-earning capacity of the employees.

Braintree.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Jenkins Mfg. Co., boots and shoes, granted Saturday half-holiday, time being made up by extending daily working hours to 6 P.M. *May.* Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. agreed to pay Brockton prices until all the lasters joined the South Braintree union.

Industrial Changes. In March, Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. began operations; removed from Brockton. *May.* Trinity Tannage Co. fitted up their recently acquired factory with Vaughn-Rood Machine Co.'s leather working machines; capacity of factory 150 dozen skins daily.

Bridgewater.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, the W. H. McElwain Shoe Co. refused to accept price list presented in July previous; in September, edgemakers were granted increase of four cents a case, making price 17½ cents a case.

Industrial Changes. In February, George O. Jenkins purchased the leather-board mill of Jenkins Bros. & Co.; business will be continued; in August, shut down for three weeks for repairs. *September.* W. H. McElwain Co., shoes, began to have cutting done at Boston factory.

BROCKTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. On May 1, Bakers Union No. 180 ordered a general strike against those master bakers in Brockton and vicinity who did not sign union agreement granting an increase of \$2 a week for night workmen, \$1 for second hands; 50 bakers were involved; two days after the inauguration of the strike bakery wagon drivers went out in sympathy; they returned to work the following day, and on May 7, practically all the bakers returned, being granted increase.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, R. B. Grover & Co. petitioned Edgemakers Union for reduction in wages for some classes of edgemaking; referred to State Board.

January. Scale of wages in 1903: Newspaper work: On evening editions, hand compositors, proofreaders, floormen, and admen in machine offices \$15 a week of 48 hours. hand compositors 40 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators \$18 a week and machine tenders \$22 a week of 48 hours; on weekly editions, hand compositors, floormen, and admen \$15 a week of 54 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen in hand offices \$15 a week of 54 hours; foremen \$18.

March. Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. (removed to Braintree) signed agreement for wages for lasting.

April. Grocery, fish, meat, and provision dealers agreed to close their stores every evening but Saturday at 6 P.M. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. settled controversy with Lasters No. 192 regarding price list, a few minor prices referred to State Board; cutting room began running on half-time on account of depression in business; the question of a price list of the Treers, Sole Fasteners, Heelers, and Mixed Union for Factory No. 2 for the proposed \$2.50 shoe was referred to the State Board; in July, State Board awarded decision on price list for uncrimped bluchers and for the entire operation on the Consolidated lasting machine for the higher-priced shoes. Subsequently, the clause on prices for pulling uncrimped blucher shoes down between the tip and the throat was referred to a private board of arbitration which rendered decision reiterating the State Board's decision.

May. George G. Snow Co., shoes, submitted sample shoes to the Joint Shoe Council with request for price list for a \$2.50 welt shoe.

July. Brockton Gas Light Co. signed agreement with Firemen No. 47 to pay firemen \$2.50 for an eight-hour day.

Trade Unions. In October, an international union of tackmakers was organized. — Conference between committees of the Master Builders Association and the Building Trades Council voted to recommend to their respective organizations that an arbitration committee be appointed to settle the dispute between the Carpenters Union and Irving Bros.; both organizations accepted the reports of their respective committees and chose representatives for an arbitration committee, and these two representatives chose a third member; Master Builders requested that Irving Bros. be placed on the fair list pending the decision of the board; in February, committee decided that there was a misunderstanding regarding whether all carpenters were included as first or second-class workmen, that the agreement therefore lacked the binding force of a contract, and that Irving Bros. broke no contract; the committee suggested a form for an agreement. — A conference between a committee of the Manufacturers Association and delegates from the shoe unions favored the formation of a local board of conciliation; Lasters No. 192 indorsed this plan. — Members of Laborers Protective No. 9105 were instructed to demand overtime pay for time worked over eight hours a day or they would be fined \$2.50. — Stitchers No. 44 received 40 applications for membership, making a total membership of approximately 3,200; during the past six weeks an average of \$50 a week was paid out for sick benefits; in February, \$25 was given to aid the boxmakers on strike in Whitman; in March, the executive board voted not to allow overtime privileges to union stamp manufacturers who were members of the Manufacturers Association. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 272 received its new charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; in February, a committee was appointed to protest to the Bakers Union against the use of the union label on three-cent bread; Bakers Union took no action. — Musicians No. 138 appointed a committee to visit the amateur bands in neighboring towns and endeavor to get the members to join the union. — Central Labor Union and all the unions affiliated with it voted to boycott Lynn non-union shoes; in February, the bill in the legislature to legalize picketing was indorsed. A local cigar dealer asked for an injunction against the C. L. U. restraining the labor agents from distributing cards and otherwise interfering with his business; dealer had been placed on unfair list because he refused to treat with the union. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 358 submitted schedule to employers providing for early closing on certain evenings. — The Joint Shoe Council voted to insist that employees should not contribute toward the expense of lighting factories in Winter, and in December, engaged an attorney to demand the return of money deducted from wages for this purpose.

November. Cutters No. 35 voted to fine members \$2 who purchased non-union shoes; in January, resolutions were adopted favoring the repeal of the duty on hides; in March, the plan of a shop's crew committee of three to look after the interests of members in union-stamp factories was put into operation. — Lasters No. 192 voted an assessment of 10 cents every three months for the maintenance of a sick benefit fund; in January, the decision of the State Board on blucher prices was reported to be unsatisfactory to the union, and notice was sent to certain manufacturers to this effect. — Treers No. 36 notified the manufacturers concerned that they

were dissatisfied with the decision of the State Board in regard to prices ; prices recommended by the State Board went into effect in January for 60 days' trial ; it was voted that members need not be confined strictly to nine hours' work daily ; in April, application was made to the State Board for a new decision on prices in certain cases. — Central Labor Union placed a restaurant located in a union-stamp factory on the unfair list because one employee refused to affiliate with the union ; one week later the matter was satisfactorily adjusted ; in January, the strike of the box makers at Whitman was indorsed ; in February, the bill in the legislature providing for a change in the mechanics' lien law was indorsed ; in March, C. L. U. requested that the Brockton Agricultural Society have the union label on its printing or union men would neither work for nor attend the fair. — At the convention of the A. F. of L., International Bakers Union sent three delegates to protect the interests of the local Bakers Union, controversy having arisen over the non-indorsement of union-labeled yeast by Bakers Union : C. L. U. unseated five delegates of Bakers Union in August previous : matter was compromised, the reseating of the delegates of Bakers Union No. 180 in the C. L. U. was recommended ; in December, a special convention of bakers' unions of the State to consider withdrawal from the A. F. of L. and affiliation with the C. L. U. was indorsed ; in January, President Gompers, A. F. of L., directed C. L. U. to reseat the delegates of the Bakers Union, and notified International Bakers Union to instruct Local No. 180 to cease discriminating against union-labeled goods. — A local of the Roofers Protective Union was organized. — Building Trades Council voted that wages in the building trades for 1904 remain as at present. — Woodworkers District Council requested box manufacturers to increase wages of box makers and cross cutters five per cent.

December. Team Drivers No. 286 established a sick benefit auxiliary ; two employers were placed on the unfair list but the following week matters were satisfactorily settled ; in March, voted to authorize the business agent to settle trouble regarding non-union drivers of box wagons ; voted to place pickets at every coal yard and to fine every coal driver \$2 who drives after 5 o'clock P.M. — Finishers Union No. 37, Sole Fasteners Union No. 111, and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., George G. Snow Co., and Reynolds, Drake, & Gabel Co. referred wage scale to the State Board for settlement.

January. Shoe Manufacturers Association voted to bar union agents from entering union-stamp factories for the collection of dues, to take effect March 1 ; President Tobin, B. and S. W. U., deputized the agents to enter the factories under Sec. 7 of the contract ; in February, Joint Shoe Council asked manufacturers for a conference on the question, which request the latter refused ; Stitchers Union No. 44 voted to enforce contract with the association to the letter ; General President Tobin informed association that Sec. 2, providing that only members in good standing in the union would be employed in stamp factories, would be rigidly enforced ; in March, several workers were ordered by union to pay their dues or leave work ; several manufacturers inclosed printed slip in pay envelopes asking employees to pay their dues promptly. — R. B. Grover & Co. petitioned Joint Shoe Council for a reduction in the labor cost for the manufacture of the \$3.50

shoe; the firm closed its factory and decided to move if request for lower price list was refused.

February. A former member of the Edgemakers Union brought suit against former members of the executive committee, claiming that he had been unable to obtain employment because of acts of the defendants. — Grocery and Provision Dealers Association and the Grocery and Provision Clerks Union No. 358 appointed committees who decided to circulate a paper among the merchants regarding the use of trading stamps; in March, voted to ask for a Tuesday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, 1904; request was refused by the dealers. — A new Skivers Union was organized with a charter list of 32 members. — Barbers Union No. 238 refused the request of the Employing Hair Dressers Association that the shops be kept open all day Mondays and to have the half-holiday on some other week day; in March, voted that the minimum weekly wage be \$13; voted to increase the initiation fee from \$3 to \$6. — Heelers Union No. 370 appointed a committee to confer with the Skivers Union to consider the plan of jointly employing a business agent. — Painters Union No. 296 will claim all bronzing work formerly done by steamfitters; in March, voted to allow no non-union painter to go to work until he had joined the union; a share in the Springfield co-operative laundry was purchased.

March. Laundry Wagon Drivers Union voted to fine members who work on April 19. — Lasters Union No. 192 appointed a committee to urge the organization of a district shoe council. — Stablemen's Protective Union No. 10018 voted not to allow members to drive carriages at funerals or parties with non-union drivers. — Joint Shoe Council voted to urge the passage of the bill in the legislature to legalize picketing. — Local manufacturer surrendered the union stamp; it was alleged that he did not care to compel employees to contribute to the resources of B. and S. W. when the resolution calling upon manufacturers to use union-stamped findings in the manufacture of union-stamped shoes was defeated at the B. and S. W. national convention. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. requested the local shoe unions to submit prices on a proposed \$2.50 grade shoe; price lists were submitted in April but were declared unsatisfactory by the firm; firm decided to manufacture the \$2.50 and \$3 grade shoes outside of Brockton if satisfactory price lists were not submitted before April 14; the Joint Shoe Council suggested that there would be no trouble over prices if the shoes were made in a separate factory; later, it was decided to leave prices that could not be agreed upon to the State Board for settlement. — Three officials and 10 other members of Laborers Protective No. 9105 employed by the Brockton Gas Co. were suspended; the gas company employed 15 men in three eight-hour shifts at the union daily wage of \$2.25; the new plant could be operated with nine men and the company offered to pay \$2.50 if nine men were retained, or \$2.43 if 12 men were retained, and to provide positions for those forced out, at union wages; the union objected to the men receiving the extra pay, and decided that any agreement made by the men would not be honored; the secretary of the State Branch of A. F. of L. decided that the suspended men should be given transfer cards to the Firemen's Union, but, in July, Laborers Union refused to do this and appointed committee to confer with President Gompers on this decision. — In response to a request from the Manufacturers Asso-

ciation for a graded price list for the cheap welt shoe, the Joint Shoe Council stated that it would quote prices for labor if individual firms submitted samples, but did not deem it advisable to frame a general price list owing to varying conditions in the different factories.

April. Plumbers No. 276 voted to urge Master Plumbers Association to adopt apprenticeship system, instead of employing helpers and lumpers. — Dressers and Packers No. 365 rescinded vote to fine members for non-attendance.

May. Organization of shoe workers was formed as Old Colony District Conference of Shoe Workers including 29 locals in southeastern Massachusetts. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 voted to strike in sympathy with striking bakers; following day rescinded the vote upon recommendation of State officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Committee, which was appointed in April by C. L. U. to investigate action of Laborers Protective No. 9105 in suspending 12 members employed by the Brockton Gas Light Co. for refusal to obey strike order, reported that men were justified in contending that no grievance existed against their employer: in accordance with recommendation of committee, men were reinstated; later, union complained to C. L. U. that company was violating agreement as to conditions of employment of these men; in June, upon suggestion of State Branch, A. F. of L., men withdrew from Laborers Union and affiliated with Stationary Firemen No. 47; in July, the latter union entered into agreement with the company establishing satisfactory wages and hours and providing for reinstatement of all men employed at beginning of trouble and for arbitration committee to adjust future difficulties. — Joint Label Committee in conjunction with Joint Shoe Council made special effort to stop the sale of certain makes of women's shoes manufactured by unfair firms; also appointed committee to work secretly and report all cases against purchasers of unfair goods. — New by-laws were adopted by Carpenters No. 624 providing that a fine of \$25 be imposed upon any member who works for less than the standard union wages of \$3 a day for first-class journeymen and \$2.75 for second-class men, unless permission to work for less is granted on account of infirmity or old age. — Edgemakers Union voted to demand eight-hour day to take effect June 1, 1905. — Cutters No. 35 refused request of the younger members employed as helpers in cutting rooms that they be allowed to learn the cutters' trade by working as cutters at a lower wage than that established for skilled workmen. — Local union of teamsters organized as Teamsters Joint Council. — Cutters No. 35 voted not to make a lower apprenticeship price than the one now in force.

June. As result of controversy which occurred between C. L. U. and Bakers No. 180 in July, 1903, with regard to a brand of union-made yeast, officials of C. L. U. were accused by the bakers of accepting bribes to promote the sale of goods in question, and charges were referred to the executive council of the State Branch of A. F. of L.; after thorough investigation the charges were not sustained. — Shoe Cutters No. 35 appointed committee to investigate hours, wages, and other working conditions of organized cutters throughout the country with a view to establishing uniform wages and an eight-hour day. — Joint Shoe Council refused to accept proposition

of C. A. Eaton Shoe Co. to establish an arbitration agreement without the use of the B. and S. W. stamp. — Lasters No. 192 indorsed new rules submitted by Joint Shoe Council providing that unknown shoe workers shall not be made members of the unions without proper investigation of their previous records; and that any member of the B. and S. W., coming from another city or town, who fails to affiliate immediately with a local union shall be considered as having been suspended for the period elapsing and shall be subject to fine upon affiliation. — Painters No. 643 voted that journeymen painters doing jobbing must charge \$3.50 a day, the price charged by master painters for a journeyman's work, this action being taken to protect the master painters. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 reported that drivers in North Easton, Stoughton, and Whitman had affiliated; appointed committee to urge drivers in Abington, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Rockland, and Weymouth to become members of local union; voted to establish a uniform wage rate. — As result of special agitation 12 teamsters from Middleborough joined Teamsters No. 286.

July. Local unions received appeal from A. F. of L. to support Journey-men Bakers and Confectioners International Union in its boycott against a trust charged with attempting to destroy the international union. — Treers No. 36 voted to allow members employed by George E. Keith Co. to establish their own price lists with the firm instead of enforcing those adopted by the union. — Teamsters No. 286 instructed business agent to insist that drivers of city sprinkling wagons become members of the union. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 decided that every driver of a bakery wagon in Brockton and the surrounding towns must carry a union card. — Blacksmiths No. 216 declared two local shops on the unfair list. — Leather Cutters No. 35 donated \$100 for the relief of the strikers of the Western Federation of Miners. — Street Railway Employees No. 235 presented agreements asking the Old Colony Street Railway Co. for a recognition of the union, for the payment of men who are obliged to wait at the car barn, or work on the cars, the same as if they were out on the road, for the employees of the road to be members of the union in every instance, with the exception of starters and those holding official positions. — At the convention of the State Council of Plumbers and Steamfitters it was reported that there were more than 1,600 union plumbers in the State. — The General President of the B. and S. W. ruled that the old contract between the Joint Shoe Council and the George G. Snow Co. expired when the company was reorganized. — Joint Shoe Council voted that none but members of the B. and S. W. should hold office in any union affiliated with Council, and that only those who have been members of the B. and S. W. for six months prior to their nomination may hold office in a local union; donated \$100 to the strikers in Fall River. — The authority of the general president and the general executive board to reissue the stamp of the B. and S. W. upon the reorganization or removal of a firm was questioned.

August. The A. F. of L. took away the charter of Bootblacks No. 9801. — Owing to a technical error in the charges, Cutters Union No. 35 was ordered by the B. and S. W. to refund the fines paid by members

charged with patronizing an unfair store; defendants were granted another trial. — Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 57 raised initiation fee from \$1 to \$5. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union held in abeyance \$500 previously donated to Western Federation of Miners on the ground that the American Labor Union, with which miners are affiliated, was unfair to the B. and S. W. U. — Sole Leather Workers No. 74 donated \$100 to the Fall River mill operatives. — Trouble between Teamsters No. 286 and Brockton Ice & Coal Co. over the employment by the latter of a suspended union man was satisfactorily settled.

September. Labor Day picnic, held under the auspices of the C. L. U., was attended by about 4,500 persons. — Cutters No. 35 sent to the Fall River textile strikers \$125 of the assessment voted for that purpose. — Members of Laborers No. 9105 employed in the retort house of the Brockton Gas Co. had their request for transfer cards to Stationary Firemen No. 47 refused; accordingly, men were obliged to pay regular initiation fees in last-named organization. — Officials of the Old Colony Street Railway Co. and a joint committee from Street Railway Employees Nos. 235 and 253 of Brockton and Quincy, respectively, held conference as an outcome of the request of the unions for recognition of union by the company and adjustment of other grievances. Three weeks later, president of company notified unions that road would not grant request and that unions would not be recognized. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the decision but matter was held over until Spring, although a few of the men favored strike action. — What promised to be an important controversy between local Joint Shoe Council and officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union was the question of the reissue of the union stamp — whether the authority in the reissuance of such stamp to reorganized firm, or a transfer from a non-existent firm to its successor, should be vested in the general executive board or the Joint Shoe Council; matter was held in abeyance, it being decided to bring the matter before the general executive board at its convention to be held in October. — The Southeastern Massachusetts District Conference of Shoe Workers took action derogatory to the practice of obliging piece hands, members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, to punch a time clock; the question as to the reissuance of the union stamp was discussed at length. — Teamsters No. 286 reported that many complaints had been received relative to the employment of non-union teamsters. — The International Correspondence Committee of Cutters Union, organized for the purpose of uniting shoe cutters in the United States and Canada, reported progress upon the collection of statistics relative to wages, conditions, and employment of shoe cutters. — Temporary organization of superintendents and foremen in Brockton shoe factories was effected, and it was announced that the charter of the association would remain open for 60 days to afford all superintendents and foremen the privilege of joining as charter members. — At a meeting of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association was discussed a communication from President Tobin of the B. and S. W. U. requesting that collectors be allowed to collect dues in union-stamp factories instead of the factory collectors, which is the present system; inasmuch as the shoe manufacturers expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the present system of

having dues collected from fellow-workmen, they did not kindly entertain the idea of having outside collectors come in for that purpose, and a reply embodying this sentiment was forwarded to President Tobin. — Cutters No. 35 adopted a new by-law opposing the purchase of non-union labeled goods and the patronage of unfair stores; by this new regulation any member procuring or having on his person any article from any concern placed on the unfair list of the C. L. U., the Joint Shoe Council, or any other chartered trade union, would be fined \$2 for each offense. — In addition to the sum of \$105 voted for the Fall River textile strikers, Cutters No. 35 reported having sent \$300 to the textile strikers within one month, the fund being the result of the 25-cent assessment on the entire membership; union also announced that \$1,055 had been donated by it since January 1, the distribution being to other unions at time of labor difficulty or when in need of financial help. — The hand workers comprising the tack pullers and in-seam strippers, at present affiliated with Mixed No. 38, petitioned that they secede from said union and form separate organization; as they numbered between 600 and 700 it was contended that they would be a strong organization in themselves, and when separated from Mixed Union could better serve its members. — Steam Engineers No. 111 favored in the new schedule of wages an advance of \$3 a week as minimum wage for engineers, *i.e.*, from \$15 to \$18; the initiation fee of the union was lowered from \$5 to \$3. — Embodied in the new agreement to be submitted by Teamsters No. 286 to employers was the clause restricting employment of teamsters on holidays.

Industrial Changes. In October, A. E. Randall & Co., shoe polishes succeeded by E. A. Jones & Co. — Churchill & Alden, boots and shoes, installed new generator; in May, installed a new device for obviating the smoke nuisance; in August, commenced work on one-story addition, 96 x 30. — Union Shoe Co. out of business. — Charles A. Eaton Co., shoes, increased capital to \$200,000.

November. Thomas D. Barry & Co. bought Kingman factory and will occupy it. — Brockton Die Co. and Duprey & Son, die making, consolidated and incorporated under name of former; new machinery installed; quarters enlarged. — Field Bros. & Gross Co. moved to Auburn, Me. — E. E. Taylor & Co. made addition to factory; force of employees increased; John Alden retired from the firm in May.

December. Empire Shoe Co. shut down indefinitely; 400 employees discharged. — Campello Box Co. occupied remodeled plant of Goodrich Polish Mfg. Co. — Goodrich Polish Mfg. Co. moved to Bath, Me.

January. C. S. Pierce & Co., box toes, enlarged quarters by taking fourth floor of Pierce factory building.

February. Condon Bros. & Co., shoes, removed from Pierce factory to White factory building; in May, refitted factory. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. installed fire wall, smoke-proof partition, and fire escapes; in July, started up No. 2 Factory in old Slater & Morrill factory, where the \$2.50 shoe will be made; plan to employ 350 and turn out 100 dozen a day. — Campello Blacking Co. moved to new quarters giving increased floor space. — Edison Electric Illuminating Co. increased capital \$50,000; in September, increased capital \$100,000.

March. J. C. Tannatt Shoe Co. succeeded Shaw-Tannatt Co. — Slater & Morrill Shoe Co. moved to Braintree. — Gray Shoe Pattern Co. moved to larger quarters.

April. Brockton Supply Co. purchased the machinery and supplies of the Empire Shoe Co. — F. E. Elliot & Co., leather remnants, succeeded by F. E. Elliot. — Albert Bernard leased factory formerly occupied by Field Bros. & Gross Co. for finishing patent colt leathers; commenced operations in May. — George E. Keith Co., boots and shoes, erected new storehouse; began work on addition to shank factory; shut down for 10 days in July; in August, awarded contract for one-story brick addition, 24 x 28, also a one-story brick addition for an engine and dust house, 28 x 32; installed three Fowler shank-making machines. — J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. removed to Rockland. — Jeremiah Reardon purchased factory formerly occupied by Perkins & Joyce.

May. C. S. Marshall & Co., shoes, moved to factory formerly occupied by the J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. — Osmic Chemical Co. purchased the old Enos Reynolds shoe factory and will remove it to another location. — Brockton Stain Co. sold to Frank L. Hanley. — George T. French, leather remnants, leased floor in old Keith factory on Montello Street. — Charles A. Snow Co., confectionery, increased capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

June. Charles A. Eaton Co. closed No. 2 Factory, 300 employees affected; machinery removed to Augusta, Me. — Walker Last Co. incorporated under laws of Maine and removed to Whitman. — George G. Snow Co., shoes, shut down temporarily. — Nesmith Shoe Co. leased two lower stories of the four-story Sprague factory building in July. — Brockton Blacking Co. commenced operations. — Crafts, Harrington, & Co. shut down for six weeks.

July. Campello Leather Co. erected addition to extracting plant and installed three large extracting tanks. — Snell & Atherton, shoe tools, shut down for two weeks. — Holbrook Heel Co. leased old Thompson factory for manufacture of heels, inner-soles, and taps. — Kelly & Buckley, shoes, formed by the consolidation of the Cygolf Shoe Co. and Kelly-Evans Co.; moved machinery to factory formerly occupied by the Nesmith Shoe Co.

August. Garrett Drislane & Co., box toes, increased floor space by taking the upper floor of their factory building; installed new box-toe machine. — William W. Cross & Co., tacks, erected storehouse; in September, remodeled power house and installed boiler.

September. F. C. Kingman & Co., shoes, installed new Goodyear welt machinery. — George W. Bailey & Co., findings, leased new factory building. — M. A. Packard Co., shoes, enlarged No. 2 Factory where the \$2.50 grade shoe is made in order to increase the output. — Baxendale Box Toe Co. removed to the new Sprague shop. — Philip W. Cornwell, draught controllers, removed to the Union Shank Co.'s factory. — L. M. Reynolds & Co., shoes, getting ready to start operations; factory was burned in fire of April, causing suspension of business. — E. E. Taylor & Co., shoes, resumed work on full time, the factory having been run but four or five days a week during the summer on account of dull times.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS. The following table shows the total cases and pairs of shoes shipped from Brockton during the years 1902-03 and

1903-04. Although the number of pairs to each case varies somewhat, the average number to a case in Brockton is estimated to be 22, this being the figure used in our calculations.

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Brockton.

MONTHS.	1902-03		1903-04	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	62,475	1,374,450	52,535	1,155,770
November,	42,014	924,308	42,132	926,904
December,	43,009	946,198	28,363	623,986
January,	40,717	895,774	47,836	1,052,392
February,	51,544	1,133,968	49,173	1,081,806
March,	57,172	1,257,784	59,053	1,299,166
April,	61,832	1,360,304	67,532	1,485,704
May,	38,633	849,926	39,735	874,170
June,	42,628	937,816	34,388	756,536
July,	42,699	939,378	51,437	1,131,614
August,	54,209	1,192,598	56,212	1,236,664
September,	65,838	1,448,436	74,313	1,634,886
TOTALS,	602,770	13,260,940	602,709	13,250,598

A comparison of the two years shows practically little change in the shoe shipments; the year 1903-04 had a falling off of 61 cases, or 1,342 pairs

Workingmen's Benefits. In January, the sick benefit fund conducted by the employees of the George E. Keith Co. was reported to be \$5,706 after paying in sick benefits during the year 1900 the sum of \$2,281.

March. Employees in the cutting room of the W. L. Douglas shoe factory organized a sick benefit association whereby members, by the payment of \$1 initiation fee and five cents a week, will be entitled, during sickness, to \$5 weekly benefit, the time limit to be 10 consecutive weeks.

August. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. extended its good offices in providing free medical advice for employees in No. 2 Factory, the operatives in No. 1 Factory having received the benefits of such practice for the past 10 years. The doctor in attendance calls at each factory for consultation daily, when the employees can receive his services free by presenting a card.

Brookfield.

Trade Unions. In August, members of Painters No. 257 at work on local shoe factory struck because their employer gave employment to non-union painters on another contract at Hartford, Conn.

Industrial Changes. In March, Thibert Sanitary Cuspidor Co. purchased the William J. Vizard boot factory; will also make a patented bit-stock. — Mann & Stevens Woolen Co. resumed operations.

CAMBRIDGE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 11 workmen employed by Norcross Brothers struck against employment of non-union stone machine planermen; in two weeks some men were reinstated on former conditions and places of others were filled. — Labor dispute involved 25 pressmen

of the Boston Woven Hose Co., men going out on account of reduction in wages; piece-work rates for certain operations in the belt-pressing department were adjusted, this meaning a decrease on four lines of work; five men were affected by strike, the remaining 13 in the department struck in sympathy; seven employees in calender room also went out in sympathy but shortly afterwards returned to work; places filled but in three weeks most of the strikers had asked for reinstatement; only the best men, however, were taken back.

December. About 515 piano and organ workers employed by S. Tower & Son struck for 10 and 15 per cent increase in wages, also for closed shop; three days later, men returned to work, increase being granted from five to seven and one-half per cent, the firm agreeing to employ none but union men; Piano and Organ Workers No. 44 involved.

May. Thirty-one painters employed in a few local shops struck, demanding increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$3 for an eight-hour day; places filled at old rate of wages; Painters No. 443 involved. — L. C. Chase & Co., manufacturers of horse clothing and carriage robes, had 31 double machine stitchers (women) leave work for reduction of three-quarters of an hour in the daily schedule; in two days, strikers returned under old conditions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, proof-readers, floormen, and admen, \$16 a week of 54 hours; machine operators, \$18 a week of 48 hours; 40 to 42 cents for 1,000 ems. — Mayor ordered restoration of old schedule of wages, which had been raised two weeks previously, in the street department.

Trade Unions. In October, ice team drivers organized and applied for charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers.

December. Temporary union of steam engineers was formed with 57 members and charter applied for from International Union of Steam Engineers.

May. About 110 carriage and cab drivers organized under charter from International Brotherhood of Teamsters as Hack and Cab Drivers No. 323; men had formerly belonged to Carriage and Cab Drivers No. 126 of Boston.

July. Painters No. 443 received \$500 from international brotherhood for the strike benefit fund.

September. Local labor organizations had a very creditable parade on Labor Day, about 2,000 men being in line.

Industrial Changes. In November, American Net & Twine Co. increased capital from \$350,000 to \$500,000.

February. Mason & Hamlin Co.'s plant sold to Frank S. Shaw of Chicago. — Eastern Expanded Metal Co., metal lathing, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$150,000.

March. George W. Gale Lumber Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$120,000.

April. Boston Packing and Provision Co. reduced capital from \$250,000 to \$100,000. — Goepper Brothers Co., barrels, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$32,000.

June. Skilton, Foote, & Co., pickles, leased plant formerly occupied by the Laminar Fibre Co.

Canton.

Industrial Changes. In March, James T. Meadows, knit goods, commenced operations.

Charlton.

Industrial Changes. In February, Prouty Wire Co.'s plant sold to Charlton Wire Co., and operations begun; operations suspended in July. *June.* Akers & Taylor, woolen goods, added several new pickers, two new water wheels, and commenced work on new dam, flume, and penstock. — Aldrich Mfg. Co., woolen goods, installed new nappers and picker.

Chehnsford.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, Winston & Co. and Locher, Clinton contractors, had 300 hoisting engineers and blacksmiths strike against adoption of 10-hour day; a few of the old men were reinstated, places of others were filled.

Industrial Changes. In February, Shirreff's Worsted Co. installed new looms and other machinery; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000. — Moore Spinning Co., worsted yarns, constructing five-story building to be devoted to wool scouring; installed 16 scouring tubs, 16 rinse boxes, and 16 extractors; began work on two-story brick storehouse, 250 x 65.

CHELSEA.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 70 rag sorters were locked out by employers because rag sorters resisted attempt on the part of employers to reduce wages about 25 per cent.

April. Painters No. 623 ordered a general strike against 14 master painters who refused to increase wages to \$2.80 a day; 40 journeymen were involved; in three days strikers returned to work having procured increase.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, union painters requested \$2.80 for an eight-hour day; later, strike affected master painters not granting request.

Trade Unions. In March, Cracker Bakers No. 29 formed agreement governing hours, wages, and shop conditions, and stipulating that all non-union men who do not become members of the union within one month from date of employment shall be discharged.

April. Central Labor Union received Electrical Workers No. 103 of Boston into affiliation.

July. Cracker Bakers No. 29 reported success in efforts to have local retail dealers discard products of an unfair firm; indorsed propositions of international union for sick and death benefit system and a strike fund and out-of-work fund.

Industrial Changes. In May, Boston Gore & Web Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

June. The steam mill known as Buck's Mill sold at auction. — Indestructible Fence Post Co. began operations; manufactures fence posts from gas pipe and Portland cement.

August. Harry Gordon Knitting Co., sweaters, established.

Cheshire.

Industrial Changes. In May, Farnum Bros. Lime Co., bricks, sold business; purchasers will continue business on a larger scale.

Chester.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Hudson & Chester Granite Co. locked out 150 quarrymen; in April, local Quarry Workers Union made demand upon the Hudson & Chester Granite Co. for recognition of union and increase in wages varying from 20 to 40 per cent, and a reduction in the working hours from nine to eight a day; firm refused to comply with request and learning that a strike had been decided upon in May precipitated the action by discharge of employees and shutting down their works on May 16; three days after lockout, operations were resumed with new force; after some negotiations firm entered into a contract with the International Union whereby men were reinstated without prejudice; the union was to be recognized and wages and hours were to be the same as those existing before the lockout; agreement was signed to remain in force until January 1, 1907.

Industrial Changes. In June, Hamilton Emery & Corundum Co. (incorporated in May) commenced work on three-story heavy frame building, 90 x 32. — Chester Mfg. Co., bobbins and spools, a new firm, purchased old Fay bedstead factory and water privilege. *September.* F. E. Bidwell purchased old mica mill, property to be repaired and an emery mill started.

CHICOPEE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, 16 picker room employees at the Chicopee Mfg. Co. struck upon attempt of company to reduce force in picker room; company filled places of strikers and in three weeks agreement was reached that 12 men should be employed where 16 formerly had been; strikers were to be taken back as needed; Textile Workers Union involved.

May. Carpenters No. 685 ordered a strike in conjunction with the three locals in Springfield against contractors who refused union demand for increase in wage from \$2.75 to \$3 for eight-hour day; strike was declared off after 14 weeks on August 7; men returned to work under conditions which prevailed before the strike.*

July. A small labor controversy affected the Fisk Rubber Co., 16 pressmen going out upon refusal of firm to grant more pay; the following day places were filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, the Dwight Mfg. Co. began running four of its mills only five days a week; in April, all its mills began running four days a week; 1,600 employees affected.

March. Painters demanded \$3 a day wages; generally granted.

April. Chicopee Mfg. Co. began running four days a week; 2,800 employees affected.

June. The Wednesday half-holiday was granted by all the grocery and provision dealers at Chicopee Centre.

* For full details of carpenters' strike, see under Springfield in May.

Industrial Changes. In October, J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. sold a portion of its business to the L. S. Starrett Co. of Athol.

May. Burtworth Carpet Co. purchased land on which to build new plant; in June, increased capital from \$6,000 to \$20,000; work was commenced on two one-story brick buildings 75 x 180 and 30 x 125; moved to new buildings in August. — Spalding Mfg. Co., sporting goods, leased Ames Co.'s building.

July. Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co. moved to New Haven, Conn. — J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. commenced work installing two 45-inch McCormick wheels, and widening tail race from 20 to 36 feet.

Clarksburg.

Industrial Changes. In August, R. G. Hall began equipping shop with machinery for bobbin manufacturing.

Clinton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 22 brick masons employed by J. W. Bishop & Co. struck to enforce union rate of \$4 a day; three days later, men returned on old terms. *February.* About 250 Italian laborers employed on the Wachusett reservoir struck to enforce demand of \$1.50 for nine-hour day and against commissary charges of 25 cents a week; in four days men resumed work, contractors having agreed to do away with commissary charges and to pay 15 cents an hour, giving the men as many hours' work as possible; on March 14, it was alleged that since the settlement of the strike, contractor had compelled men to occupy his shanties and 200 Italian laborers again left work; matter adjusted.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Lancaster Mills, cotton goods, obliged weavers to operate six instead of five looms; wages of weavers increased 70 cents a week.

Trade Unions. In November, local barber was granted union card, making the second union shop in the town.

Industrial Changes. In October, all departments of Bigelow Carpet Co. were shut down except machine and carpenter shops. *February.* Belle Vue Mills installed 10 Knowles' fast looms; shut down in July. *March.* Clinton Worsted Co. partially resumed work to finish stock in process. — Lancaster Mills, cottons, curtailed production by laying off 100 employees; in August, laid off 400 hands; later, 800 were laid off; in September, 300 employees returned to work. *July.* Axminster department of the Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down during entire month; 250 employees affected; other departments began schedule of 52½ hours. *August.* Clinton Gas Light Co. increased capital \$25,000.

Conway.

Industrial Changes. In November, James Hennessy, cotton warp goods, began operations in the Delabarre Mills; in June, installed new boiler and automatic sprinklers. *July.* DeWolfe & Hassell, shoes, erected addition to factory.

Dalton.

Trade Unions. In January, Painters No. 931 presented demand for \$3 a day for painters, and \$3.25 a day for paperhangers.

Industrial Changes. In December, Dalton Woolen Mills installed new boiler. *July.* Old Berkshire Mill shut down for two weeks; installed new bulkhead and larger cylinder; in August, constructed new steel penstock. — Byron Weston Co., paper, shut down for two weeks; new rag beaters installed.

Danvers.

Industrial Changes. In February, Nelson Crosskill Corp., rubber cement, succeeded American Chemical Co.; Nelson Crosskill sold his interest in the company in August; removed to Pittsfield, N. H., in September. *April.* Danvers Sporting Goods Co. succeeded Pray & Jolly.

Dedham.

Industrial Changes. In November, Merchants' Woolen Co. temporarily curtailed production. *March.* Cochrane Mfg. Co. installed new moquette looms; erected new office building; in April, a two-story addition, 70 x 80, under construction.

Douglas.

Industrial Changes. In May, The American Axe & Tool Co. sold portion of its property to the promoters of the Schuster Woolen Co., cotton and woolen yarns, which was incorporated in June, 1904; commenced work on foundation for new plant; in August, erected 125-foot chimney.

Dudley.

Industrial Changes. In August, Stevens Linen Works began work on foundation of storehouse.

Easthampton.

Industrial Changes. In October, Fergus Smith erected small mill to manufacture elastic webbing. — Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co. installed several new looms; in September, large electric lighting plant installed. *September.* E. F. Page leased the Loudville paper mill for manufacture of heels.

Easton.

Industrial Changes. In May, Edward M. Cox Co., shoes, will occupy old Hatch & Grinnell factory. *July.* Ames Shovel & Tool Co. erected rolling mill; shut down for three days and rolling machine and stamper and presser installed. — Ross Heel Co. erected addition to factory. — North Easton Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co. out of business.

Enfield.

Industrial Changes. In July, Swift River Co., woolen goods, began running four days a week; in August, started on full time.

Erving.

Industrial Changes. In September, Washburn & Heywood Chair Co. purchased water privilege formerly used by Erving Box Co.

EVERETT.

Trade Unions. In March, Painters No. 234 was organized including all local journeymen.

Industrial Changes. In May, United States Steel Co. sold; in July, company reorganized and became incorporated as Massachusetts Steel Casting Co. *July.* Commonwealth Mfg. Co. had three-story building, 121 x 50, under construction to be used as a wood alcohol refinery.

Fairhaven.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 30 boys employed by the Atlas Tack Co. struck to enforce demand for higher wages; places filled.

FALL RIVER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, 50 mule spinners employed at Merchants' Mfg. Co. struck because of alleged reduction of \$2 a week in wages; executive committee of Spinners Union investigated the matter and after hearing their report strikers decided to return to work; strike had lasted four days and men returned with no concessions.

November. Stevens Mfg. Co. had 70 weavers leave work, alleging 10 per cent decrease in wages; Weavers Union did not sanction strike; five weeks later, strikers voted to return to work and were informed that their services were not then required but they would be sent for when needed.

December. Thirteen loom fixers employed at the Parker Mills struck because of additional work without extra compensation, also against discharge of employees who had protested against the measure; strike was declared off on May 1 by Loom Fixers Association, but the mill had employed no union fixers since the inauguration of strike, and strikers had found work elsewhere.

January. Disagreement occurred at Hargraves Mill No. 1, 60 weavers going out, difficulty being over the number of looms to be operated by each weaver; after a few days, the matter was satisfactorily adjusted and men returned.

March. The Bourne Mills had 140 weavers go out on strike upon refusal of management to discharge objectionable workman; mills were ordered closed for three weeks, 600 operatives being thrown into idleness through the strike and shut-down; on May 3, operatives were notified that work would be resumed but employees voted to refuse proposition which was: 58 hours should constitute a week's work, 10½ hours for five days and 5½ hours on Saturday; in July, mill was running practically full although only a few of the striking weavers had returned to work.

May. At the Seaconnet Mills 100 weavers struck upon being ordered to operate 10 looms instead of eight with not enough additional pay; Weavers Union involved.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE. On May 21, freight handlers on the Fall River Line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co. struck in sympathy with New York Freight Handlers Union which ordered a strike upon refusal of company to discharge an assistant foreman after 25 years of service, and subsequent demands for improved wages and hours. Including the firemen, oilers, and other employees who went out in sympathy with the freight handlers in Fall River, there were about 300 on strike; about 30 employees refused to go out; although the business on the line was crippled temporarily, places of strikers were gradually filled and general routine work continued; on May 30, a committee arranged for an arbitration board to confer with the Freight Agent of the Fall River Line: conference was not held, the Agent taking the ground that there was nothing to confer, inasmuch as the strikers' places had been filled and the strikers had severed connections with the company; on June 27, upon receipt of a communication from the President of the New York Freight Handlers Union, strike was declared off; Longshoremen and Marine Transport Workers Union involved.

June. Hack Drivers and Stable Workers No. 101 ordered a strike involving 50 stablemen against local stable keepers who refused to accept new schedule; after two days, men began to return to work at old rates. — About 200 weavers at the Chace Mills struck because three weavers were ordered to run 14 looms each instead of eight: looms were equipped with electric warp stop motions with which management was experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining the number of looms so equipped that could be run to the best advantage: Weavers Union left it optional with the men whether they should strike or not; immediately after the strike action weavers in Mill No. 1 went out, and the following day those in Mill No. 2 took similar action, when management shut down the entire plant; in two weeks from beginning of dispute, weavers voted to return to work, there being doubt as to agreement between mill officials and weavers who caused the strike.

July. **TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.** The Cotton Manufacturers Association notified employees of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages, which the textile workers refused to accept. For the purpose of averting, if possible, an impending strike, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration brought representatives of the Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Textile Workers Unions together for conference on July 22: at this meeting, acting upon a suggestion of the State Board, the wage earners requested that the proposed reduction be delayed two weeks, pending further conference. The request was not granted. Textile Council recommended that strike should not be resorted to at the present time, but as this motion was not acceptable to the textile workers in general, the movement was left to the individual vote of the five textile unions, two-thirds of those voting in each union to constitute a majority, and the vote of the majority of the unions to carry the decision; of the five unions three voted to strike (the total vote being 1,513 for strike and 396 against strike); strike was subsequently declared and went into effect on July 25. The strike affected 33 corporations included in the Cotton Manufacturers Association, resulting in the shut-down of 72 mills. It was thought to keep the mills open, but after

one day they were closed. About 26,000 cotton operatives were involved, about one-fifth of whom were unionists. The approximate wage loss up to November 14 (16 weeks), figured upon the basis of \$7.95 average weekly wage, is \$3,307,200; the approximate loss to employers to date is \$528,000; the loss in production is estimated to be 4,288,000 pieces. Eight relief stations for the benefit of the non-union participants in the strike were opened by the textile unions in various parts of the city, these to be maintained by outside contributions, the aid rendered by the unions being but nominal. The unionists received regular strike benefits from their respective unions, the amounts varying from \$5 to 25 cents a week, the latter sum being given to each child under 14 years of age in a union member's family. A large exodus of the cotton operatives of Fall River has been reported. The situation at the present time gives little promise of an immediate settlement, although the Cotton Manufacturers Association from the first conference has expressed willingness to confer at any time. The attitude of each side in maintaining their original position seems to leave little to confer.*

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Hanscom Braid Co. fined \$20 for violation of child labor laws; three cases placed on file.

November. General reduction of 10 per cent in local cotton mills.

December. Stafford Mills charged with the violation of the 58-hour law, and fined \$50.

January. Scale of weekly wages in 1903: Newspaper work, 48 hours a week: Floormen and admen, \$15; machine tenders, \$17; machine operators, \$18; foremen, \$19. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$13 a week of 54 hours; 30 cents for 1,000 ems; foremen, \$15; overtime one and one-half price. — Mount Hope Iron Works made a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent; 150 employees affected.

February. The Flint Mills began running only five days a week. — Sagamore Mfg. Co. placed Cotton Mill No. 2 on a schedule of four days a week.

May. Bakers No. 99 made agreement with employers for weekly wages of \$18 for foremen, \$15 for second hands, \$13 for journeymen, and a 60-hour week (10 hours a day), with 30 cents an hour overtime; agreement remains in force until April 30, 1905.

July. The Cotton Manufacturers Association notified their employees of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages; strike ensued on July 25.

GENERAL CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS SINCE DECEMBER, 1897.

On December 15, 1897, the cotton manufacturers of Fall River announced a new wage scale, whereby the price for weaving was reduced from 18 to 16 cents, and the reduction in all other departments was equivalent

* On November 14, many mills reopened to such operatives as wished to return; at first no success attended the action, but at the time our report goes to press, practically all the mills are running, four of them running full or nearly full. For detailed account of strike, see Labor Bulletin No. 34, December, 1904.

to $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. This general reduction in wages in the cotton manufacturing industry in Fall River went into effect on January 3, 1898.

In February, 1899, Cotton Manufacturers Association was officially notified of the demand of local textile operatives for a restoration of wages paid previous to January, 1898, about $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent, and the old schedule of 18 cents for weaving. After conference with Textile Council, manufacturers agreed to restore former wage schedule, same to go into effect April 3, 1899, and Textile Council pledged itself to do all in its power for the adoption of a sliding scale whereby wages could be advanced or reduced without continual agitation.

On October 30, 1899, at conference, the Textile Council requested of the Cotton Manufacturers Association an increase of 10 per cent in wages, to take effect November 13. Subsequently the Cotton Manufacturers Association offered a five per cent increase in wages providing that a sliding scale be adopted. On December 4, M. C. D. Borden of the Fall River Iron Works Co. notified his operatives of a 10 per cent increase in wages. On December 1, the Cotton Manufacturers Association decided to grant 10 per cent increase, and same went into effect on December 11.

March 16, 1900, at meeting with manufacturers on sliding scale, no agreement was reached, Textile Council's scale being objected to; 10 days later, Textile Council rejected manufacturers' sliding scale. Print cloth mills agreed to curtail production for one month between July 23 and September 17, 1900.

March 18, 1901, agreement was reached whereby production was curtailed for one month, although some mills curtailed seven weeks.

September 30, 1901, M. C. D. Borden advanced wages five per cent; on November 4, he advanced another five per cent; after decision against strike by spinners and loom fixers, M. C. D. Borden posted notice of a 10 per cent reduction in wages to take effect November 18.

On March 17, 1902, cotton operatives of Fall River were granted a general 10 per cent increase in wages.

In August, 1903, as a result of the prohibitive price of raw cotton, cotton mills in Fall River (as well as throughout New England) were shut down to curtail production. By October 5, nearly all the mills had reopened, if not to their full capacity, at least partially.

In November, 1903, the operatives of Fall River were subjected to a return to the scale of wages paid prior to March 17, 1902. This meant a reduction of 10 per cent. This action occurred almost simultaneously throughout Southern New England, and was taken on account of the high price of cotton. The reduction was accepted by unions under protest.

In July, 1904, the Cotton Manufacturers Association notified employees of reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in wages, which was met with such general disfavor by the textile workers that a strike ensued on July 25. Up to November 12, about 72 cotton mills were closed and 26,000 operatives were out of employment.

Trade Unions. In October, Mule Spinners No. 1 reported that nearly \$5,400 had been paid in stoppage allowances during June, July, August, and September. — Weavers No. 24 indorsed effort of Teamsters and Helpers No. 235 to have all union men agree not to employ or receive

goods from any non-union teamster. — Annual report of General Secretary Hibbert of Fall River showed that the United Textile Workers of America had issued 78 new charters during the year and that 41 charters had been withdrawn. — Teamsters and Helpers No. 235 submitted new agreement to employers of coal teamsters providing 10-hour day; minimum weekly wage of \$9 for one-horse teams, \$11 for two-horse teams, \$12.50 for three-horse teams, \$11 for yardmen; five legal holidays to be granted without loss of pay; all grievances to be submitted to the State Board for final adjustment; business agent of the union to have free access to all yards so long as he does not interfere with the employers' business; in November, matter was brought to the attention of the State Board. — Weavers No. 24 received report that local manufacturers were violating the clause of weekly payment law which provides that "any employee leaving his or her employment shall be paid in full on the following regular pay-day;" indorsed proposition of national convention to increase per capita tax.

November. Members of the five textile unions voted to accept 10 per cent cut in wages under protest; action had been recommended by the Textile Council.

December. Steam and Hot Water Fitters No. 50 organized. — Barbers No. 331 voted that all shops must be closed at 11 P.M. on the day before a holiday; also that, after January 1, any shop where a member in arrears for dues is employed shall be declared unfair. — Cooks and Waiters No. 751 organized with 58 charter members.

January. United Textile Workers issued circular appealing to organized labor throughout the country to assist in creating demand for union label of United Textile Workers.

February. Branch of Piano and Organ Workers International Union organized by employees of local firm which had adopted union label. — Carpenters Nos. 223 and 1305 presented request for increase of 25 cents a day to Master Builders Association; request for higher wages was presented by Bricklayers and Masons No. 11, also; Master Builders Association refused to grant either request.

April. Bakers No. 99 presented demand for renewal of wage agreement adopted in 1902; Master Bakers Association refused to sign schedule.

May. Bakers No. 99 voted not to strike to enforce demand for 10-hour day and increase in wages. — Horseshoers and Blacksmiths No. 90 was organized. — Brewery Workmen No. 137 presented demand for increase of \$2 a week to affect brewery employees under jurisdiction of the union. — Stationary Firemen No. 10 demanded \$2 for an eight-hour day. — Slasher Tenders Union had slight trouble with Granite Mills over alleged employment of non-union men; nine tenders left work and their places were filled.

July. Rather than submit to a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent the textile unions voted to strike. The Textile Council, though not in favor of such action, voted that should three of the five unions declare for a strike, all five would go out. On July 20, Weavers No. 24, Loomfixers No. 35, and Slasher Tenders No. 51 voted in favor of striking, while Spinners No. 1 and Card Room Employees No. 32 voted against going out, the total vote being 1,513 for and 396 against the strike. On Monday, July 25, about 26,000 operatives were thrown out of work by the action of about 1,500 union-

ists. The Textile Council appointed a committee to confer with President Gompers of the A. F. of L., in an effort to secure the indorsement and assistance of that organization. The Spinners, Loomfixers, and Slasher Tenders Unions voted strike benefits of \$4 a week for each adult member and 25 cents a week for each child under 14 years of age in a unionist's family; on account of the strike the Weavers Union voted \$2.50 a week to members who paid dues of 15 cents a week and \$1.50 to those who paid 10 cents a week; Card Room Employees voted to pay members who had been paying 10 cents a week dues, \$1.50: 15 cents, \$2.25; 20 cents, \$3; and 25 cents, \$3.75. These benefits were voted not to go into effect until the third week of the strike. The Textile Council and C. L. U. voted that contributions be solicited from stores and residences, and committees were appointed to make a house-to-house canvass. The Textile Council reported \$1,300 received during the first week of the strike. The Loomfixers, Slasher Tenders, and Spinners Unions were directed by the Textile Council to appoint 10 men each, and the Weavers and Card Room Employees 10 men and eight women each as a committee to distribute supplies. Relief offices were established in eight stores. The landlords of the halls where the Spinners and Card Room Employees held their meetings offered the use of these halls free during the strike.

August. Street Railway Employees No. 174 gave \$200 and voted to assess each member who works less than eight hours a day 50 cents a week and members who work more than eight hours \$1 a week for the benefit of the textile strikers. — National Mule Spinners Association voted a weekly assessment of 50 cents on each of its 100,000 members to aid textile strikers. — The following unions voted aid to striking textile workers: Bricklayers and Masons No. 11, \$100; Typographical No. 161, \$100; Carpenters Union, \$25; Carders Union, to sacrifice 25 per cent of its strike benefits to the assistance of the non-unionists. — Central Labor Union voted to postpone the celebration of Labor Day and to return the \$800 appropriated by the city with the request that the amount be turned over to the overseers of the poor. — Textile Council reported \$3,697 received for the benefit of strikers, \$971 of which was contributed by labor unions; decided that one-third of the contributions from sources outside of organized labor must go to the five textile unions; the collection of funds was systematized by appointing one delegate from each union to control the work and 50 collectors, 10 from each union.

September. The textile unions were reported as having disbursed \$50,000 since the beginning of the strike. — Textile Council granted request of Salvation Army to furnish material for soup, at cost of about \$40 a week. — Reported that Weavers No. 24 received a loan of \$3,000 from a local store. — Textile unions of Fall River reported that within five weeks the sum of \$10,000 had been brought in by collectors; that 50 more collectors were being sent out to solicit funds through the States, and that within a short period there would be more than 200 collectors on the road, 100 being supplied with credentials from the A. F. of L.; the unions received a copy of the appeal for aid for the striking textile workers which was made by the A. F. of L., and which it was the intention of the A. F. of L. to send to labor unions throughout the country to the number of about 25,000.

Industrial Changes. In October, Stafford Mills, print cloths, resumed operations after three months' idleness: steam-making plant installed; in September, installed 860 looms.

November. The D. H. Cornell Packing Co. reduced capital from \$100,000 to \$40,000.

December. Douglas Mfg. Co., machines and machinery, increased capital from \$6,000 to \$8,000; in May, reduced capital to \$7,000; name of firm changed to Textile Tube Co.

January. Narragansett Mills, cotton goods, installed new spinning frames and boiler. — American Linen Co. threw out mules and installed 80 frames, 10 fine speeders, and three slubbers. — Flint Mills, cottons, closed indefinitely, owing to current selling prices.

February. Union Belt Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$48,000 to \$72,000, for purpose of improving and extending the plant. — Fall River Iron Works Co., print cloths, installed steel thread board and steel rails on spindles in place of wooden boards and rails. — King Philip Mills, fine cotton, installed new machinery, consisting of Whitin cards, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. speeders, 32 Whitin spinning frames; in August, installed two Corliss engines, a Warren pump and condenser, and new filter.

March. Davis Mills increased capital from \$500,000 to \$600,000; installed 15,000 new spindles.

May. Barnaby Mfg. Co. reduced capital from \$500,000 to \$100,000; 10 days later, increased capital to \$350,000. — Watuppa Mills sold its property on Watuppa Lake; will fit up its recently purchased Eagle Mill property in Taunton.

June. Bourne Mills opened after being closed 14 weeks on account of strike and a dull cloth market. — Luther Mfg. Co. began filling new weave shed with machinery. — Merchants' Mfg. Co. built a new roof on the old part of the main mill. — Border City Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed new speeders in Mill No. 1. — Pocasset Mfg. Co., cotton goods, installed two nappers; in September, ordered 13,000 frame spindles to replace 16,000 mule spindles, thereby rendering the employment of mule spinners unnecessary. — American Thread Co. (Kerr Mills) made extensive repairs. — Chace Mills, cotton goods, installed new carding machinery.

July. Durfee Mills began work on engine room, 40 x 85, and boiler room addition, 32 x 45; added new opening and carding machinery. — Union Cotton Mfg. Co. replaced 12 pairs of mules with about 12,000 ring frame spindles.

August. Warren Handkerchief Co. installed looms for weaving cloth for handkerchiefs. — Granite Mills equipped all the looms with electric stop motions. — Duryee Mfg. Co. organized to produce infants' bibs, carriage blankets, etc., from the Duryee satins made by the Stevens Mfg. Co.

September. The contemplated removal of Johnson Barbour's silk industry from Meadville, Pa., to Fall River was reported.

Workingmen's Benefits. In December, participants in the semi-annual distribution of profit-sharing dividend at the Bourne Mills (amounting to 2½ per cent of the wages they received from June 15 to December 15) received the following circular from Treasurer George A. Chace:

"The present situation is one of great uncertainty. Machinery has increased beyond the supply of cotton and the demand of cloth. Mills seem to overcrop plantations. There is too little cotton and too much cloth. The mills must make less cloth and use less cotton. The speculative advance in cotton within three months is \$1,000,000 more than all the money paid to stockholders within seven years by the mills of the largest cotton manufacturing city in America."

March. On March 3, the Bradford Durfee Textile School was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, a distinguished assemblage, including the Governor of the Commonwealth and members of his staff, being present. The establishment of this school was the third completed under the laws of 1895, the legislature of that session providing for the establishment of textile schools in Massachusetts. For the construction of the school the State originally appropriated \$35,000 and the city of Fall River \$25,000, making a total of \$60,000. This amount has subsequently been increased from both sources so that to date the State has appropriated for the construction of the institution \$73,000 and the city of Fall River \$50,000. For the maintenance of the textile school the city has appropriated \$15,000 and the State \$20,000. The appropriations from the legislature follow: Under Chap. 88, Resolves of 1901, the sum of \$35,000; Chap. 20, Resolves of 1903, \$18,000; Chap. 68, Resolves of 1903, \$20,000; Chap. 69, Resolves of 1904, \$20,000.

Under Chap. 175, Acts of 1901, the legislature empowered the trustees of the Textile School of Fall River to change the name to The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. This change was made upon the request of Miss Sarah S. Brayton, who donated land for the site of the school on condition that the name be changed to the one it now bears.

The Bradford Durfee Textile School is equipped with the finest cotton machinery and its appurtenances fit it to be characterized as the model textile school of the country.

July. The semi-annual dividend paid to employees at the Bourne Mills amounted to four per cent of operatives' wages, the increase in percentage being attributed to the fact that several of the employees dropped out on account of the weavers' strike. The letter from Treasurer Chace accompanying the payment follows, in part:

"Better times cannot be very far off, although I have to admit that my wish is father of my hope; and my ambition in any event will continue to be, as I stated to the weavers' committee at the conclusion of our last conference, to make your place here the best place *for you* in all the world."

FITCHBURG.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, Putnam Machine Co. had about 50 molders go out on strike on account of reduction in minimum wage rate from \$2.75 to \$2.50 a day; after repeated conferences with union officials company effected a settlement on the old basis; men returned to work one month from the inauguration of trouble; Iron Molders No. 97 involved.

September. Twenty members of Granite Cutters Union employed at the Shea quarry struck against the employment of a man not in good standing with the union; proprietor kept places open for one week when strikers' places were filled with non-union men.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Crocker, Burbank, & Co. began paying wages weekly instead of monthly. — Nockege Mills, Orswell Mills, and Grant Yarn Co. reduced wages of employees 10 per cent; 1,100 affected.

May. Putnam Machine Co. conferred with Iron Molders No. 97 in regard to change which they intended making whereby the daily wages of their employees would be reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.50.

Trade Unions. In January, C. L. U., in behalf of granite cutters, made effort to obtain dissolution of injunction against members of Granite Cutters Union obtained by local firm during strike in 1903. — Bricklayers No. 19 submitted demand for increase to \$4 a day on building work and \$4.25 on sewer work; were receiving \$3.50.

April. Painters No. 381 presented agreement to be in force until April 1, 1905, providing eight-hour day at \$2.25 minimum, overtime to be paid for as time and one-half and as double time on Sundays and holidays: expenses of workmen to be paid on all out-of-town work, only union men to be employed, and no blacklisting to be allowed.

May. International Union of Stationary Engineers ordered members of local union, who were employed by a local granite dealer and contractor, to leave work, it being contrary to union rules to allow a member to work for employer on the unfair list; employer in question had had trouble with local Granite Cutters Union in 1903 which had not been settled. In present controversy, eight stationary engineers were involved and their places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In November, Fitchburg Duck Mills shut down indefinitely on account of high price of cotton; 200 employees affected.

January. Bath Grinder Co. organized.

February. Fitchburg File Works began construction of \$25,000 factory of brick, one story, 300 x 40.

July. William A. Garno Co., lumber, commenced rebuilding plant recently destroyed by fire. — Shirreffs Worsted Co. of Chelmsford began erection of two-story brick mill, at South Fitchburg, 22 x 62. — Simonds Mfg. Co., cutlery, began work on one-story brick addition, 40 x 70. — Fitchburg Paper Co., Mill No. 2, recently destroyed by fire, in process of reconstruction. — Beoli Mills of the American Woolen Co. started on new boiler room, 144 x 27, and other additions to plant.

September. Sun Mills Mfg. Co., cordage and twine, which has been practically idle for a year, was permanently closed and stock and machinery shipped to Philadelphia. — Union Machine Co., paper machinery, purchased land in Westminster for factory location.

Foxborough.

Industrial Changes. In August, Deans Leather Co., sheep and goat skins, purchased the James Crossley glue factory; later, dissolved.

Framingham.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, Team Drivers No. 602 ordered a general strike against coal, wood, and ice dealers who would not grant recognition of union and new scale of wages; 75 teamsters were involved:

in two days the strike was declared off by vote of union, the dealers agreeing to the wage scale but would not recognize the union.

Trade Unions. In October, Laborers Protective No. 11378 received charter from A. F. of L.; largely increased membership. *November.* Machinists made application for a union charter. *February.* At the State convention of the Retail Clerks Union, 28 local unions were represented; union-made tobacco was endorsed.

Franklin.

Industrial Changes. In March, Baltimore Chemical Engine Co. purchased Bassett Bros.' straw shops. *June.* Singleton Worsted Co. shut down for one week; two boilers installed. — Ray Fabric Mills began work on erection of new storehouse, 96 x 40. — Worcester Textile Co. closed down indefinitely on account of depression in business and high price of cotton.

Freetown.

Industrial Changes. In March, Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co.'s dam destroyed; in June, installed new Corliss engine.

Gardner.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, general strike of carpenters was waged against local contractors on account of recognition of union and to enforce demand of \$2.25 a day minimum; Carpenters No. 570 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 86, of Fitchburg, presented request for increase of 25 cents a night; granted. *September.* Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. announced intention of continuing Saturday half-holiday until October, this being a continuation of the summer schedule.

Trade Unions. In February, Central Labor Union was instrumental in gaining the assent of the hotel keepers and many property owners to employ only union labor. *March.* An agitation to form a clerks' union was started, with the object of compelling dealers to handle only union-made goods.

Industrial Changes. In March, A. O. Speare Co. will manufacture toys formerly made by Whitney Reed Chair Co. of Leominster. *August.* Brown Bros. Co., chairs, erected three-story addition to paint shop, 26 x 60. — L. B. Ramsdell Co. (incorporated in February) began work on erection of two-story paint shop, 120 x 40.

Georgetown.

Industrial Changes. In March, F. W. Baker, boots and shoes, commenced operations after a shut-down of three weeks.

GLOUCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In August, 12 garment workers employed by the J. H. Rowe Oil Clothing Co. struck on account of disagreement as to schedule.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of prices reported on newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen, \$13.50 a week of 54 hours; 20 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime 37½ cents an hour.

Trade Unions. In October, Painters Union No. 566 rejoined the Central Labor Union. *February.* Quarry Workers No. 8233 received notice from the Cape Ann granite manufacturers of a proposed reduction in wages of five per cent; union replied with a request for an increase in wages. *August.* Team Drivers No. 266 voted to agitate against license at the coming municipal election.

Industrial Changes. In November, C. S. Fuller & Co. (Cape Ann Shoe Co.) removed to Salem. *April.* Cape Ann Machine Co. leased factory in Beverly; will remove plant.

Grafton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, William Paton Co., Ltd., shoe laces, started on a 42½-hour schedule, running 8½ hours a day for five days. *July.* Grocery and provision dealers granted clerks Wednesday half-holiday during July and August.

Industrial Changes. In February, Dexter, Lambert, & Co., silks, purchased Farnumsville Cotton Mills; will manufacture silk cloth; in May, repaired mills; in August, completed new wooden dam and installed water wheel.

Great Barrington.

Industrial Changes. In October, Stanley Instrument Co. increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000. — Great Barrington Electric Light Co. increased capital \$26,200. *December.* Monument Mills, cottons, installed 16 new looms in weave shed.

Greenfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, \$10 a week of 54 hours; 25 to 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine (monotype) operators, \$12 a week of 54 hours. *March.* Union painters obtained daily wage of \$2.75.

Trade Unions. In December, Building Trades Council of Springfield sent a representative to confer with the contractors regarding the recent demand of the employees for an eight-hour day. *May.* Barbers No. 265 indorsed proposed legislation to require the licensing of barbers.

Industrial Changes. In November, Cady & Cutler, shoes, out of business; 225 employees affected. *March.* Kilbourn Faucet Co. incorporated; announced intention of occupying the Warner shop. *April.* George E. Rogers purchased the Cutler, Lyons, & Field shoe shop. *July.* Wells Bros. & Co., machinists, installed a new generator and system of wires and motors for transferring power.

Hanover.

Industrial Changes. In October, W. S. Goodrich & Co purchased the N. V. Goodrich & Co.'s factory to manufacture shoes; commenced work

in January; shut down in March. *November.* Lot Phillips & Co. added new machinery and erected sawdust storehouse.

Harvard.

Industrial Changes. In September, Slatine Co. of America leased plant of Still River Slate Mfg. Co. and will manufacture a patent slate roofing.

HAVERHILL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 25 painters, members of Painters No. 826, employed by J. S. Tilton struck against employment of two non union men; the next day the matter was satisfactorily adjusted by men joining union.

December. Controversy involved the firm of Chesley & Rugg on account of disagreement between firm and Boot and Shoe Workers Union; 60 turn workmen involved; within three months, places of strikers who did not return to work were filled.

February. Over 200 stitchers and operators employed by Knipe Bros. struck because firm refused to sign price list presented by union; trouble between firm and Boot and Shoe Workers Union occurred upon the surrender of stamp to union; following this the union presented new schedule of prices which firm declared was without basis as they had already given up their stamp; within one week, some of the help had returned to work and places of others were filled, although the factory was picketed up to August and strike was not declared off.

May. Painters No. 826 ordered a strike of members employed by those firms who refused to discharge all non-union men employed by them; 24 painters involved; master painters at once declared in favor of open shops, and steps were taken to secure non-union painters to fill strikers' places; in one week, strikers returned to work under former conditions. — Fourteen heel cutters employed by T. S. Ruddock & Sons struck upon refusal of firm to consider union price list.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, State Board submitted finding on wage schedule at J. H. Winchell & Co.'s factory giving a substantial increase in wages in lasting and stitching departments; accepted; company agreed to submit all grievances and differences over prices to State Board.

December. Demand presented by B. and S. W. U. for increase in wages for packers; granted in February.

January. Union turn workmen and stitchers secured slight increase in wages; 95 employees affected. — Team Drivers No. 327 secured acceptance of agreement that employers would not compel men to work after 6 P.M. — Agreement regarding Coal Teamsters Union signed by members of Coal Dealers Association as individuals. — Painters granted an eight-hour day and minimum wage of \$2.50.

February. The Coal Dealers Association agreed to grant members of Team Drivers No. 327 half-holidays during July and August, but not during June as the union requested.

March. Grocery and provision clerks generally granted a half-holiday on Wednesdays up to October 5.

June. Retail Clothing Dealers Association voted to close their stores on Wednesday afternoons during July and August, at 12.30 P.M.; upon petition, continued half-holiday through September. — Coal dealers agreed to close at noon Saturdays during June, July, and August.

Trade Unions. In October, Hilliard & Tabor, and Thayer, Maguire, & Field, each firm employing 400 hands, surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp and declared open shop because they had been unable to secure enough workmen and had been requested to compel B. and S. W. U. employees to pay their dues. — An independent musicians' union was organized with 28 charter members. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union announced its intention to introduce a resolution at the A. F. of L. convention to place on the unfair list all shoes made by K. of L. and S. W. P. U. workers; Central Labor Union decided to postpone action upon the proposed boycott. — Officials of the Amalgamated Leather Workers Union of America, an independent organization, began work of organizing the leather workers.

November. E. Bottomley & Co. surrendered B. and S. W. U. stamp. — The B. and S. W. U. presented a new price list to manufacturers, asking for an increase of six per cent over present prices. — Representatives of the federated shoe and leather trades, the United Shoe Workers of America, and the Massachusetts shoe centres appointed a committee to report at the next meeting, at Lynn, upon the question of uniting the independent unions of shoe workers; the Lynn meeting in November decided to submit the question of becoming part of the K. of L. or establishing a national organization to the different local unions. — Shoe Cutters No. 191 presented demand for an eight-hour day and a weekly increase in wages of \$1.

December. The local hostlers formed a temporary organization.

January. Master Horseshoers Association repealed their by-law providing that only union labor be employed. — Team Drivers No. 327 after a conference with Boston officials decided to take measures to compel employers to live up to their agreements.

February. The last non-union musical organization in the city made arrangements to affiliate with Musicians No. 302. — Machine Operators No. 1 granted petition to 100 stockfitters and sole leather workers to withdraw and form a union of their own. — Central Labor Union appointed a committee to appear before the legislature in favor of certain labor bills. — Conferences were held looking toward the union of the B. and S. W. U. and the S. W. P. U., and the settlement of long standing troubles. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691 asked the dealers for a conference regarding a new agreement but only six dealers appeared; in March, the union made an appeal to the public for support in their request for the Wednesday half-holiday, the chief subject of contention with the dealers; in April, the larger merchants at a conference agreed to close if union would get the smaller concerns to close also. — Master Painters refused demand of Painters No. 826 for an increase in daily wages of 25 cents; in March, the best workmen received the desired increase. — Knipe Bros. surrendered the union stamp upon the demand of the B. and S. W. U. — Central Labor Union indorsed the action of Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 691 in demanding the Wednesday half-holiday.

— Retail Clerks Association presented an agreement for the ensuing year, calling for shorter hours and the Wednesday half-holiday for four months instead of two, which met with determined opposition by the clothing dealers.

March. Musicians No. 302 issued a warning to drummers against playing in drum corps with non-union men. — The John W. Russ Co., employing 350 hands, surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp and declared open shop. — Cutters No. 191 asked for an increase of \$1 a week and one hour a day less for working hours. — Dry goods and clothing clerks presented demand that stores be closed on Monday nights, except during December.

April. Turn Workmen No. 2 voted to increase the weekly dues from 10 to 15 cents. — In the case of *Berry vs. Donovan*, in the Superior Court, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,500; plaintiff was discharged from the employ of Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., for whom he had worked for nearly four years, upon demand of defendant, legal representative of Local B. and S. W. U.; Company had contract with Union which forbade employment of a non-union man; plaintiff was not member of union at time of making contract, and was discharged two weeks later. Case taken to Supreme Court.

May. Musicians No. 302 adopted price lists for summer engagements; in June, entered complaint with C. L. U. because a city department had employed musicians from out of town instead of members of local union for Memorial Sunday services. — Retail Clerks No. 515 placed local dry goods dealer on unfair list for repeated refusal to accept union agreement regarding hours of labor; suspended all members employed by him. — Horseshoers No. 97 went out of existence; in September, plans on foot for reorganization.

August. General Executive Committee of the B. and S. W. U. ruled that when a member was not working at his craft and showed no disposition to do so he could be transferred as a member-at-large. — Several firms holding the union stamp objected to the method of collecting members' dues in which the collector secures the dues of the members by making the rounds in the various departments.

September. The Labor Day picnic, an annual observance of the day by organized labor, held under the direction of the C. L. U., was most successful. — Joint Shoe Council at the request of J. H. Winchell & Co. voted to send a representative to Manchester, N. H., to secure a list of prices paid in shoe factories there; it was argued by those having opposition to the measure that the conditions in Manchester, N. H., and those in Haverhill were so utterly different as not to admit of a fair comparison in a shoe price list, it being contended that the prices paid in the first-named city were much lower. — Joint Shoe Council was requested by two local manufacturers having the union stamp to change the system of the collection of dues in their factories, they being opposed to the present system of having a union collector come in for the purpose, and favoring the old system under which a shop committee collected the dues on each payday. — It was reported that since the strike, which terminated by the men going back to work under former conditions, members of Painters,

Decorators, and Paperhangers No. 826 had not manifested any interest or enthusiasm in the organization and that the headquarters of the union had been abandoned. — In order to secure a uniformity in the wage scale, plans were propagated by Musicians No. 302 for a Musicians District Council which would include musicians' unions in Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport, and Salem, besides four in New Hampshire and one in Portland, Maine. — Joint Shoe Council reported opposition to the abolition of the Saturday half-holiday or any alteration in the half-holiday system ; this action was brought about by the request of W. & V. O. Kimball for the abolition of the Saturday half-holiday in their union stamp factory for six months, the alleged reason for the request being the excessive amount of work on hand. — Certain work that was being done at a local factory for a shoe manufacturer in Beverly whose men were on strike was stopped when notified by the agent of the S. W. P. U. that such work was considered unfair and that men would not be allowed to be employed on same.

Industrial Changes. In March, Pillsbury & Marston, leather remnants, dissolved partnership, C. F. Pillsbury retiring.

May. C. P. Emery, shoes, moved to new location. — Kenoza Shoe Co. removed to new quarters.

June. Walter Goodrich, shoes, succeeded by F. B. Chase. — Fred L. Anderson, formerly with the Haverhill Machine Works, commenced operations.

July. Firm of Ernest C. Prescott & Co., leather, dissolved ; Mr. Prescott will continue business. — Haverhill Milling Co. reduced capital from \$15,000 to \$10,000. — M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., woolens, built new concrete walks and erected new storehouse.

August. Henry B. George & Co., shoes, discontinued.

September. Simonds & Seaver, slippers, succeeded by Pentucket Wood Heel Co. — Chas. W. Arnold & Co. Corp., leather, began construction of seven-story brick building. — E. Bottomley & Co., shoes, removed plant to building formerly occupied by Henry B. George & Co.

BOOT AND SHOE SHIPMENTS. The total cases and pairs of boots and shoes shipped from Haverhill for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04 are shown in the following table, 40 pairs being considered the average number for each case :

Boot and Shoe Shipments from Haverhill.

MONTHS.	1902-03		1903-04	
	Cases	Pairs	Cases	Pairs
October,	38,310	1,532,400	32,081	1,283,240
November,	36,252	1,450,080	28,227	1,129,080
December,	38,895	1,555,800	36,207	1,448,280
January,	40,718	1,628,720	31,230	1,249,200
February,	39,289	1,571,560	37,645	1,505,800
March,	51,880	2,075,200	49,522	1,980,880
April,	38,350	1,534,000	37,963	1,518,520
May,	39,072	1,562,880	42,643	1,705,720
June,	39,948	1,597,920	25,910	1,036,400
July,	25,961	1,038,440	21,859	874,360
August,	30,791	1,231,640	38,242	1,529,680
September,	38,822	1,552,880	29,449	1,177,960
TOTALS,	458,288	18,331,520	410,978	16,439,120

A decrease of 47,310 cases and 1,892,400 pairs is shown in the shoe shipments from Haverhill for the year ending September 30, 1904, as compared with the corresponding period in 1903.

Hinsdale.

Strikes and Lockouts. In March, 12 sewers (girls) employed by the Hinsdale Woolen Co. struck for increase in wages; in five days, strikers returned at old rates.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Hinsdale Woolen Co. started on full time, having curtailed production since June.

Holbrook.

Industrial Changes. In June, Bay State Leather Fibre Co. leased the White paper box factory and commenced operations with 55 employees; in August, began repairing building recently destroyed by fire. *July.* Whitcomb & Paine Co., boots and shoes, reorganized and commenced operations.

Holden.

Industrial Changes. In December, Jefferson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, shut down indefinitely; in September, erected brick addition. — Dawson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, resumed operations on full time. *June.* Jacob Gluntz purchased shoddy mill formerly owned by John T. Johnson.

Holliston.

Industrial Changes. In September, Holliston Braid Co. installed machinery.

HOLYOKE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, masons' tenders employed by local contractors struck for \$2.80 a day instead of \$2.40; in five weeks, men returned to work under former conditions.

May. Carpenters No. 656 ordered a strike of members employed by master builders refusing to grant union demand of \$3 for an eight-hour day, agreement to hold good for three years; 425 carpenters were involved in strike, the shop carpenters being also called out although they had presented no grievances; original number of strikers, 225; many plumbers went out in sympathy; union committees made many efforts to obtain conferences with master builders but without avail; at mass meeting of English and French speaking carpenters' unions held August 8 it was voted to declare strike off; no concessions were made on part of master builders; the loss in wages by the strike was estimated to be about \$30,000. — Spoolers in the employ of the Holyoke Warp Co. struck against new overseer in spinning and spooling rooms; entire plant suspended operations temporarily; places filled in a short time. — Iron Molders No. 115 ordered a strike involving 30 molders employed at the Holyoke Machine Co. because men were compelled to do work for a shop in Worcester in which a strike was on; in June, injunction was issued restraining members

of Iron Molders No. 115 from patrolling or picketing in the vicinity of the Holyoke Machine Co. and from interfering in any manner with company's business or employees; on July 21, official announcement was made by company that foundry was being run as an open shop; the strike was at an end as far as company was concerned. — A general strike involving 60 painters and decorators, members of Painters No. 253, took place, men leaving employ of six master painters on account of the unfair list; it was alleged that painters struck in sympathy with striking carpenters; in three weeks firms declared open shop, and filled strikers' places; strike reported in force on October 24.

July. Twelve plumbers employed by E. H. Friedrich struck, refusing to work on certain building; Plumbers No. 176 involved.

August. Master painters made declaration that on and after August 31 their work would be conducted on the open-shop basis; to precipitate this action Painters No. 253 ordered a general strike which took place on said date; 100 journeymen painters involved; strike not declared off by union up to November 16, although some strikers had returned to work and other vacancies were filled; union started shop on co-operative basis which is reported to have met with success.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, the coarse goods departments of the Lyman Mills placed on four-day-a-week schedule; 400 employees affected. — Scale of wages for newspaper work in 1903: Morning editions, machine operators, \$23 a week of 45 hours; proofreaders, 10 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$21 a week of 48 hours; on evening editions, machine operators, \$18 a week of 48 hours, eight cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders, \$16 a week of 48 hours; floormen and admen, \$13.50 a week of 48 hours; on weekly editions, hand compositors, floormen, and admen in hand and machine offices, \$13.50 a week of 54 hours; hand compositors, 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators, \$18 a week of 54 hours; proofreaders in hand and machine offices, \$15 a week of 54 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$13.50 to \$15 a week of 54 hours; floormen and admen in hand and machine offices, \$15 a week of 54 hours; machine operators, \$18 a week of 54 hours; overtime on all kinds of work one and one-half price.

March. Barbers No. 545 granted weekly half-holiday.

April. George W. Prentiss & Co., wire, started on Summer schedule, commencing work at 6.30 A.M., and closing Saturdays at 1 P.M.

May. American Thread Co. began running manufacturing department 52½ hours instead of 58 hours a week. — Coal Dealers Association granted new schedule of weekly wages of \$12 for double-team drivers, \$11 for single-team drivers, \$10 for helpers; Saturday half-holiday granted during June, July, and August.

Trade Unions. In January, a labor rally was held to revive the interest in unionism, and 200 labor men attended. — Plumbers No. 176 asked for a daily increase in wages of 38½ cents.

February. A new millwrights' union was organized with a charter list of 65. — The Household Workers Union, composed of servant girls, and organized last year in the interest of shorter hours and better wages, disbanded. — Central Labor Union protested against the use of stickers on store windows displaying goods on the unfair list; appointed a committee

to look after the union's interest regarding House Bill 405 which provides that a mechanics' lien shall have precedence over all other claims; voted to ask the government to have all outside work on guns done in union shops; notice was sent to the barber shops that if they were not soon unionized, they would be placed on the unfair list.

March. A temporary organization of retail clerks was formed. — Teamsters No. 157 asked for an increase in wages which was refused by the team owners.

April. The Master Builders Association voted against granting the demands of the Carpenters Unions for \$3 a day. — The co-operative grocery and provision store plan, in which the paper mill strikers were interested, was abandoned.

May. Central Labor Union voted to investigate complaint that non-union stationary firemen were being employed by certain retail dry goods and clothing dealers.

June. Painters No. 253, as result of having indorsed carpenters' strike, fined four journeymen painters \$25, and a foreman \$125, for working for an unfair contractor; received report that master builders had agreed to run open shops because of failure to adjust trouble with carpenters.

July. Plumbers No. 176 disbanded, largely as a result of the carpenters' strike.

August. The master painters voted to run open shops, to take effect September 7.

Industrial Changes. In November, Whitmore Mfg. Co. began operations.

December. Bullard Thread Co. (incorporated in November) purchased plant of Cressy Thread Co.

January. Holyoke Plush Co. began operations in newly-remodeled mill. — White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co. began manufacture of fine papeteries in addition to their pad business.

February. National Fibre Tube Works, paper tubes, incorporated and commenced operations in Taylor-Atkins Paper Co.'s plant with 25 employees; municipal electricity used for power and lighting.

April. American Pad and Paper Co. increased capital to \$150,000.

May. W. H. H. Slack & Bro., of Springfield, Vt., shoddy manufacturers, purchased plant of Grosvenor Woolen Co. where they will do their coloring, carding, and garnering. — Barlow Mfg. Co., metal display fixtures, increased capital from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

June. Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co., silks, shut down weave room for two weeks on account of dull business; shut down for two weeks in July and in August; in September, began erection of four-story mill, 60 x 200. — The Cabot-street Mill of the Holyoke Water Power Co. sold to Clifton A. Crocker and R. F. McElwain; in July, the Crocker-McElwain Paper Co. was incorporated and began installing new machinery. — Hadley Mills, cotton goods, started up after a week's shut-down while new machinery was installed and repairs made.

July. American Writing Paper Co. shut down several divisions for two weeks owing to dull business.

August. Farr Alpaca Co. began erection of one-story brick addition, 50 x 72. — The Beebe-Webber Co., woolens, installed a large number of looms. — Holyoke Thread Co. sold property.

Hopedale.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, The Draper Co. began schedule of 50 hours in some, and 40 hours in other departments; in February, half of the departments were running on 45-hour schedule; in March, the spindle and assembling rooms and two other departments resumed 10½-hour schedule five days a week; in September, company extended the half-holiday on Saturday through October; half-holiday had been in force all summer.

Trade Unions. In March, members of Iron Molders No. 254 employed by local company were given the alternative of signing an agreement stating that they were not members of a labor union, or would not become members without giving company two weeks' notice or having their places filled by others.

Industrial Changes. In May, The Draper Co., machinery, began manufacture of bobbins, using therefor a three-story carpenter shop; in August, began erection of three-story brick addition to mill, 87 x 48.

Hopkinton.

Industrial Changes. In January, F. H. Claffin & Co., boxes, absorbed by Williams & Bridges of Worcester. *April.* Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co. incorporated; in June, Andrew Fyrberg retired from firm and sold his interest to Sears, Roebuck, & Co. of Chicago, Ill.

Hudson.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, International Typographical Union reported that the following scale of wages prevailed for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors and machine operators, \$12 a week of 54 hours; 25 to 30 cents for 1,000 ems *September.* Proprietors of retail stores granted request for continuation of the Wednesday half-holiday through September.

Industrial Changes. In August, the mackintosh department of the Apsley Rubber Co., Inc., shut down for two weeks.

Huntington.

Industrial Changes. In November, Massasoit Woolen Mills shut down indefinitely owing to cancellation; 100 employees affected; in March, D. N. C. Hyams sold his interest in the corporation; in April, operations were resumed, about 95 hands being employed.

Hyde Park.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, 40 painters, members of Painters No. 655, struck to enforce demand for increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.80 a day; seven establishments were affected; in three weeks, master painters signed agreement compromising as to wages and recognized the union.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Readville Cotton Mills cut wages of 210 operatives 10 per cent. *April.* The N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.'s car shops changed from an eight-hour to a 10-hour day.

Industrial Changes. In January, Fairmount Wool Scouring & Mfg. Co., incorporated under laws of Maine, purchased Wilton mill and installed new machinery. *February.* B. F. Sturtevant Co.'s new boiler plant in full operation; remainder of plant being removed from Boston.

Workingmen's Benefits. In September, the B. F. Sturtevant Co. set apart a portion of its plant for an emergency hospital where employees can be treated in time of sickness or accident, free of expense. The hospital is being fitted up with up-to-date medical appliances and the services of a physician and nurse have been engaged.

Ipswich.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Ipswich Mills, hosiery and knit goods, reduced wages 10 per cent.

Industrial Changes. In January, F. L. Burke & Son, heels, purchased Millet, Woodbury, & Co.'s shoe shop for branch factory; in June, began work on two-story brick heel factory.

LAWRENCE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 10 bottlers employed by Ford Bros., members of Bottlers and Drivers No 119, struck against non-union man being employed Saturday afternoons; on the following day, men returned to work, the man being discharged.

March. Combers, carders, and floor hands, numbering 375, employed in the Top Mill Department of the Arlington Mills, struck to resist reduction in wages ranging to over 10 per cent in the worsted spinning department and in one factory; wool sorters were forced into idleness from the strike; one week from the inauguration of the trouble, 108 doffers and 42 other operatives joined the strikers; on April 2, an order was introduced in the legislature calling for a joint committee to investigate the strike; on April 8, wool sorters returned to work, the pay to be upon the newly-adjusted schedule; strike was declared off in one month, the firm agreeing to reinstate old employees as far as possible, but would not discharge those operatives who had filled strikers' places acceptably.

May. Comb winders (40) employed at the Arlington Mills struck, alleging they were obliged to work overtime and were paid for time and one-quarter instead of time and one-half as demanded; in one week, mill management agreed to take strikers back without making any concessions.

June. Forty molders at the Merrimac Iron Foundry struck against discharge of four molders; in two days returned, concessions being granted on both sides; Iron Molders No. 83 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of weekly wages for newspaper work in 1903 was reported: On morning editions in hand offices, compositors, \$12, 30 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$13.50; foremen, \$15; overtime 38 cents an hour; in machine offices, operators, foremen, floormen, and admen, \$18; overtime 50 cents an hour. On even-

ing editions in hand offices: Compositors, \$12, 25 cents for 1,000 ems; floormen and admen, \$12; foremen, \$15; overtime 33 cents an hour; in machine offices, operators, foremen, floormen, and admen, \$15; overtime 43 cents an hour. On weekly editions, a uniform wage of \$12 a week of 54 hours for all; overtime 33 cents an hour. Book and job work, a uniform wage of \$15 a week of 54 hours for all; overtime 33 cents an hour.

March. Arlington Mills, cotton and woolen goods, made a reduction in wages ranging to over 10 per cent and affecting 2,000 employees; strike ensued; in April, cotton mill and worsted spinning mill began running only four days a week: 1,500 employees affected.

May. Bakers No. 168 demanded an increase in wages; generally granted. — Lawrence Knitting Co. started closing on Saturdays.

Trade Unions. In November, Loomfixers No. 38 dedicated its new quarters on Margin Street; on the first floor is the textile school, recreation room, and kitchen, and on the second, the assembly hall and reading room.

January. Shoe Repairers No. 404 was organized with a charter list of 30.

February. A musicians' union was organized with a membership of 54.

May. Agreement to use union label of Bakers No. 168 was signed by 20 master bakers.

September. Local unions engaged in a parade on Labor Day which was reviewed by the Mayor and other city officials. About 800 men were in line. The first prize, awarded to the labor organization making the best showing — which proved to be Painters No. 44 — amounted to \$113. It was voted to send same to textile strikers at Fall River.

Industrial Changes. In December, Arlington Mills erected two four-story buildings, one to be used as a twisting mill, the other for the dyeing departments; moved burling and mending rooms to new mill, giving increased space for weaving purposes. — Beach Soap Co. increased capital from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

January. Pacific Mills installed 22 twistors with steel thread board and porcelain guide; in March, installed 300 dobbies.

February. Lawrence Dye Works Co. erected three-story building, 203 feet long, for offices, shipping, and mill purposes; a new Gessner press and a Kenyon crabbing machine installed; incorporated in May.

March. Walworth Bros., dress goods, purchased mill site on South Canal; in July, completed erection of two-story brick mill, 60 x 200, brick boiler house and office building, 22 x 60, capacity 200 looms.

August. Weld Bobbin & Spool Co. began erection of three-story brick mill, 40 x 130, a two-story storehouse, 76 x 125, a one-story engine room, 21 x 14, and a one-story boiler room, 38 x 10.

September. Lawrence Duck Co. commenced work on addition to plant.

Lee.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, about 25 stone cutters employed by Wild Brothers struck upon refusal of firm to comply with demand that blocks of marble be moved into sheds so that men be protected from the sun; on the following day, when it was made clear to the men that the expense would be too great for so short a time, they returned to work in the open air.

Industrial Changes. In March, The Eaton-Dikeman Co. installed new rotary bleach. *August.* The Lee Lime Co. purchased the Bostwick Mill and privilege. *September.* National Wire Cloth Co., incorporated in May, bought the Garfield Forest Mill. — Eagle Mill completed repairs and resumed operations.

Leicester.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, The American Card Clothing Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 35 employees affected.

Industrial Changes. In November, Chapel Mills Mfg. Co., woolen goods, installed set of new cards, mule, and 16 looms. *February.* J. D. Clark Co., dress goods, shut down on account of scarcity of water. *July.* E. G. Carlton & Sons installed new steam press.

Leominster.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Painters No. 152 made demand for increase in daily wages of 25 cents; generally granted. *April.* Damon Mfg. Co. fined \$10 for a technical violation of the 58-hour law.

Trade Unions. In January, Horn, Celluloid, Comb, and Novelty Workers No. 10346 asked for a conference with the Manufacturers Association relative to a nine-hour day. *August.* Central Labor Union voted that unless the town laborers organized a Federal Labor Union, they would have an article inserted in the warrant at the next town meeting asking for a reduction in the wages of men employed on town works.

Industrial Changes. In December, A. W. Colburn, combs, succeeded Colburn & Stuart. — United States Thread Co. merged into Universal Thread Co. (Hoffman-Corr Mfg. Co., Philadelphia); authorized capital \$100,000; shut down for several weeks in August; reopened in September. — Columbia Comb Co. succeeded by Goodale Comb Co. and Columbia Comb Co. — Whitney Reed Chair Co. transferred its toy manufacturing to the A. O. Speare Co. of Gardner, and will make only rocking chairs and baby carriages; in July, purchased a controlling interest in the Handifold Toilet Paper Co.; in August, an addition for the storage of baby carriages was completed. *June.* The W. & H. Co., a partnership formed by F. L. Whitson and G. E. Hoyle, leased the Sawtelle factory; in July, began the manufacture of imitation reed goods. *July.* J. H. Lockey Piano Case Co. began work on new three-story factory, 60 x 40. *August.* Paton Mfg. Co., horn goods, erected two-story factory, 36 x 100, and an addition, 30 x 42. *September.* Wachusett Shirt Co. began erection of two-story addition to mill, 72 x 30.

Leverett.

Industrial Changes. In April, Field & Beaman, boxes, shut down for two weeks to install new engine.

LOWELL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 60 laborers employed on the boiler house of the Merrimack Mfg. Co. struck for \$1.75 for a nine-hour day; places filled.

March. Twenty-five spoolers (women) employed at the Bay State Mills, American Woolen Co., struck against alleged reduction of wages, refusing to work under old price list; in one week all but six of the strikers had returned under former conditions; on April 4, 30 spinners employed at the same mills struck against alleged reduction in wages on account of the new piece-work system; work was suspended for two weeks, throwing 700 into idleness; on April 15, matter was adjusted at a conference whereby most of the men returned to work under old conditions.

May. Twenty-five journeymen bakers, members of Bakers No. 169, struck against those master bakers not signing the union agreement; within one week many of the strikers had returned to work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen on morning editions, \$18 a week of 48 hours; on evening and weekly editions and book and job work for hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen, \$15 a week of 54 hours; hand compositors on book and job work, 35 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime one and one-half price for all classes of work.

Trade Unions. In October, Barbers No. 323 requested that the Board of Health enforce more stringently the laws relative to the cleanliness of barber shops.

November. The Trades and Labor Council denounced the action of the Western Union Telegraph Co. of Boston in employing girls as messengers; a sum of money was voted the messenger boys on strike in Boston.

January. Ring Spinners Union reported a membership list of 1,000. — Brussels Weavers Union held its first regular meeting in its new hall.

April. A number of woolen spinners in the Bay State Mills who were dissatisfied with their wages left work and organized a new union.

August. Cotton Weavers Union voted to send \$50 a week to the Fall River strikers. — Textile Council voted a donation of \$100 to aid the Fall River strikers.

September. As many unions were not in favor of a Labor Day parade, the showing was not as large as in previous years, about 600 participating.

Industrial Changes. In October, Middlesex Co. reduced working schedule to five days a week to curtail production. — Bigelow Carpet Co. reported steady progress on new building; 50 looms installed to date.

December. Massachusetts Cotton Mills installed a blower for carrying cotton from the mill to the cotton room; in May, began work on four-story addition, 95 x 136, for carding and picking department. — Brown & Whit-
tier, worsted goods, leased space in another building for mending and finished-cloth inspection.

January. Lowell Weaving Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000. — Bigelow Carpet Co. installed a clock system in machine shop; in June, shut down for one week; in July, shut down for two weeks on account of dull trade; in August, erected brick coal house, capacity 6,000 tons. — Stirling Mills, woolens, installed a Sargent dryer. — Middlesex Co. installed a Green napper and two sample looms; more samples were made the past year than ever before; in June, shut down for a month; in July, after a month's shut-down, started spinning department.

February. Hooper Knitting Co. started running out of stock preparatory to shutting down; in May, plant sold to United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

March. Bay State Mills changed from kerseys to fancy piece dyes. — Merrimack Mfg. Co., cotton goods, increased capital from \$2,750,000 to \$4,400,000. — W. A. Eastman started small mill for making seamless half hose; in July, installed three knitting machines.

April. Lawrence Mfg. Co., hosiery, reduced running time to five days a week. — Middlesex Co., woolen goods, reduced running time to 35 hours a week.

May. Shaw Stocking Co. installed 38 knitting and 16 looping machines. — United States Bunting Co. reduced running time of certain departments to four days a week.

June. Appleton Co., cotton goods, completed new four-story mill, 180 feet long; in August, began work on new building. — American Card Clothing Co. sold factory to Chas. H. McEvoy, electrical goods. — Waukenhose Mfg. Co. had 20 machines in operation. — Lowell Bleachery reduced running time to five days a week.

August. Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Co. installed two Corliss engines at No. 2 Mill.

Workingmen's Benefits. In November, the Lowell Textile School received a valuable gift from Mr. August Fels in the form of a complete collection of foreign and domestic woolen fabrics, comprising ancient and modern designs and all grades of stock.

May. New system of profit sharing at the Kitson Machine Shop was inaugurated whereby each employee would receive a monthly dividend of one per cent for every machine turned out in excess of 24, in addition to his regular pay.

LUDLOW.

Industrial Changes. In May, Ludlow Mfg. Associates, jute and hemp yarns, increased output; in July, began work on addition to plant.

LYNN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 13 plumbing shops were involved in strike, 40 plumbers refusing to work for master plumbers who were not members of Master Plumbers Association; Plumbers No. 77 has agreement which stipulates that members shall work for master plumbers identified with Master Plumbers Association or with those who intend to join after reasonable notice; on the day following the strike, four masters made application for membership in Association. — Eighteen turn workmen employed by Cushman & Cushman struck on refusal of firm to accept price list increasing wages; one week later, men returned to work pending final adjustment; S. W. P. U. No. 2 involved. — Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. had 175 grain counter workers go out on strike against employment of non-union men on certain machines and for reinstatement of discharged man; four days later, machines which caused the dispute were removed from factory and strikers were allowed to return under old conditions; Grain Counter Workers No. 261 involved.

February. Cushman & Hebert, shoes, had from 50 to 60 lasters, members of Lasters No. 32, go out on strike upon refusal of firm to grant more pay; on the following day, instead of paying increase demanded, the firm put in lasting machines, and shoes have since been lasted that way instead of by hand.

March. A labor controversy partaking of the nature of both a strike and lockout took place in Lynn on March 14; 60 hand turn workmen employed by three local shoe manufacturers struck upon refusal of firms to increase wages on some grades; 30 other firms belonging to Shoe Manufacturers Association locked out their hand turn workmen to the number of about 130; at conference before State Board, the Association and S. W. P. U. No. 2 agreed to arbitrate, the locked-out men were reinstated by the manufacturers, and strike was declared off by union; the settlement of prices was left to the decision of an arbitration board of seven members, two to be representatives of Shoe Manufacturers Association, two of the union, and three disinterested citizens of Lynn; on March 25, men returned to work pending decision; on April 11, decision was rendered granting almost the full increase demanded. — Eighteen cut sole workers employed by Wallace B. Phinney struck to enforce demand for equalization of wages for sole cutters and sorters, also the Saturday half-holiday for the entire year, and recognition of union; in five weeks, men returned to work under former conditions; Cut Sole Workers No. 445 declared strike off on May 9. — John C. Hamley, cut soles, etc., had 10 cut sole workers strike for equalization of wages, Saturday half-holiday, and recognition of union; within three days most of the places had been filled, but matter was adjusted in four weeks and strikers reinstated; settlement was made with men as individuals, and Cut Sole Workers No. 445 was not recognized.

April. Contractor on the Armitage Building had 15 carpenters, members of Carpenters Unions Nos. 688 and 1041, strike because several union men had been discharged; on the following day, the matter was amicably adjusted. — Ten hand turn workmen employed by C. O. Timson struck because firm did not sign agreement by which former strike was settled; in two days, agreement was signed and men returned to work. — Twenty-five cutters employed by Wm. Porter & Son struck against new shop rule which required that piece workers put time tags on their work, and the following day returned to work, the firm providing a boy to put on the tags.

GRAIN COUNTER WORKERS' STRIKE. On April 6, 16 factories of the Counter Manufacturers Association in Lynn were affected by a strike, the grain counter workers going out to enforce union schedule which provided for an increase in wages, Saturday half-holiday for half the year, and restriction of board of apprentices to one in each shop; 600 grain counter workers involved; on April 28, strike was declared off, agreement being signed for three years granting 54-hour week from May 1 to November 1, 59-hour week for the other six months, and slight increases in wages but no restriction as to apprentices; Grain Counter Workers No. 261 involved.

May. Bakers No. 182 ordered a general strike against those master bakers refusing to grant request for nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay and continuation of other parts of last year's agreement; 60 bakers were involved; after many conferences between master bakers and the strikers as

to arbitration in the matter, the master bakers began to run open shops; in three weeks agreement was finally reached through the Board of Trade Arbitration Committee and the men returned to work on the following day; both sides made concessions. — Plumbers No. 77 ordered a general strike of plumbers employed by Master Plumbers Association (about 13 shops affected) on account of controversy about signing agreement by individuals; 65 plumbers involved; on the following day, Association signed agreement and men returned to work.

July. Thirteen die workers employed by two local die companies struck against open shop; strike not declared off up to September 17, although men had found work in other shops; Die Workers No. 10526 involved.

September. Workmen numbering 100 employed by Jacobson & Jacobs, shoe findings, struck against reduction in wages; in four weeks, about 30 men returned under former conditions. — Electrical Workers No. 377 struck against three local firms refusing to sign union agreement; 20 electrical workers besides several sympathizers involved; in five days, men returned to work, agreement being generally signed by contractors.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, machine lasters in employ of Morse & Logan were given slight increase in wages in accordance with award of State Board.

January. Turned workmen of three shoe firms received increase in wages by agreement between employers and S. W. P. U. — Scale of weekly (47 hours) wages which was reported as paid for newspaper work in 1903: Hand compositors, machine operators, proofreaders, floormen, and admen, \$18; foremen, on evening editions \$22, on weekly editions \$21; machine tenders, \$20. Book and job work: Hand compositors, \$15 a week of 53 hours; foremen, \$18; overtime on all work one and one-half price.

February. State Board made award in controversy between five coal dealers and Lynn Gas & Electric Co. and employees in their shoveling departments, fixing price for unloading coal at 35 cents an hour; work performed on holidays and Sundays to be paid at the rate of double time; in teaming and screening departments, wages and working-time were to remain as at present (\$12 for 56-hour week); employees had asked for \$13 a week and a cut of one-half hour a day in working-time.

March. Heel Workers No. 262 granted Saturday half-holiday for six months in the year.

April. Boston & Lynn Cut Sole Co. granted weekly wages of \$16 for cutters and sorters, \$13.50 for strippers. — American Oak Leather Co. granted nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday for the entire year. — An arbitration committee selected to arbitrate differences existing between three shoe manufacturers and Turned Workmen No. 2 decided: For the women's boot made by Geo. W. Belonga & Co. price shall be four and three-quarters cents a part; for Oxfords made on last No. 712 by C. O. Timson, four cents a part; for shoes made by Cushman & Cushman, for leather juliets, three and one-quarter cents; buskins, \$1 a case; felt juliets, \$1.20 a case. — Counter workers secured new scale of weekly wages as result of strike: Fitting, counter work, and dinking increased \$1; wages of women, boys, and girls increased from \$5 and \$6 to \$7.50 and \$8; skiving counters increased one cent for 100 pairs; also granted Saturday half-holiday and 55-hour week for six months, and 59 hours for the other six months.

Trade Unions. In October, Carpenters No. 688 appointed a committee to act as pickets and to take the names of all union men entering a certain non-union grocery store. — Barbers No. 347 voted to fine any member \$2 who purchased non-union goods. — Master Carpenters Association requested that the unions look into the matter of union carpenters doing contract work for themselves, and then returning to the union. — A readjustment of wages to begin at once was announced at a meeting of I. A. of A. M. M., employees of the General Electric Co.; the Allied Metal Trades Council held a mass meeting to discuss the reduction of wages on piece work. — Local B. T. C. voted to confer with the Boston B. T. C. in regard to unionizing the employees of the Walworth Mfg. Co. of Boston who employ non-union steamfitters in this city. — The B. and S. W. U. reported that employees of Arthur E. Gloyd organized; in January, Arthur E. Gloyd surrendered the union stamp. — Cut Sole Workers No. 445, A. L. U., received its charter. — Charles A. Brown & Co. surrendered the B. and S. W. U. stamp; employees would not pay dues. — Thomas Corcoran & Sons surrendered union stamp and declared open shop. — A convention of shoe workers was held for the purpose of forming a national organization to oppose the B. and S. W. U.; five K. of L. cutters applied for admission in Cutters No. 99, B. and S. W. U.; Cutters Assembly 3662 and Stitchers Assembly 2616 circulated a petition against the purchase of B. and S. W. stamp shoes with the intention of presenting it to the retail shoe dealers; B. and S. W. U. planned to declare K. of L. shoes unfair and presented resolution to that effect at the national convention of the A. F. of L.; the Central Labor Union notified the Mayor that if sufficient police protection could not be secured in the shoe factory trouble, they would take the matter into their own hands; a conference was held in November between representatives of the A. F. of L., K. of L., the shoe manufacturers, and the Board of Trade to settle the question regarding the boycott of Lynn shoes, which proved futile; another conference was held in December but the results were not reported. — Grain Counter Workers No. 261 rejected a proposition from the national organizer of the A. F. of L. to withdraw from the A. L. U. and organize in a National Shoe Supply Workers Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Painters No. 111 vacated its meeting hall in Clapp's Block because it had been painted by non-union men; the owner's agent refused to distinguish between union and non-union men and was placed on the unfair list; the trouble was adjusted and the union returned to the hall in November.

November. A committee of the C. L. U. reported the demand for union-made goods increasing, and commended the work of the Women's Union Label League. — A committee of Typographical No. 120 reported the master printers opposed to an increase of \$1 in the weekly wage scale; all non-union printers were urged to join the union. — Team Drivers No. 42 received a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. — Carpenters Nos. 688 and 1041 reported the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co. were employing out of town non-union carpenters in Swampscott; a conference held with the general manager promised results satisfactory to the union.

December. Certain members of Iron Molders No. 103, employed in foundry of General Electric Co., brought action against two foremen of

said company, praying for injunction to permanently restrain them from continuing practice of demanding money for giving employment. Case heard before Judge Lowell in U. S. Circuit Court. Dismissed with costs. — Several women clerks were admitted to Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 131. — Bakers No. 182 appointed a committee to organize the candy makers and placed the initiation fee for candy makers at \$5. — Lasters No. 32 established a fund whereby men out of work may borrow money to pay their dues, the amount to be paid back upon return to work, thus retaining such men in good financial standing. — Team Drivers No. 42 demanded shorter hours and an increase from \$11 to \$12 a week for helpers; referred to State Board in January. — Bootblacks held a meeting preliminary to organizing a union.

January. Cutters Assembly 3662 voted a per capita tax of 15 cents a week to aid the K. of L. cutters in their controversy with the B. and S. W. U. in St. Louis. — Cigarmakers No. 65 voted an assessment of \$1.10 on every member for the benefit of union label work in Lynn. — Lathers No. 99 withdrew from the C. L. U. — The C. L. U. appointed a committee to assist the Women's Union Label League; an appropriation was voted the Buffers, Platers, and Polishers International Union for the benefit of a local union involved in a strike; the union stamp of the Rubber Workers International Union was indorsed; a committee was appointed to confer with all the labor unions in the State regarding the non-appointment of labor men in the appointment of House and Senate committees. — Stone Masons No. 35 voted to adopt for 1904 the wage scale of 1903, *i.e.*, 45 cents an hour for all work. — A convention held by B. T. C. delegates from Boston, Lynn, Salem, Brockton, and Worcester voted to hold a State convention of building trade councils and building trade unions at Worcester. — At the Convention of the State Branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America it was reported that there were 12,000 members in Massachusetts; the initiation fee was raised from \$5 to \$20; a committee was appointed to look after the interests of union carpenters in legislative matters: voted that age limit of apprentices be fixed between 18 and 21 years, that they be bound to employers by indenture papers, and that not more than one apprentice to each six journeymen be employed. — Musicians No. 126 adopted regulations governing the number of musicians to play for dances, balls, and parties.

March. Shoe Manufacturers Association presented to the cutters' unions a uniform price list for all shops and on all grades of work, to go into effect May 1.

May. Suit for \$5,000 damages was brought against officers of Teamsters No. 42 by an expelled member of the union, the charge being that the union, after expelling him for patronizing a non-union barber shop, had forced his employer to discharge him and had made it impossible for him to obtain employment as a teamster. — Central Labor Union reported that 15,000 union labels had been distributed among union bakeries. — Plumbers No. 77 demanded an eight-hour day and daily wage of \$3.50.

June. Manufacturers Association and Cutters Assembly 3662, representing about 1,000 men, entered into an agreement to adjust all disputes through a board of settlement without resorting to strikes or lockouts.

August. Sheet Metal Workers No. 217 had new agreement generally accepted, same to go in force September 2.

Industrial Changes. In October, Lakeside Shoe Co., which succeeded The Wm. F. Morgan Co., was incorporated; in March, went out of business.

November. Consolidated Box Machinery Co. formed by consolidation of Taylor & Gooding and Glazier & Briggs.

January. Allen Machine Co. of Haverhill bought entire shoe factory plant, including lasts, patterns, machinery, and stock, formerly used by Perkins-Newhall Co. — Nicholson, Cole, & Co., boots and shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by Richard A. Nicholson & Co. — Standard Shoe Trimming Co. dissolved; succeeded by Harry I. Lyons. — Albion Bartlett added new machines increasing fitting room facilities. — Charles W. Bowen, heels, succeeded to the business of J. H. Bowen.

February. Welch & Landregan, shoes, enlarged space for cutters; in May, leased factory of D. A. Donovan & Co. — A. E. Little & Co., shoes, occupied former quarters of Melanson & Currier as part of their factory. — Bacheller & Spence, cut soles, began operations.

March. A. F. Bailey & Davis, infants' shoes, changed firm name to Bailey & Davis. — Vella Star Heel Co. sold to Silvie & Pierce. — William Lummus Co., tanner, out of business. — George A. Creighton & Son, boots and shoes, added part of T. W. Gardiner building to their factory. — New England Counter Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000; in August, increased capital to \$50,000 and leased factory in Laconia, N. H. — Arthur S. Putnam, slippers, commenced operations.

April. Gardiner, Beardsell, & Co. moved to Nashua, N. H., as a result of strike of counter workers. — J. A. Burrows & Co., shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by J. A. Burrows. — Lefebvre & Co., women's shoes, commenced operations. — United Shoe Trimming Co. dissolved partnership; succeeded by Samuel Katzman.

May. F. S. Smith Shoe Co. succeeded by Lynn Shoe Co. — Luddy & Currier, shoes, started branch factory at Dover, N. H. — Morton & Sons, counters, leased premises containing 13,000 square feet of floor surface at South Boston. — Smith & Co., infants' shoes, organized. — Luddy & Currier, Randall-Adams, D. A. Donovan & Co., and J. L. Walker, shoes, leased space in new shoe building; latter commenced operations in August. — W. C. Richardson, counters, began manufacture of leather heels.

June. Hilliard & Merrill, cut soles, removed to new factory. — Walton & Logan Co., shoes, purchased the George E. Nicholson & Co. factory; increased capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000. — Miller & Ricker, shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by Charles H. Miller; in July, succeeded by Miller-Hapgood Shoe Co.; in September, enlarged factory.

July. Boston & Lynn Cut Sole Co. dissolved; succeeded by Thornton M. Russ and Charles H. Henderson. — Hemingway Machine Co. purchased three-story building for occupancy. — Yam Leather Co., scrap leather, removed to Reading.

August. E. M. Cole, shoes, succeeded by Cole & Vaughn. — Engel-Hodgkins Shoe Co. succeeded by Karl Engel and E. W. Cone. — Faunce & Spinney, shoes, began operations in new addition. — Cushman & Hebert, shoes, installed a complete line of Goodyear welt machinery. — Waverly

Shoe Co. announced proposed removal to larger quarters. — Benjamin Dore, shoes, added 5,000 square feet to his manufacturing space. — J. L. Walker, shoes, removed from Newburyport, firm name being changed to J. L. Walker & Co. — Eastern Kid Co., morocco, began rebuilding factory recently destroyed by fire.

September. P. Lennox & Co., shoes, began erection of six-story brick factory, 40 x 142.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the River Works of the General Electric Co. started in operation the new lunch room which the management constructed and equipped in the best possible manner for the comfort and benefit of the employees of the company. At this restaurant good meals are served to employees at cost.

MALDEN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Painters No. 346 declared a strike upon all master painters not granting demand for increase of wages to \$2.80 a day instead of \$2.50; 100 journeymen involved.

May. Plumbers No. 145 ordered a strike in nine shops where employers refused to grant demand for an increase of wages from \$3 to \$3.50 a day; 50 plumbers were involved; in two weeks, compromise was effected, men to receive an increase of 25 cents a day.

Trade Unions. In May, five members of Painters No. 346 were fined and expelled from the union for alleged strike breaking, by order of Painters District Council No. 25; men had returned to work for employers who granted wages for which union had declared strike but refused to sign union agreement; in July, Painters No. 346 received \$300 from International Brotherhood for benefit of strikers. — Central Labor Union entered protest against permanent members of fire department being employed as carpenters on fire stations.

Industrial Changes. In October, James F. Atwood succeeded by Atwood Elastic Fabric Co.

April. Boston Rubber Shoe Co. shut down for repairs; 4,500 employees affected.

June. Richards Leather Co., recently organized, commenced operations.

August. George P. Cox Last Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$80,000.

Mansfield.

Industrial Changes. In October, Mansfield Braiding Co. installed new machinery.

Marblehead.

Industrial Changes. In November, Wiggins & Son, shoes, succeeded Cole & Wiggins. — W. H. Stevens & Co. shut down for one week to repair boiler.

MARLBOROUGH.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, 10 upper leather cutters employed by the Loring B. Hall Shoe Co. struck on account of change from day to piece work, it being claimed by the men that a reduction in their

wages from \$2.25 to \$1.75 would result thereby; conference held and matter satisfactorily adjusted.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In May, Carpenters No. 988 demanded a 10 per cent increase in daily wages, \$2.50, \$2.75, and \$3 being the wages now paid.

Trade Unions. In December, Teamsters No. 471 adopted a new button which will be of a different design each month.

March. Carpenters No. 988 demanded an increase in wages of 10 per cent. — Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union was organized.

May. Carpenters No. 988 voted not to strike to enforce demand for 10 per cent increase in wages. — For alleged failure to keep union agreement with local firm, Painters No. 561 was expelled from Central Trades and Labor Council.

Industrial Changes. In October, Rice & Hutchins, Inc, shoes, purchased the Boyd & Corey shoe factory.

November. Loring B. Hall purchased the factory formerly occupied by the S. H. Howe Shoe Co.; stock company to be formed; in September, Loring B. Hall Co. purchased machinery in factory of Frank & Duston.

February. John A. Frye Shoe Co. erected four-story addition to factory, 100 x 29; output increased.

July. Marlborough-Hudson Gas Light Co. authorized to issue 400 additional shares of stock at \$100 a share.

September. Preston Hose & Tire Co. removed to Hopkinton.

Maynard.

Industrial Changes. In August, Assabet Mills, woolens, let contract for an addition.

MEDFORD.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, union painters granted \$2.80 for eight-hour day.

Industrial Changes. In July, Louis Klane, shoe findings, out of business.

Medway.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Senior & Singleton's woolen mill began running on eight-hour schedule.

Industrial Changes. In January, Medway Woolen Co. (newly incorporated) leased plant of Senior & Singleton, which discontinued business in December; in February, commenced operations; in March, installed several new machines.

Methuen.

Industrial Changes. In January, Tremont Worsted Co. began its own dyeing in new dyehouse; in July, shut down for one week and installed new boiler. *August.* Knitted Fabrics Co. installed new dyeing machinery.

Middleborough.

Trade Unions. In November, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 20 voted to sign contract with Leonard & Barrows for two years. *January.* Woodworkers No. 248 voted to join the Brockton Central Labor Union.

August. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 20 voted to affiliate with the South-eastern Massachusetts District Conference of Shoe Workers.

Milford.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Granite Cutters Union ordered a general strike against Granite Manufacturers Association on account of non-acceptance of new union agreement which specified the 44-hour week, Saturday half-holiday, and $40\frac{1}{11}$ cents an hour minimum; 300 quarry workers and granite cutters involved; in three weeks, men returned to work under compromise, all employers signing agreement for 40 cents an hour minimum, Saturday half-holiday from April 1 to October 1, and eight-hour day for the rest of the year. — The strike at the Milford Iron Foundry Corp., which was inaugurated in 1901, was declared off by Iron Molders Union; firm had been running with full force of non-union help, refusing conferences with union, and also refusing to reinstate strikers. *June.* About 30 quarrymen, hoisting engineers, and derrickmen employed by the G. H. Cutting Granite Co. struck, firm refusing to discharge foreman; superintendent reminded strikers that the agreement existing between unions and company stipulated that all disputes should be settled by arbitration and advised the men to return to work, which they did on the following day.

Wages and Hours of Labor. For six months in the year the G. H. Cutting Granite Co. reduced hours of labor of stone cutters four a week and advanced their wages from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 cents an hour.

Trade Unions. In January, Granite Cutters Union demanded an increase in wages from $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $40\frac{1}{11}$ cents an hour and Saturday half-holiday; in February, the manufacturers offered to sign a four-year agreement that the wages should be $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, Saturday half-holiday from June 1 to September 30, all differences to be referred to an arbitration committee of six, three to be chosen by each side; this was not accepted; strike ensued. *February.* Bartenders No. 96 applied for readmittance into the C. L. U. and were refused owing to a difficulty which arose two years ago when the Bartenders withdrew; appealed to Boston C. L. U.; in June, Bartenders No. 96 reaffiliated with C. L. U.; in July, made special effort to have retail liquor dealers adopt agreement to employ only union men.

Industrial Changes. In October, Norcross Brothers, stone, reduced capital from \$1,500,000 to \$500,000. *November.* Milford Quarry Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$100,000. *February.* Milford Shoe Co. reduced capital from \$200,000 to \$100,000. *May.* Milford Rubber Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000. *August.* Hutchins, Temple, & Wood, shoes, dissolved upon the death of one of its members and reorganized under same name. — Milford Quarry Co. resumed operations.

Millbury.

Industrial Changes. In October, Millbury Cotton Mills transferred to United States Linen Co.; in November, began operations. — Holbrook Mfg. Co. changed product from linen goods to high-grade cotton yarns; capital stock increased from \$40,000 to \$70,000; new machinery installed.

May. Bowden Felting Mills Co. resumed operations after a shut-down of several weeks. — W. W. Windle & Co., scouring, started work on new factory; in July, old mill shut down; in August, installed new penstock. — Hoyle & Windle started up Ramshorn Mill to manufacture yarn for Mayo Woolen Co.; in August, remodeled mill recently destroyed by fire. *June.* Mayo Woolen Co. purchased Pinafore Mill to use as a picker house; in September, remodeled Pinafore Mill and installed new machinery for manufacture of yarns; erected new boilerhouse at Mill No. 2; in September, started operations in picker room of Mill No. 2.

Millis.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Flax Fibre Co. Mills sold to Phenix Bottling Co. of Revere.

Monson.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Ellis-Ricketts & Co., woolens, reduced running time to 40 hours a week. *September.* D. W. Ellis & Son, woolen goods, increased running time to 70 hours a week.

Industrial Changes. In January, the Heritage & Hirst woolen mill sold at auction; in May, resold to Beach Bros. of Morrisville, Pa.; in July, began manufacturing suitings. *February.* Branch mill of Golden Rod Co. of Wales sold to T. G. Lancey & Co., yarns; will manufacture fabrics. *March.* Solomon F. Cushman & Sons, woolen fabrics, closed mill indefinitely. *May.* Wm. N. Flynt Granite Co. opened a fourth cutting yard. *August.* Heiman & Lichten, straw goods, installed new gas plant at factory.

Montague.

Industrial Changes. In February, International Paper Co. installed two boilers; in July, installed new machinery. *June.* Turners Falls Co., water power and electric light, voted to increase its capital from \$300,000 to \$600,000; in July, began work on new power house. — Turners Falls Lumber Co. reduced capital stock from \$46,750 to \$42,500. *July.* Turners Falls Cotton Mills erected addition. — Esleeck Co. Plant of the American Writing Paper Co. shut down for one week.

Natick.

Trade Unions. In December, Plumbers No. 448 asked for an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime.

Industrial Changes. In March, Schneider Bros. & Co., boots and shoes, resumed operations. — Boston Bedding Supply Co. purchased plant of Natick Electric Light Station, including machinery and water privilege; will manufacture shoddy, cotton, and tow batts. — D. J. Murphy & Co., innersoles, out of business.

Needham.

Industrial Changes. In August, the William Carter Co., underwear, installed new boilers in Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

NEW BEDFORD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 11 employees in the scouring department of the Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. struck owing to dissatisfaction with overseer; 15 hand scourers were obliged to leave work in consequence; the following day, strikers interviewed superintendent and were told that they would be taken back when needed.

February. Weavers at the Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., numbering about 530, struck, the alleged reason being non-submission to rule enforcing them to scrub the floors under their looms; the mill officials alleged the cause of the strike to be an attempt to force recognition of union officials; on the following day, about 100 weavers returned to work, and within one month from beginning of trouble one-half the places were filled; conferences were held with State Board — Seventy ring spinners employed at the Bennett Mfg. Corp. struck on account of reduction in wages; places filled.

April. Twenty apprentices employed at the A. L. Blackmer Co., Inc., struck against discharge of one boy whose work was not satisfactory to the firm; two returned to work, places of others being filled.

May. Bakers No. 95 ordered a general strike affecting 21 master bakers who refused union demand for 10-hour day and uniform system of pay; six firms signed scale the same day strike was inaugurated; up to September 16 strike had not been declared off, although 16 master bakers had signed agreement. — Thirty-five freight handlers employed on the steam-boat line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. struck against reduction from 20 cents to 17½ cents an hour; on the following day strikers asked for their old positions and were reinstated.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages in local yarn and cotton mills; about 12,000 affected.

September. Potomska Mill No. 1 started operations on a six-day schedule.

Trade Unions. In October, the United Textile Workers at a recent convention, by an amendment to their constitution, forbade textile workers in any branch from joining a union of any other branch, provided a union of their own branch is in existence; Weavers Union had previously decided to admit card-room help to membership although there was a Carders Union in existence.

December. Loomfixers No. 2, Mule Spinners Union, and Carders Union voted to accept, under protest, the reduction in wages.

January. Granite Cutters Union demanded an increase in wages of from 37½ to 41 cents an hour and Saturday half-holiday.

February. Weavers Union indorsed the strike at the Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., and a special appropriation to conduct same was voted.

June. Weavers Union voted to surrender its charter and become independent of United Textile Workers. — Mule Spinners Union adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Governor in vetoing the bill to prohibit overtime work for women and children in textile factories.

September. Dissatisfied weavers at the Soule Mill held shop meeting at which grievances in regard to pay for certain styles of weaving were discussed and a committee appointed to confer with management.

Industrial Changes. In October, Oneko Woolen Mills shut down for two weeks while two new boilers were installed.

February. Butler Mill, cotton goods, increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000.

March. A. L. Blackmer Co., Inc., cut glass, increased capital \$20,000.

May. Manomet Mills, cotton fabrics, incorporated in October, installed 90 fly frames; in September, awarded contract for cotton house, 242 x 322.

June. Soule Mill installed 90 spinning frames and 46 feeders.

August. Beacon Mfg. Co.'s plant sold to C. D. Owen & C. O. Dexter; mill will be repaired, new machinery installed, and a large two-story addition erected; will manufacture a special grade of colored cottons, mostly underwear.

September. New Bedford Extracting Co. awarded contract for a rendering plant and a three-story brick and steel boiler and engine room, 18 x 52. — Kilburn Mill, cotton yarns, incorporated in August, began erection of three-story mill, 442 x 133, a picker room, 50 x 100, an engine room, 84 x 35, and a boiler room, 40 x 126.

Workmen's Benefits. In October, the New Bedford Textile School opened with the largest classes, both in the day and evening sessions, in the history of the school.

Newbury.

Industrial Changes. In June, Byfield Woolen Co. shut down for two weeks; in July, suspended work on Saturdays.

NEWBURYPORT.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 12 spinners employed by the Peabody Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of seven per cent in wages; in one week, spinners returned accepting reduction.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, International Typographical Union reported the following scale of weekly (54 hours) wages paid for morning and evening newspaper work in 1903: Machine operators, \$13; foremen, \$14; floormen and admen in hand and machine offices, \$12; machine operators, seven cents for 1,000 ems; on weekly editions and book and job work, hand compositors, \$12; foremen, \$14; hand compositors, 18 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime, one and one-half price.

March. Union painters granted eight-hour day and daily wage of \$2.50.

Trade Unions. In October, District Council No. 25, Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, held a session here at which 22 locals were represented; voted to indorse recent action of Newburyport painters; announced that union labels will soon be required on all painting; several sets of union labels were issued to master painters.

June. Musicians No. 378 organized and affiliated with American Federation of Musicians.

Industrial Changes. In October, New England Fire Proofing Co. sold plant. — Chase-Shawmut Co., electrical goods, began manufacturing. — Mill No. 1 of the Peabody Mfg. Co. resumed operations in spinning department.

June. W. H. Noyes & Brother Co., horn goods, installed new boiler; in July, increased capital from \$30,000 to \$45,000. — Newburyport Silver Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

July. J. L. Walker, shoes, moved to Lynn; firm name changed to J. L. Walker & Co.

September. Dodge Co., shoes, announced erection of an addition, 52 x 150. — Newburyport Shoe Co. reorganized and will continue under new management.

New Marlborough.

Industrial Changes. In July, Berkshire White Brick Co. purchased the plant of the White Brick & Terra Cotta Co.

NEWTON.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In March, Painters No. 362 demanded increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3 for journeymen, and from \$2.80 to \$3.50 for decorators; granted.

NORTH ADAMS.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 12 tinners employed by members of the Master Plumbers Association struck to prevent introduction of apprenticeship system; five days later, employers agreed not to press the issue and men returned; Sheet Metal Workers No. 133 involved. — Forty members of Plumbers No. 159 struck in sympathy with the tinners; two days later, they returned to work, the tinners' strike being settled.

June. Seymour, Clark, Hills Co., contractors, of Springfield, had small labor dispute with their laborers employed on the Hoosac Valley Street Railroad; 18 laborers involved; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In December, Master Blacksmiths Association signed agreements for daily wage of \$2.25 for floormen and \$2.50 for firemen; overtime 50 cents an hour; hours, 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., and 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Saturdays. — Eclipse, Beaver, and Greylock Mills reduced wages 10 per cent; about 2,500 operatives affected.

January. Scale of wages for newspaper and book and job work reported by International Typographical Union as paid in 1903: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen, \$13 a week of 54 hours; machine operators on morning editions, a week of 48 hours, \$18; on evening and weekly editions and book and job work, \$16; hand compositors on morning editions and book and job work, 35 cents for 1,000 ems; on evening and weekly editions, 27½ cents for 1,000 ems; overtime 37½ cents an hour.

April. Weber Bros., boots and shoes, granted the following weekly wage scale as per request of Cutters No. 163, the same to remain in force for one year: For sorters \$16.50, outside cutters \$15, throating \$13.50, block hands \$6 to \$7.50, block hands, second year, \$9 to \$10.50; for apprentices, cutting, bal top and shoes, first year \$10.50 to \$12, second year \$12 to \$13.50, third year \$13.50 to \$15; 54 hours to constitute a week's work.

July. Provision dealers granted clerks Thursday half-holiday; clothing and dry goods clerks granted a half-holiday on Fridays.

Trade Unions. In October, the organization of a union label league

to consist of the label committees of the different unions was started. — Plumbers No. 159 and Electrical Workers No. 293 withdrew from the B. T. C., claiming that Bricklayers No. 18 allowed their men to work for an unfair firm; about a week later, Carpenters No. 193 voted to return to the council; in December, the Plumbers and Electrical Workers Unions returned to the council.

January. At the Cincinnati convention of the B. and S. W. it was resolved that 200 lasters be ready to take the place of those in North Adams who refused to join the B. and S. W. — Retail Clerks Union sent a grievance to the C. L. U. in regard to those stores which open on Monday evenings; a committee was appointed to look into the matter of stores that are open Sundays.

March. Musicians No. 96 reduced the number of musicians that must be employed at dances in the principal halls from six to five. — The cutters at N. L. Millard & Co.'s demanded a reduction of 10 per cent in the work without a reduction in pay; referred to State Board.

June. As result of special agitation, over 70 weavers affiliated with Weavers No. 124. — The semi-annual convention of State Branch of Journeymen Barbers International Union was attended by 45 delegates; it was voted to renew efforts to have bill for the licensing of barbers adopted by the next legislature.

July. Central Labor Union voted not to sanction any threats or intimidations in soliciting advertisements for the souvenir field day program. — Plumbers Union No. 159 had temporary trouble with local master plumber (A. W. Hunter) causing four plumbers to leave work. According to union rules members are not allowed to work for any master plumber not a member of Master Plumbers Association to which organization master in question did not belong. In two weeks, men returned to work pending investigation.

Industrial Changes. In January, Arnold Print Works had two-thirds of spinning and preparatory departments in operation; in May, increased capital from \$150,000 to \$1,150,000; in August, erected brick smokestack 200 feet high.

March. The Johnson-Dunbar Mills Co., cotton goods, started a number of fancy looms; will spin some of yarn used in the mills.

April. Strong, Hewat, & Co., cassimeres, installed two new boilers; in June, erected power house.

May. Blackinton Co. Mills were sold.

June. H. W. Clark Biscuit Co. purchased building which they leased; in July, began work on addition.

August. North Adams Mfg. Co., woolen goods, began erection of large brick storehouse. — R. G. Hall removed building formerly used as a woodworking shop to new site and enlarged it; will install machinery for the manufacture of bobbins. — Waterhouse & Buffum, worsteds, who formerly occupied Blackinton Co. Mills, leased Eagle Cotton Mill; in September, ordered 72 heavy worsted looms.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the local Y. M. C. A. opened a school in its building for textile instruction, this being the first attempt of any like association to establish a textile school.

NORTHAMPTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 23 machine room employees at the Williams Mfg. Co., baskets, struck on account of new superintendent; foreman left and men went out in sympathy; three days later, strikers' places were practically filled; strikers applied for work but only a few were reinstated.

April. Painters No. 256 declared a strike upon master painters not granting demand for \$3 a day minimum instead of \$2.50; 60 painters were involved; in May, employers had out-of-town non-union men filling some of the strikers' places. — The McCallum Hosiery Co. had 28 embroidery girls go out in sympathy with a girl who was discharged on account of disagreement with the foreman; within one week strikers' places were mostly filled; nearly all of the old employees were subsequently taken back.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In February, Belding Bros. & Co., silks, resumed 50-hour schedule.

Trade Unions. In November, the C. L. U. removed a contractor from the unfair list who agreed to employ only union help; the public market was removed from the unfair list in March; in April, master painters declaring open shop were placed on the unfair list.

Industrial Changes. In January, Florence Machine Co., oil stoves, sold plant to Central Oil-gas Stove Co. of Gardner.

March. The McCallum Hosiery Co. increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000; in September, awarded contract for a two-story addition, 60 x 60.

North Andover.

Industrial Changes. In May, Davis & Furber Machine Co. increased capital from \$400,000 to \$410,000. *July.* The Brightwood Mfg. Co., worsted dress goods, installed 18 Knowles looms. *September.* Michael F. Campbell, machine wipers, awarded contract for a 60-foot brick chimney.

North Attleborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, R. Blackinton & Co. had their die makers strike for nine-hour day without reduction in wages; places filled; New England Die and Hub Cutters Mutual Association involved.

Industrial Changes. In October, Gold Medal Braid Co., cotton and worsted braids, reorganized and reopened after being closed several months; land and building sold to J. R. Dennis. *March.* Adamsdale Mill, cotton yarns, out of business; in May, sold to Stephen A. Jenks. *June.* Frank M. Whitney & Co., jewelry, enlarged steam plant.

Northborough.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, 66 weavers employed at the Northborough Woolen Mills struck for an increase in wages on 30-pick work; three days later, accepted compromise increasing price in proportion with 35-pick on box and plain loom.

Industrial Changes. In December, American Attachment Co., sewing machine attachments, shut down indefinitely; employees found work at Whiting Mfg. Co.

Northbridge.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, the Whitinsville Cotton Mills and other textile mills in the Blackstone valley reduced wages 10 per cent; 1,300 employees affected. *May.* The molders in the Whitin Machine Works asked for a holiday every other Saturday during May, June, July, and August instead of every Saturday during July and August, which had previously been granted. — Clerks requested a weekly half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In January, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., cotton cloth, erected new storehouse, and an additional story to stone mill; in July, new mill erected; in August, installed electrical equipment; in September, installed 300 looms in new mill.

Workingmen's Benefits. In December, a review of the past year's work at the Blue Eagle Inn at Whitinsville showed that the advantages offered young men there were appreciated to the utmost. The Inn was built in 1901 by the Whitin Machine Works for the comfort and benefit of unmarried male employees. The hotel is beautifully situated and furnished, the main purpose at issue being the comfort and welfare of the employees. The Inn contains 50 well-appointed rooms, bathrooms on every floor, library, parlor, and reading-room besides a large dining-room. The prices asked are but nominal, being \$4.50 and \$5 a week.

North Brookfield.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, grocery store clerks requested a weekly half-holiday during July and August.

Norwood.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported as being paid for book and job work in 1903: \$16.50 a week of 54 hours for hand compositors; overtime one and one-half price. *April.* Boiler-makers No. 281 presented demands for a nine-hour day with 10 hours' pay; strike ensued and compromise granted, nine-hour day and one and one-tenth cents an hour increase for all men who formerly received 20 cents an hour or more. *May.* Machinists employed in the shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. granted desired increase in wages of six and two-thirds per cent. — Car men employed on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded an increase of 15 per cent in wages; granted a sliding scale of from 12½ cents to 23½ cents an hour, an increase of about eight per cent, and a nine-hour day.

Trade Unions. In February, members of Typographical No. 228 employed at the Norwood Press objected to handling non-union work. *April.* The carpenters and machinists employed in shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. demanded a nine-hour day with pay for 10 hours. *May.* Owing to a controversy on account of employment of man whom union claimed was in arrears and was generally unfair to union principles,

stampers in the employ of Edward Fleming & Co. left work and their places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In September, H. M. Plympton & Co., iron foundry, erected four-story brick and frame addition to factory, 156 x 56.

Orange.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, Grout Bros., automobiles, granted employees Saturday half-holiday during June, July, and August.

Industrial Changes. In October, Grout Bros. Automobile Co. succeeded Grout Bros. *January.* New Home Sewing Machine Co. erected four-story building, 67 x 57, for needle department. *July.* Fellows & Co., of Troy, N. Y., collars, cuffs, and shirts, purchased the Orange Shirt Co.; removed machinery here in August and commenced operations in September.

Oxford.

Industrial Changes. In June, Edwin Bartlett Co., yarns, warps, etc. shut down one week and installed 1,200 spindles. *July.* A. Howarth & Son installed dynamo for lighting. *August.* Huguenot Mills Co., yarns and shoddy, reduced capital from \$50,000 to \$30,000 and installed new cards.

Palmer.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In April, Thorndike Co., cotton goods, reduced running time to 40 hours a week; later, reduced to 30 hours; 2,500 employees affected

Industrial Changes. In December, Boston Duck Co. added eight new looms. *June.* Palmer Carpet Mill installed new looms; in September, shut down for several days to repair smokestack damaged by lightning. *September.* Holden & Fuller, woolen goods, shut down indefinitely.

Peabody.

Industrial Changes. In October, H. S. Leonard & Co. purchased factory occupied by them. *November.* National Calfskin Co. installed new engine. *December.* N. H. Poor Leather Co., Inc., increased capital from \$5,000 to \$15,000. *February.* H. E. Holden, grain leathers, finished rebuilding tannery recently burned; in May, added new story to plant. — A. B. Clark Co. remodeled building at Southwick tannery for storehouse. — Massachusetts Glove Co. purchased the George H. Walton morocco shop for tanning leather. — L. B. Southwick & Co., sheepskins, added a new line of leather to product. *March.* Foan Bros., sheepskin tanners, installed new boiler; in April, installed new engine. — National Calfskin Co. installed complete electric lighting system; in September, began erection of one-story brick boiler house, 30 x 40. — Thayer, Foss, & Co., tanners, leased factory recently occupied by E. E. Stevens & Co.; will make cordovan leather. — A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. began operating its Crowninshield Street factory for making grain and combination tanned kangaroo sides; erected new beam house in May; daily capacity 1,500 hides; in July, purchased the Geo. M. Osborne tanning plant;

in August, awarded contract for new power house. — George N. Hayes & Son, leathers, installed new machinery. *April.* Richards Patent Leather Corporation of Salem, a new corporation, leased local factory to manufacture patent leather in colors; in June, removed manufacturing plant to Malden. — John H. Hammond, boots and shoes, out of business. *May.* J. J. Dunney & Co., sheepskins, reopened after shutdown of a few weeks. *July.* North Shore Tanning Co. commenced operations. — Vaughn Machine Co. sold a large interest in its business to The Turner Tanning Machinery Co. of Boston. *August.* Houston tannery property purchased by L. E. Hilliard and G. H. Rausch; to be occupied by Rausch, Ellis, & Co. for manufacture of sole leather. *September.* T. H. O'Shea, tanner, erected 10-story addition. — Pierce & Fawcett, boots and shoes, dissolved partnership; succeeded by G. H. Fawcett. — E. Egan & Son, morocco, shut down for four weeks; business suspended.

PITTSFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, the Eaton-Hurlburt Paper Co. had 60 girls in the box shop go out on account of misunderstanding as to change in prices of piece work; returned the following day upon conditions under which they left.

June. Plumbers in the employ of O'Connell & Van Deusen Co. struck against alleged labor trouble in one of the Berkshire Mills in which company was interested; trouble was settled in July.

Trade Unions. In November, Painters No. 94 fined three members \$25 each for working out-of-town and not complying with union requirements.

January. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a representative of the Amalgamated Railway Employees Union to organize the motormen and conductors.

May. Teamsters No 368 presented demand to lumber dealers for 25 cents an hour for overtime instead of 20 cents.

August. Central Labor Union voted \$100, and \$50 each week for the striking textile operatives at Fall River.

September. In order to better submit their request for a nine-hour day and a uniform scale of wages, local waiters formed temporary organization with charter list of about 20 members.

Industrial Changes. In October, Taconic Mills, woolens, installed new dryer; later, installed new pattern loom and cards; in September, began work on addition to carding, spinning, and weaving rooms; new machinery to be installed.

November. S. N. & C. Russell Mfg Co., dress goods, installed new set of cards.

January. Pittsfield Coal Gas Co. erected temporary building to replace one burned.

February. J. L. & T. D. Peck Mfg. Co., cotton and woolen goods, remodeled buildings and installed new machinery.

March. James & E. H. Wilson, woolen goods, installed seven sets of cards and seven mules.

May. Pontoon Woolen Mfg. Co. installed new spinning machine. — The Helliwell Co. purchased lower Pomeroy mill property which they have leased since 1898.

August. Tillotson Mfg. Co., woolen goods, erected addition, 40 x 30. — National Biscuit Co. removed machinery from the Teeling Bakery Co.'s building.

September. The N. A. Mills Shoe Co. leased one floor of the adjoining building.

Workmen's Benefits. In September, Stanley Electric Mfg. Co. awarded prizes, varying in amounts from \$5 to \$50, to workmen who had made the best suggestions pertaining to the furtherance of the business, the improvement in the tools and machinery. This is a semi-annual custom followed by the company which has met with marked success.

Plymouth.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Puritan Mills of the American Woolen Co. reduced running time to four days a week.

Industrial Changes. In September, Plymouth Cordage Co. began erection of one-story brick warehouse, 650 x 60. — George Mabbett & Sons Co., worsted goods, began erection of one-story finishing room, 50 x 100.

QUINCY.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, about 90 heater boys employed at the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. struck, alleging that poor quality of coal was furnished them; in two days, returned to work without concessions.

April. From April 18 to April 22 a general strike was inaugurated at the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. involving about 2,600 employees; certain men struck because of the Summer schedule of hours, they being requested to work 55 hours a week instead of 54, with pay for the extra hour and with Saturday half-holiday; the men alleged that it was an attempt on the part of the company to return to the 10-hour day schedule; within one week, many of the men had returned to work; at a conference of interested parties to the controversy, the company suggested that if the men would return to work immediately on the 55-hour basis, it would submit to arbitration the question of whether or not the proposed hours were unfair in comparison with those of its competitors in the same line of business; on May 2, it was reported that about 1,200 men were at work; one week later, the business men of Quincy petitioned the Fore River Ship & Engine Co. to grant conference with strikers, claiming that nearly a thousand men had left Quincy on account of the strike, and that this had perceptibly hurt business; strikers gradually returned to work; on May 25, representatives of Boiler Makers Union held conference and agreed to return to work on 55-hour basis for Summer and 54-hour schedule in the Fall; about 800 boiler makers and helpers returned on May 27, 80 drillers and tappers having returned to work the day previous; the shipwrights and caulkers remained out until June 3 when they also voted to return.

Wages and Hours of Labor. Since the formation of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers No. 68 the nine-hour day has been in force in that

craft, the hours being from 7 to 12 A.M., and 1 to 5 P.M., Saturday included.

Trade Unions. In January, Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers No. 68 organized and affiliated with international body.

February. Steam Engineers No. 79 established sick benefit fund allowing members \$5 a week for 13 weeks; in May, reported that about 90 per cent of local engineers were affiliated with the union.

April. Union of Italian lumpers and laborers was organized.

June. Laborers and Excavators No. 11710 organized with charter from A. F. of L.

September. Street Railway Employees No. 253, after joint conference with Union No. 235 of Brockton in regard to the recognition of union and other grievances on the Old Colony Street Railway, decided, after receiving an unsatisfactory communication from the officials of the road, to hold strike action in abeyance.

Industrial Changes. In June, Quincy Granite Quarries Co., comprising 45 quarries, was sold. — Fore River Ship & Engine Co. added submarine torpedo boats to its product; plant sold to reorganization committee; in September, reorganized company incorporated as Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

July. Merry Mount Granite Co. increased capital from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

Randolph.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, the price list for lasters, stitchers, finishers, and cutters at Richards & Brennan's factory referred to the State Board; decision rendered in March.

Industrial Changes. In April, Richards & Brennan incorporated, and changed firm name to Richards & Brennan Co.

Raynham.

Industrial Changes. In January, Frances Mfg. Co., recently incorporated, started manufacture of muslin curtains in old Johnson shoe factory.

Revere.

Strikes and Lockouts. In January, 60 unorganized laborers employed by the National Fire Proofing Co. struck on account of reduction of 10 cents a day in wages — had been receiving \$1.50 a day; places filled.

Trade Unions. In May, petition of Carpenters No. 846 that only members of local union be employed on public work was granted by selectmen.

Rockland.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Connors Bros., heels, adopted a nine-hour day.

Trade Unions. In December, the union stamp was granted John Spence & Co. *February.* The C. L. U. suggested that the unions of Rockland, Abington, and Whitman assess a certain sum every week for the benefit of the boxmakers' strike. — Boot and Shoe Workers No. 48 voted a per capita assessment of 10 cents a week to assist the Whitman boxmakers. *March.* Teamsters No. 243 was organized with a charter list of 14.

Industrial Changes. In January, Rockland Webbing Co. installed several new looms. *April.* J. W. Terhune Shoe Co. purchased factory of The J. S. Turner Co.; will increase capacity to 2,000 pairs daily. *May.* French, Shriner, & Urner leased factory in South Boston where the \$3.50 grade shoe will be made. — Hurley Shoe Co. erected addition to factory; capacity 100 dozen. *September.* E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, will construct an entire fourth floor to their building.

Russell.

Industrial Changes. In June, Great Barrington Mining Co. installed machinery in Blandford road quarry. — Woronoco Paper Co. began construction of new concrete dam, an 11-foot penstock, and a power house; the dam and penstock were completed in September.

Rutland.

Industrial Changes. In December, Lakeville Woolen Co. shut down indefinitely; 60 employees affected.

SALEM.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. lengthened dinner period to one hour, factory opening 15 minutes earlier to make up for the increase.

May. Agreement of Bakers No. 277 of Salem and vicinity providing for an increase of \$2 a week for third hands and \$1 a week for second hands (hours to be nine a day as formerly) was generally accepted by master bakers.

Trade Unions. In May, Bakers No. 277, alleging that three members had entered into partnership with their employer to evade enforcement of union's demand for increase in wages, expelled the men from the union and imposed a fine of \$100 each to be paid upon reinstatement, and declared the master baker unfair.

Industrial Changes. In December, Cass & Daley, shoes, commenced operations; plant removed here in sections from Western part of State.

April. W. H. Howard & Co., shoe stock, commenced operations. — Richard Patent Leather Corp. incorporated; in May, removed to Peabody; in June, removed plant to Malden.

May. J. F. McSwiggin & Co., innersoles, commenced operations.

July. Broadley Leather Co. purchased 24,000 feet of land adjoining their tannery. — Standard Shoe Mfg. Co. dissolved partnership.

August. North Shore Shoe Co. increased capital from \$5,000 to \$30,000. — J. A. Dane & Co., shoes, out of business. — Lord Tannery sold at auction.

September. Carr Leather Co. erected an addition, 100 x 60, and installed new boiler. — Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. shut down one week for repairs.

Sandisfield.

Industrial Changes. In April, The O. D. Case Mfg. Co., school desks, removed to Guilford, Conn.

Sandwich.

Industrial Changes. In September, Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. (incorporated in June) commenced operations.

Saugus.

Industrial Changes. In May, Dean's Leather Co. commenced operations; in August, leased factory at Foxborough where they will make chrome sheep and goat. *July.* J. C. Benz Co., tanners, removed to Lynn. *September.* Saugus Mfg. Co. (incorporated in September) to start operations in the mill formerly occupied by the Pranker Mill; will manufacture cotton and woolen goods.

Shrewsbury.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, Green & Hickey Leather Co. started on Summer schedule, beginning at 6.30 A.M., with 45 minutes for dinner, and closing Saturdays at 12.15 P.M.

Industrial Changes. In March, Green & Hickey Leather Co. increased capacity of plant.

SOMERVILLE.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Painters No 937 ordered a general strike against master painters refusing to grant increase in wages of 30 cents a day; 160 journeymen painters involved; a few master painters signed agreement within a month but the strike had not been declared off up to July 26. — Strike was declared by Tube Workers No. 5 against the American Tube Works involving about 570 tube workers; men went out upon refusal of firm to grant an increase of \$1 a week; firm contended that wages and hours had been adjusted within a year; firm was crippled for a while but did not entirely shut down its works; began at once to run open shop on same basis as had previously existed as to wages; up to September 26, 300 tube workers were employed, 120 of these being strikers who had been reinstated; firm agreed to take back the strikers at any time with the exception of the leaders.

September. Upon the alleged refusal of the Derby Desk Co. to give union conditions to its men, Woodworkers No. 24 of Boston ordered a strike involving 12 woodworkers in the employ of company.

Wages and Hours of Labor. *September.* Reported that local grocery and provision clerks had been granted their request for a Wednesday half-holiday for the entire year.

Southbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, two optical manufacturing establishments and two cutlery firms locked out their operatives (numbering about 350) because the men were organizing and the firms asked that the men sign an agreement stating that they were not members of the union and would not become members without giving the companies a week's notice; within two months practically all the men had returned to work,

having signed agreement as requested; Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 292 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, union and non-union carpenters presented a request for daily increase of 25 cents in wages; granted. *April.* Hamilton Woolen Co. and Central Mills Co., cotton goods, began Summer schedule: 6.30 A.M. to 12 M., 45 minutes for dinner, 12.45 to 5.45 P.M., half-holiday on Saturday. *June.* Retail stores, in general, granted clerks Thursday half-holiday during July and August. — Local optical manufacturing companies granted Saturday half-holiday until September 10.

Trade Unions. In November, Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers No. 292 voted to remain away from the factories which locked out the union men; an injunction was served on the union to prevent members from interfering with the companies' employees. — Theodore Harrington, knives, adopted the union label.

Industrial Changes. In December, Central Mills Co., cotton goods, installed three spinning frames.

South Hadley.

Industrial Changes. In December, Glasgow Mfg. Co., cotton goods and yarns, reorganized and name changed to Hadley Mills; will make fine goods instead of coarser and cheaper goods; commenced operations in January; stockholders voted to increase capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000; in March, 150 looms in operation; in April, purchased land adjoining present location; in May, shut down for one week to remove old machinery and install new, including 650 looms. *August.* Carew Mfg. Co. shut down one week for repairs.

Spencer.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., were involved in labor dispute, nine pullers-over leaving work to enforce demand for increase from 32 to 35 cents a case on certain grade of shoes; action affected 120 lasters; lasters returned to work the following day and within one week many of the pullers-over were reinstated under former conditions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, Isaac Prouty & Co., Inc., began running nine hours a day; had been on 10-hour time for two years; in May, lasters in the heavy shoe department demanded an increase of one and one-half cents a case; granted; in September, began winter schedule, 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., closing at 5 P.M. Saturdays. *June.* Blacksmiths granted employees Saturday half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In January, Leavitt & Co., woolen goods, leased plant to George Davis and Joseph Wicks. — Dufton Bros., woolen goods, installed eight new looms. *February.* H. P. Brigham withdrew from Taylor Woolen Co.; in June, plant shut down for two weeks and company was reorganized. *March.* E. Jones & Co., boots and shoes, installed new Benoit machine for transmitting power.

SPRINGFIELD.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, about 200 laundry workers were locked out by the "Big 8 Combine" upon refusal of men to sign agreement not to hold membership in any trade union; as a condition of re-employment men had to sign agreement not to belong to any trade union; a large number returned to work, but about 42 would not sign and found work elsewhere; Laundry Workers No. 117 was involved and formed company to conduct laundry in opposition.

April. Twelve building laborers employed by the contractor on the new building for the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. struck for the employment of union building laborers instead of non-union; the strike occasioned the laying off of eight bricklayers. — Fifty bridge and structural iron workers employed in five establishments struck for shorter hours and higher wages; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 involved; three firms signed agreement granting demands but strike was on in two shops on September 14.

May. A general strike movement was inaugurated on May 2 by the three local carpenters' unions in Springfield and one in Chicopee against contractors in Springfield and Chicopee refusing to increase wages from \$2.75 to \$3 for eight-hour day; 80 contractors in both cities were affected and 700 carpenters involved; on August 7, by unanimous vote of the unions concerned, the strike was declared off and men asked for re-employment; they were reinstated without concessions.

Wages and Hours of Labor. Scale of wages, for newspaper work on morning editions: Machine operators \$23 a week of 45 hours, 10 cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders, floormen, and admen \$21 a week of 48 hours; machine tenders \$25 to \$30. On evening editions: Machine operators \$18 a week of 45 hours, eight cents for 1,000 ems; proofreaders \$16, and floormen and admen \$16 to \$17 a week of 48 hours; machine tenders \$22 to \$27. On weekly editions for a week of 54 hours: Machine operators \$18; proofreaders \$15; floormen and admen \$15 to \$16; machine tenders \$22 to \$27. Book and job work for a week of 54 hours: Hand compositors \$13.50 to \$15, 28 cents for 1,000 ems; machine operators \$18; floormen and admen \$13.50 to \$15. Overtime one and one-half price. Scale reported by International Union as being paid in 1903

February. Wage schedule giving book and job compositors \$15 a week, to go into effect May 2, agreed upon.

April. Journeymen plumbers granted daily wage of \$3 for eight hours. — Journeymen painters granted increase in daily wage from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for eight hours. — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 demanded a new scale of wages and hours; agreement as accepted by three establishments after short strike called for a nine-hour day, wages in shop to be \$1.75 and \$2 a day, the outside wages to be \$4 a day upon contracts of \$1,000 or over and \$2 a day upon contracts under \$1,000.

May. Tapestry carpet manufacturers notified their weavers that they would return to the 60-hour a week schedule. — Commandant of United

States Armory readjusted wage scale which caused much trouble, and matter was referred to the President; Secretary of War, after investigation, directed that new scale be continued until experience should determine any necessary adjustments; in August, Secretary of War authorized the semi-monthly payment of wages; in September, notice posted in shops that workmen would not be paid for Labor Day.

Trade Unions. In October, at the State convention of barbers' unions the legislative committee was instructed to secure the passage of the bill to license barbers: voted to admit boss barbers to the unions. — Allied Metal Mechanics No. 80 voted to donate \$10 to aid the striking blacksmiths in the West Springfield yards. — Upholsterers Union voted to reinstate all suspended members.

December. The books of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 48 were examined and pronounced correct by the international secretary, thus relieving the officers of charges preferred against them; the recent election was declared illegal because some members voted who were not in good financial standing; in February, demands were made for an eight-hour day and an increase of wages; the proprietors voted to ignore these demands and also voted to declare open shop after April 1; the president, secretary, and financial secretary were discharged by their employers in March; at a conference held in April the proprietors offered to raise wages of outside men \$1.05 a week on contracts amounting to more than \$1,000. — Grocery and Provision Clerks No. 297 protested against dealers keeping stores open more than two nights previous to Christmas in violation of union by-laws; conferences were held with dealers in January regarding the abolition of trading stamps. — The State convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union was held here in March. — Typographical No. 216 presented a new wage schedule calling for a sliding reduction in hours, and a flat scale of weekly wages of \$16.50. — Journeymen carpenters presented demand for increase in daily wages from \$2.75 to \$3.25; the master carpenters and master builders associations of the Connecticut valley voted to refuse the demands; in February, the carpenters voted to insist upon the increase; the Master Carpenters Association in March voted a forfeit of \$200 as a guarantee of good faith in the controversy with the carpenters unions; strike ensued May 1.

January. District Council No. 4, Metal Polishers, voted that the Central Labor Unions take action to induce municipal departments using polished metal to use only union-made goods; voted to promote the passage of a bill in the legislatures of the several States providing that an inspector of blower systems be appointed.

February. Cigarmakers No. 49 appointed committee to meet local dealer to protest against the rule forbidding his employees making cigars for their personal use. — Stationary Engineers No. 98 presented new wage schedule calling for an eight-hour day, 37½ cents an hour for hoisting engineers, and \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 for stationary engineers in third, second, and first-class plants, respectively.

May. Soda Water Workers No. 11209 complained that bartenders were doing work belonging to their trade and appealed to Bartenders No. 67 for assistance in stopping the practice. — Central Labor Union and B. T. C.

appointed joint committee to assist in settling carpenters' strike. — Painters No. 257 voted to withdraw shop card from contractor for working on a building declared unfair on account of strike of carpenters.

September. Much indignation was manifested by labor men upon the alleged report that union men working in the Government Arsenal had been warned that if they left the shop to take part in a labor demonstration on Labor Day they would be docked a day's wages; the order was discredited by many inasmuch as the day was observed by government employees at other stations and at the Charlestown Navy Yard. — Reported that the B. T. C., which was recently disbanded, is to be succeeded by a local council of the Structural Trades Alliance; it is planned if the organization materializes to include in its membership every organization connected with the building industry. — Movement on foot for the formation of a local joint executive board comprising three members from the cooks, waiters, and bartenders unions, the board to have the settlement of disputes involving such unions. — Much opposition was expressed by interested trade unions to a Boston concern having local sheet metal work contract as it was averred that the firm was especially opposed to Sheet Metal Workers No. 27 and would not recognize its condition as to wages and hours.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION. In December, voted to recognize the claim of the Metal Polishers Union of Southbridge, and to give them financial aid.

January. Reading and recreation rooms were fitted up in the C. L. U. hall.

February. A movement was begun to have all the unions make permanent quarters in the C. L. U. hall. — Thirty-eight establishments were on the February unfair list. — A committee was appointed to consider means for solving the laundry trouble; as a result of the controversy with the laundry proprietors it was decided to establish a co-operative laundry; reported that non-union laundry proprietors were making efforts to prevent the sale of laundry machinery to the union; in March, the machinery for the laundry was installed.

Industrial Changes. In October, Moore Drop Forging Co. increased capital from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

November. Rhode Island Worsted Co. installed new motor and looms; in August, installed 20 large looms.

December. Knox Automobile Co. increased capital from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

February. United States Spring Bed Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

June. R. D. Chandler & Co., mosaics, began operations.

July. Bausch Machine Tool Co. increased capital from \$110,000 to \$150,000. — Hodges Fibre Carpet Co. shut down one week for repairs.

August. Barney & Berry, manufacturers of skates, erected a two-story brick factory, 45 x 130.

Workingmen's Benefits. In October, the Springfield Co-operative Co. was organized, local trade unionists being much interested in proposed movement for a co-operative grocery business, conducted on the Rochdale plan.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU. This Bureau was established and conducted by The Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association, in

conjunction with such of its members and members of such other trade associations as said Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association designates.

The Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association was organized November 30, 1903, for the purpose of securing a closer relation between its members, and for the discussion and consideration of, and co-operation on, any questions affecting their interests. The membership is confined to persons, firms, or corporations engaged as principals owning and controlling plants in which are employed pattern makers, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, molders, and members of kindred trades handling iron, steel, brass, or other metals in Springfield and vicinity.

The Association is divided at present in four divisions as to membership, namely, employers of machinists, employers of polishers, employers of pattern makers, and employers of molders.

In outlining the aims and objects of the Connecticut Valley Labor Bureau, it may be said that the Bureau is run on very similar lines to the Boston and Worcester Labor Bureaus, inasmuch as it aims to establish the principle of fair dealing between employers and employees, and to protect both in their individual rights as guaranteed by law, and to assist in providing employers with satisfactory workmen and the workmen with satisfactory employment. The Bureau shall be conducted in a broad and impartial manner, and shall be neutral ground where the workmen may express their complaints and present any difficulties in which they may have been involved with employer or other employees; and the employers shall recognize the right of the Labor Bureau to investigate all such complaints.

The executive committee of the Connecticut Valley Metal Trades Association appoints a paid secretary to carry on the work under its direction; such secretary to have charge of the Bureau which shall be located centrally in Springfield, entirely separate from the plant of any member.

The best legal advice obtainable shall be secured. It is to be understood by all subscribers to the Bureau that the records are obtained from most reliable sources at the command of said secretary, but under no circumstances does the Bureau vouch for the accuracy of same.

The duties of a secretary are as follows:

1. To keep a record of workmen
 - a. Employed.
 - b. Unemployed.
2. To secure when possible workmen for members requiring same.
3. To secure when possible employment for workmen applying for positions.
4. To act as a disinterested intermediary between the employer and employee.
 - c. To endeavor to correct abuses wherever found.
5. To work in harmony with the Commissioner of the National Metal Trades Association, and the Chairman of the District of the National Metal Trades Association in which the office is located.
6. To assist workmen desiring to remove to another part of the country to find employment.
 - d. To assist dissatisfied workmen to secure satisfactory employment.

7. To keep a full record of workmen regarding their character, performance and ability, but he shall not attempt to prevent any workman from securing employment.
8. To furnish on request from secretaries of other bureaus information from the office records.

The duties of the members follow :

1. Members shall make a statement to the secretary of every workman in their employ in the trades included in the Association to which they belong, covering name and any other desirable information obtainable.
2. Members shall make reports to the secretary covering the following :
 - a. Name, address, and other desirable information of workmen entering employment.
 - b. Name, address, and other desirable information of workmen leaving employment, and rates of wages paid.

These reports are to be sent to the secretary on the day men enter or leave employment if possible, and if not, they are to be sent on the next business day.

- c. Help wanted with information to enable secretary to select suitable applicants from the list of the unemployed.

3. There shall be no agreement to exclude any workman from employment.

The services of the Bureau may be extended to members of other associations of employers.

The Connecticut Valley Labor Bureau was opened in January, 1904. The work of recording employees was not begun until June. The Secretary reports the operations of the Bureau to be most successful, and that up to October 1, 1904, applications had been received from over 1,550 workmen, and that more than 300 applicants had been sent out from the Bureau.

Sterling.

Industrial Changes. In May, Alden Bros. erected milk bottling plant, 30 x 18.

Stoneham.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, retail clerks were generally granted a Wednesday half-holiday during July, August, and September.

Industrial Changes. In May, Vera Chemical Co. purchased Blank factory; in July, renovated building. — Blank Bros. erected four-story addition to tannery, 100 x 60. — W. P. Fletcher Box Co. installed new machinery.

Stoughton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Stoughton Rubber Co. was involved in strike; on May 1, company had posted new time table specifying 57 hours as a week's work in Summer and 58 in Winter; men demanded 56 hours; one day after inauguration of strike, men returned to work under compromise of 56 hours to be a week's work in Summer and 58 in Winter.

Industrial Changes. In January, Stoughton Mills, wool shoddies, sold to R. Bromfield & Co.; carbonizing plant increased to 60,000 pounds

weekly. *May.* Upham Bros. Co., shoes, shut down for one week. — Fitzpatrick Shoe Co., shoes, shut down for one week.

Sturbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In November, the Snell Mfg. Co., in order to resist strike, locked out 50 of its employees; the company requested that the men sign an agreement renouncing all connections with a labor union; this the members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers Union refused to do and lockout followed; within three weeks a large number gave up the union and returned to work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, wages of operatives at the Fiskdale Mills, cotton goods, were reduced 25 per cent.

Trade Unions. In November, 15 members of Metal Polishers Union employed at the Snell Mfg. Co. refused to sign paper renouncing union; firm declared open shop.

Sutton.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, wages of operatives at Manchaug Co., cotton goods, were reduced 10 per cent.

Swansea.

Industrial Changes. In February, Swansea Dye Works installed electric light system.

TAUNTON.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, stonemasons employed by the City struck, objecting to the employment of non-union men; it was agreed by the city officials that only unionists would be employed and the strikers returned to work.

June. Fifteen doffers employed at the Whittenton Mfg. Co. struck for restoration of former wages; in a few days, some strikers were reinstated and places of others were filled. — Elizabeth Poole Mills involved in labor dispute, 15 spoolers leaving work because they were required to tend more machines without increased wages; places filled.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Corr Mfg. Co. reduced wages of cotton operatives 10 per cent; in July, reduced wages 12½ per cent.

January. Scale of weekly wages reported as being paid for newspaper work on evening and weekly editions in 1903: Machine operators \$18, floormen and admen \$15 a week of 48 hours. Book and job work: Hand compositors \$12 a week of 54 hours. Overtime one and one-half price.

September. Mason Machine Works started on five 10-hour day schedule.

Trade Unions. In October, controversy between Bakers No. 54 and local bakery establishment unsettled; one other firm on unfair list.

December. Every member of Musicians No. 231 was fined \$50 for participating in a parade in October in which a United States Army band took part.

August. Mule Spinners Union voted to assess each member 50 cents a week for the benefit of the Fall River strikers.

Industrial Changes. In October, Whittenton Mfg. Co., shirtings, blankets, etc., started after shut-down of a week.

December. Busiere Mfg. Co., jewelry (recently incorporated), will occupy Poole Silver Co. factory; in May, increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000; firm name changed to Tontneau & Cook.

February. White-Warner Co., stoves, increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

April. Eagle Mills sold to Watuppa Mills, cotton goods, of Fall River; will engage in fancy weaving.

May. Westville Spinning Co., hosiery yarns, incorporated; authorized capital \$45,000; purchased the Westville Mill; increased capital in July from \$45,000 to \$50,000. — Taunton Dye Works & Bleachery Co. increased capital \$21,000.

June. Lincoln-Williams Twist Drill Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

July. Taunton Oil Cloth Co. began erection of drying room, 150 x 176.

August. Cohannet Mills erected dye-house and installed machinery. — Etna Mfg. Co., twist drills, shut down indefinitely.

Templeton.

Strikes and Lockouts. In June, 24 motormen and conductors employed by the Templeton Street Railway Co. struck upon refusal of company to pay 20 cents an hour instead of 17½; within one week strikers' places were filled.

Industrial Changes. In January, Bourn, Hadley, & Co., furniture, publicly dedicated new factory, replacing one burned; building two stories, 112 x 80. *February.* New England Box Co. shut down on account of scarcity of water. *July.* Bay State Metal Wheel Co. erected one-story brick addition, 40 x 80. — F. Leland & Co. purchased Otter River Mills property for occupancy.

Uxbridge.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, the Waucantuck Mill of C. A. Root & Co. was involved in strike, 20 weavers leaving work on account of the two-loom system and for the revision of wages; Hecla scale of 18 cents for 100 picks; mill was temporarily closed; in two days, some of the strikers were reinstated, going to work on the single-loom system and prices that were based upon those paid by the Bay State Worsted Co. of Worcester; like concessions had been made to weavers before strike but were refused; firm runs non-union shop.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In June, retail clerks were granted Wednesday half-holiday.

Industrial Changes. In December, Calumet & Hecla Mills, woolen goods, shut down for several weeks; 500 employees idle; Calumet Mill reopened, employing 200 hands; break in canal of Calumet Mill in February caused dyeing to be done at Hecla Mill; in June, Calumet Mill shut down on account of freight handlers' strike in New York; Hecla Mill started operations in August after being closed for eight months; will manufacture cotton worsteds. *July.* Richard Sayles & Co., woolen goods, succeeded

by The Richard Sayles Woolen Co.; incorporated. *August.* Uxbridge Worsted Co., cotton and woolen worsteds, organized and will occupy brick addition at the mill of C. A. Root & Co. *September.* Royal Woolen Co. commenced operations under new management after a shut-down of one week.

Wakefield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In September, Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co. had labor controversy involving 25 of its workmen who went out to enforce demand for nine-hour day instead of 10 hours, Saturday half-holiday for the entire year, an increase in daily wages from \$1.50 to \$2; in one week, some returned under compromise, others were not reinstated.

Trade Unions. In November, the employees of L. B. Evans & Son were organized in the local S. W. P. U. *September.* Local unions realized \$300 at a picnic held for the benefit of the Fall River strikers.

Industrial Changes. In January, Winship, Boit, & Co., jersey wear, equipped knitting room with humidifiers.

Wales.

Industrial Changes. In November, Golden Rod Woolen Mill sold; operations resumed; new shoddy picker installed.

Walpole.

Industrial Changes. In June, Stackhouse Mfg. Co. purchased the Chemical Works, including 10 acres of land, eight buildings with floor space of about 50,000 feet; will manufacture artificial leathers, waterproof fabrics, etc., by a new process. — W. M. Stevenson of Wilmington, Del., purchased Spear Mill; will make India tan leather and imitations of walrus and seal leather.

WALTHAM.

Strikes and Lockouts. In May, Bakers No. 202 declared strike against master bakers who refused to accept new schedule granting increase in wages; 11 journeymen involved; master bakers declared open shop and secured sufficient help to carry on their business; strike pending.

July. Boston Mfg. Co. had 20 weavers leave work on account of reduction of 50 per cent on a certain grade of work; places filled, but later most of the strikers returned to work.

August. Sixty box weavers on fancy goods employed at the Boston Mfg. Co. struck against reduction of 28 per cent in wages and being obliged to run six looms instead of four; six weeks later, committee of weavers requested conference and voted to accept terms of company; Weavers No. 392 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In January, scale of wages reported by International Union for newspaper and book and job work in 1903: Hand compositors, floormen, and admen \$13.50 a week of 54 hours; machine operators \$14.50 to \$18 a week of 48 hours; compositors on newspaper work 25 cents, on book and job work 30 cents for 1,000 ems; overtime one and one-half price.

April. American Waltham Watch Co. granted Saturday half-holiday from April 2 until October 29.

Trade Unions. In October, Foundry Helpers No. 11396 received charter from A. F. of L.

December. Movement was started towards forming a Musicians Union.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Emery Wheel Co. removed to Worcester.

September. Waltham Mfg. Co., bicycles and automobiles, shut down indefinitely.

Ware.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, retail clerks were granted Wednesday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In October, the painters and paper-hangers held a meeting preliminary to forming a union.

Industrial Changes. In November, Chas. A. Stevens & Co., woolen goods, installed new spinning machinery.

Warren.

Strikes and Lockouts. In July, 11 spinners employed by the Sayles & Jenks Mfg. Co. struck, refusing to work on night shifts; in nine days, strikers returned to work, agreeing to take their turn on night shifts.

Industrial Changes. In November, F. L. Turner, squares and calipers, sold business to L. S. Starrett Co. of Athol. — Dunnell Composite Leather Co. installed boiler for heating. *March.* Warren Cotton Mills of the Thorndike Co. shut down Nos. 2 and 3 Mills indefinitely; in No. 3 Mill installed 2,500 spindles. — Perkins Machine Co. of Boston purchased plant formerly occupied by Slater Engine Co.; moved machinery in April; in May, began running on regular time with 30 employees; in August, installed 20 ton electric traveling crane. *September.* Woolen mill shut down indefinitely for repairs and installation of another set of cards.

Watertown.

Industrial Changes. In January, Stanley Dry Plate Co. sold to Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y.; business to be removed to that city later. *March.* Simons, Hatch, & Whitten Co., shirts, increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000. *April.* Old Colony Rubber Co., branch of Hood Rubber Co., reduced capital from \$2,000 to \$1,000. *June.* Aetna Mills shut down for three weeks to install new engine. *July.* Lewando French Dyeing & Cleansing Co. erected three-story brick addition to dye-house, 186 x 50 with L, 64 x 50.

Webster.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In July, proprietors of retail stores agreed to give clerks Wednesday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In October, the formation of an Allied Trades Council was begun.

Industrial Changes. In December, S. Slater & Sons, Inc., installed several mules and five additional sets of cards; in February, reduced com-

mon stock from \$3,000,000 to \$2,500,000. *January.* Webster Electric Co. voted to increase capital from \$45,000 to \$80,000. *March.* Perry Yarn Mills completed office building and the installation of new machinery; one set of 60-inch cards, two mules, two spoolers, two large twisters, and a pair of reels; in May, installed one 48-inch set of cards. *May.* B. A. Corbin & Son Co., shoes, resumed full operations after shut-down of two weeks on account of labor controversy. *June.* Chase Woolen Co. constructed three-story addition, 88 x 132½. — Intervale Mills Corp., woolen goods, erected addition and increased capacity to 16 sets and 96 looms; in September, awarded contract for installing an electric lighting system. — Merritt Woolen Co. installed spinning frame. *August.* Stevens Linen Works began erection of storehouse.

Westborough.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, plumbers and brick masons began working eight hours a day. *June.* Grocery dealers agreed to close their stores at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesdays during June, July, and August. — Street laborers granted an increase in daily wages from \$1.80 to \$2.

Industrial Changes. In May, Horace E. Brigham, shoes, succeeded George B. Brigham & Sons. *June.* Westboro Weaving Co., non-elastic fabrics, increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000; will enlarge plant. *July.* Interstate Hat Co. moved to Middletown, N. Y., to merge in the company's plant there. — Hassall & Co., ruffle and novelty curtains, of Boston, purchased Bernard building for occupancy. *August.* Westboro Carpet Co., recently incorporated, purchased plant formerly occupied by the Locomobile Co.

Westfield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, Painters No. 290 ordered a strike against master painters not granting demand for \$3 a day minimum instead of \$2.50; 42 painters were involved; after two days, two of the master painters signed agreement; within two weeks, many of the employers had declared their shops non-union; many of the strikers' places were filled. *September.* Sewer laborers in the employ of the town struck to enforce demand for nine-hour day and weekly payment of wages instead of 10-hour day and monthly payment; some of the strikers returned to work and places of others were filled.

Trade Unions. In October, a conference between the Textile Mfg. Co. and Metal Polishers No. 80 was held in regard to the discharge of four union men who refused to teach non-union apprentices: the discharged men were taken back. *February.* Carpenters No. 222 demanded an increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3; in March, agreements at old prices were signed. *March.* Painters No. 290 demanded an increase in daily wages from \$2.50 to \$3; strike ensued: C. L. U. indorsed strike. *September.* A hardware firm was placed on the unfair list by C. L. U.; later, was removed from the unfair list inasmuch as the action had met with general disapproval.

Industrial Changes. In October, American Cycle Mfg. Co. absorbed by Pope Mfg. Co. *November.* Planet Mfg. Co. added round leather lashes to

product; consolidated with Columbia Thread Co. in January. *February.* Woronoco Whip Co. out of business; A. C. Barnes, former member of firm, will continue the manufacture of whips. *March.* Purity Ice Co. organized; erected ice house, capacity 3,000 tons; new ice house under construction in September, capacity 3,000 tons. *July.* Crane Bros., paper, shut down and began work of adding one story to the main building. *August.* The Rogers & Whiting Co., casket trimmings, succeeded American Casket Hardware Co. — Great River Water Power Co. rebuilt dam.

Westford.

Industrial Changes. In January, George C. Moore, worsteds, shut down mill for repairs; opened two weeks later. *June.* Abbott Wersted Co. shut down for four weeks to make repairs; added new boiler room and a 75-foot room; installed new boilers and machinery.

West Springfield.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 35 boiler makers employed in the B. & A. R.R. machine shop struck for reinstatement of discharged foreman; on the following day, men returned under agreement that discharged foreman should be permitted to tender his resignation and that the foreman who reported him should be discharged; in March, boiler makers and helpers numbering 52 employed at the B. & A. R.R. shop struck for reinstatement of two discharged men; in two weeks, the matter was adjusted inasmuch as the firm agreed to take strikers back when vacancies occurred, that the two discharged men would not be reinstated but the foreman who was considered objectionable by workmen would be removed; on April 26, about 50 boiler makers and helpers employed at the B. & A. R.R. shop were ordered out by Executive Committee of International Union on the ground that union would not permit them to work until the two discharged men above referred to were reinstated; within two weeks a few of the men were taken back.

Weymouth.

Strikes and Lockouts. In February, 12 Italian lasters, members of Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31, employed by M. C. Dizer & Co. struck against new foreman; in about 10 days, returned to work under unchanged conditions.

Industrial Changes. In March, East Weymouth Wool Scouring Co. shut down indefinitely on account of breaking of lower dam; 50 employees affected.

Whitman.

Strikes and Lockouts. In December, 99 box makers employed by Atwood Bros. struck upon refusal of firm to declare union shop; in January, conferences relative to acceptance of woodworkers' agreement proved futile; in February, conference was held when offer made by Mr. Atwood was not accepted by strikers; there was no cessation of work, places were filled, but up to September 13, 35 strikers had been reinstated. *August.* Strike action of 13 edgeseeters at the factories of the Regal Shoe Co. threw 350 operatives into idleness; strikers refused to register by time clock; in four

days work was resumed; piece workers who objected to registering were not obliged to do so.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Boxmakers No. 195 presented demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages for members receiving less than \$12 a week and five per cent increase for those receiving more than \$12; refused by manufacturers of Whitman and vicinity; strike ensued. *May.* Regal Shoe Co satisfactorily settled dispute regarding prices in the bottoming, finishing, and lasting departments.

Trade Unions. In November, the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America were asked to sanction a strike by the local union; the Old Colony Box Manufacturers Association refused to unionize their shop but agreed to refer the question of wages to the State Board: strike ensued in December at the factory of Atwood Bros. *January.* Boot and Shoe Workers No. 31 indorsed the strike of local boxmakers and voted \$50 benefit.

Industrial Changes. In December, H. Edward Whidden, new proprietor, started up machine shop. — Whitman Mfg. Co.'s brick factories sold at auction. *January.* Kingsbury Box & Printing Co. installed electric lighting system. *February.* Regal Shoe Co. reduced capital from \$200,000 to \$1,000; par value changed from \$100 a share to \$10; in June, installed outside water system; in July, shut down for four weeks. *June.* Jenkins Mfg. Co., shoe findings, remodeled upper part of the Dunbar. Hobart, & Whidden factory for occupancy; in July, purchased business of Wood & Small Welting Co.; in August, began finishing leather. — Walker Last Co. (removal from Brockton) installed machinery; in August, commenced operations in new factory. The Whitman Welting Co. closed up their welting and finishing business; will continue the remnant business. *September.* Edward Fiske Co., shoe findings, purchased Davis-Gurney factory; factory burned and erection of new two-story factory, 100 x 30, was begun.

Wilbraham.

Industrial Changes. In August, Collins Mfg. Co., paper, shut down for repairs on canal; in September, constructed concrete ice-chute. *September.* Cutler Co., food preparations, began construction of new steel penstock.

Williamsburg.

Industrial Changes. In November, The Haydenville Co., brass works, purchased plant they had been operating.

Williamstown.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 12 carpenters employed on the Memorial Chapel of Williams College struck against employment of non-union workmen: Carpenters No. 979 involved.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In November, Williamstown Mfg. Co. reduced wages of their 250 textile operatives 10 per cent; in July, wages of operatives were reduced 12½ per cent.

Winchendon.

Industrial Changes. In July, Goodspeed Machine Co.'s one-story machine shop, 40 x 100, with L, 40 x 50, under construction.

Winchester.

Industrial Changes. In February, Charles N. Bacon, felt goods, succeeded Bacon Bros. and began operations.

WOBURN.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, 19 buffers employed by the Cottle Leather Co. struck for reduction in amount of work without change in wages; action of men was not sanctioned by the union; places filled.

Industrial Changes. In December, Russell Counter Co. discontinued.

February. James R. Kendall, tanner, enlarged plant by occupying the Pollard factory where he will make patent leather.

April. Frank E. Fleet Co., leather, enlarged business by addition of new lines.

May. Beggs & Cobb, tanners, curtailed production nearly one-half.

July. T. F. Boyle & Co., curriers, removed business to Plymouth, N. H.

September. B. F. Kimball & Co., leather, removed to new location. — E. C. Cottle & Sons' tannery shut down indefinitely.

WORCESTER.

Strikes and Lockouts. In October, Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. had 12 counter department employees leave work, objecting to firm hiring men of a certain nationality; places were filled at once.

December. Ten mattress makers employed by the Hyland Mattress Co. struck, objecting to firm putting two young men to work on filling machine; places were filled. — Fifteen weavers at the Hogg Carpet Mfg. Co. struck because of the discharge of foreman; on the following day, the matter was amicably adjusted.

February. Twenty-five molders employed at the Holyoke Machine Co. struck against change from day to piece work; on May 13, coremakers struck in sympathy; places filled; Iron Molders No. 5 had not declared strike off up to September 25.

March. A general strike of granite cutters was ordered by Granite Cutters Union against eight granite manufacturers on account of reduction in wages and an increase in number of apprentices; 180 granite cutters involved; in five days, matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

April. Boiler makers employed on local work, employers being Pittsburg contractors, struck to have only union men employed and to have only boiler makers allowed to do boiler makers' work.

June. Iron Molders No. 5 ordered a general strike against foundries reducing wages 25 cents a day; previous wage had been \$3 for 10-hour day; at conferences, employers alleged that they wished to be placed on a level with competitors; molders offered to accept \$2.75 for nine-hour day but this was refused by employers; non-union men were hired to take places of strikers and two establishments declared open shop; in about five weeks from beginning of dispute, agreement was made with L. W. Pond Machine & Foundry Co. whereby men returned to work under former conditions; strike pending.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Harrington & Richardson Arms Co. reduced working time to 50 hours a week.

December. American Steel & Wire Co. reduced wages 10 per cent; 1,000 employees affected.

January. Scale of prices on newspaper work reported by International Typographical Union as paid in 1903: On morning editions, hand compositors, machine operators, proofreaders, floormen, and admen \$21 to \$22.50 a week of 48 to 50 hours; hand compositors 40 cents and machine operators 10 cents for 1,000 ems; foremen \$30; machine tenders \$29; on evening editions, hand compositors, machine operators, floormen, and admen \$18 a week of 48 hours; hand compositors 35 cents and machine operators nine cents for 1,000 ems; machine tenders \$20; foremen \$25. On weekly editions and book and job work: Hand compositors \$13 and proofreaders \$18 a week of 54 hours; machine operators \$16 to \$18 a week of 48 hours; floormen and admen \$13.50 a week of 48 hours; hand compositors 40 cents and machine operators nine cents for 1,000 ems. Overtime one and one-half price.

May. Bakers No. 72 demanded an increase in daily wages of \$1; granted.

July. Retail clerks were granted a Friday half-holiday.

Trade Unions. In November, at the convention of the State District Council of Carpenters the action of the United Board of Carpenters in the controversy with the Amalgamated Woodworkers was indorsed.

December. A union of colored cooks and waiters was organized. — A local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International League was organized; in April, a special committee was appointed to visit the hotels and restaurants and to get non-union employees to join the union; a membership of 65 reported. — Mattress Workers No. 8597 appointed a committee to try and settle the trouble with the Hyland Mattress Co.

February. A State branch of the National Building Trades Council was organized. — Iron Molders Union voted assistance to the strikers at the Holyoke Machine Co.

April. Coal Teamsters Union was organized with 225 members. — Barbers No. 186 took away card from local barber and ordered his employee to leave him because barber was located in a building owned by a man who had been declared unfair.

May. Bartenders No. 95 submitted request for shorter hours, one afternoon or evening free each week, and no cleaning up to be done on Sundays or holidays; refused; in August, voted \$50 to the Fall River and \$50 to the Somerville strikers; also voted a \$5 fine to absentees from the Labor Day parade.

September. Much interest was manifested in the Labor Day parade which was the largest held in years. The 3,500 men in line made an especially good appearance, each union being attired to indicate its particular avocation. After the parade the trade unionists assembled in their several headquarters for speech making. — Bartenders League referred its grievances with local retail liquor dealers to the C. L. U. — Paper Hangers No. 331 withdrew from the C. L. U. — On account of there being seven non-union members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra among those

chosen to play at the Annual Musical Festival given by the Worcester County Musical Association, there was much agitation and strike was threatened; it was claimed that the musicians would not be allowed to play at the festival if there were one non-union member in the number; matter was satisfactorily settled by the non-union members being induced to join the union.

Industrial Changes. In October, National Emery Wheel Co. removed here from Waltham; in September, sold at auction. — Davis & Buxton Stamping Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000. — William H. Burns Co., cotton underwear, increased capital from \$250,000 to \$350,000; in July, sold land and factory building. — Darling Woolen Mills Co. succeeded A. W. Darling.

November. Globe Corset Co. increased capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000. — Aetna Knitting Co. installed new set of cards and 100 new knitting machines; will increase capacity one-third. — American Steel & Wire Co. shut down thread mill of North Works indefinitely; about 45 hands affected; steel mills at South Works started up in January; in July, rolling mills at South Works shut down for one week.

December. Morgan Construction Co. closed foundry permanently, foundry work to be let out. — Parker Wire Goods Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

January. Worcester Umbrella Co. increased capital from \$20,000 to \$40,000; shut down for two weeks in July; will reorganize.

February. Wright Wire Co. increased capital \$38,900.

March. Worcester Loom Co., textile machinery, succeeded Clinton Alvord. — Charles F. Kent Co. merged into American Card Clothing Co. — Jamesville Mfg. Co., satinets, changed its process from a light to a heavy weave. — William Allen & Sons Co., boilers, shut down temporarily. — Samuel Winslow Skate Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

April. Worcester Carpet Co., entire interest of Wm. J. Hogg sold to syndicate; output will be increased.

May. The Worcester Woolen Mill Co. shut down for two weeks on account of lack of orders. — J. E. Snyder, vertical drilling machinery, firm name changed to J. E. Snyder & Son. — Cabill Mfg. Co., brass goods, increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000. — Benjamin H. Baff purchased a four-story brick building, 40 x 60, and will manufacture combs.

June. The Hamblin & Russell Mfg. Co., wire specialties, purchased the factory it has occupied for several years. — William Allen & Sons Co., boilers, sold plant; business will be continued. — Proctor, Bowen, & Co., engines, purchased the New York Engine Works plant, the machine department of the boiler works of William Allen & Sons Co., and the Proctor & Bowen plant, and will begin active operations at once. — Andrew G. Hildreth, overalls, purchased larger factory — American Oil Engine & Ship Building Co., of Stamford, Conn., purchased property of the American Wheelock Engine Co. — Litchfield Cushion Heel Co., of Chelsea and Boston, purchased the property of the Albertson Shoe Ink Co., and began manufacture of inks and blackings. — M. J. Whittall, carpets, installed new German rug looms; in July, completed new electric power plant and

shut down for nine days to connect factory with power house; erected new dye-house; in September, running but four days a week owing to business depression.

July. Norton Emery Wheel Co. erected storehouse; purchased one and one-quarter acres of land adjoining factory. — Amosite Insulating & Fire-proof Lining Co. commenced operations. — Kabley Foundry Co. began work on addition to plant.

* *August.* Wachusett Thread Co. commenced operations after shut-down.

September. Morgan Spring Co. awarded contract for four-story brick mill, 130 x 72, as addition to Greendale plant. — The Worcester Pressed Steel Co. purchased property of Worcester Ferrule & Mfg. Co.; will erect new factory and incorporate. — Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., leather belt manufacturers, proposed erection of two-story brick and iron addition, 33 x 79, to be used as a stuffing room. — The L. Hardy Co., machine knives, proposed erection of brick boiler house, 16 x 38, and chimney. — Hill Dryer Co., clothes dryers, awarded contract for four-story brick addition to factory, 30 x 50, a one-story brick coal-pocket, 25 x 30, and a circular brick chimney 90 feet high.

Workingmen's Benefits. In July, employees of the Standard Plunger Elevator Co. formed a Mutual Relief Association in order that they might provide themselves with some income in time of disability. Connected with the association is a death benefit of \$50 and a sick benefit of \$1 a day; a member who is sick to receive at the end of the second week the sum of \$9; for each succeeding week he will receive \$1 for each working-day, the sick time limit being nine weeks.

IN GENERAL.

Strikes and Lockouts. In April, a general strike took place in all the repair shops of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R.; the number affected in Roxbury, South Boston, Taunton, and Norwood totalized 100 including 60 boiler makers and 40 helpers; men first demanded increase of from 15 to 23 per cent, but later reduced the increase to 11½ per cent, the equivalent of 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work; Boiler Makers Nos. 9 and 260 of Boston involved; strikers' places were filled temporarily; in about four months, agreement was made with company whereby men received increase of 1½ per cent an hour for nine-hour day; concessions were also granted regarding helpers and overtime work.

Wages and Hours of Labor. In October, Boston & Albany switchmen received daily increase in wages of 15 cents for day work and 25 cents for night work. — Boston & Maine switchmen employed in Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell received daily increase in wages of 15 cents for day work and 25 cents for night work.

November. Holyoke Street Railway Co. inaugurated plan of giving conductors and motormen one day off duty every month. — Wages of motormen and conductors on Worcester and Connecticut Eastern Street Railway Co., classified as old hands, increased from 17 to 20 cents an hour.

January. Working time of employees in shops of N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. cut from 10 to nine hours a day.

March. New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad Co. granted eight-hour day to machinists; in May, the carmen were granted a nine-hour day.

June. The machinists, boilermakers, carworkers, and other organized mechanics on the Boston & Maine R.R. requested a nine-hour day, and eight hours on Saturdays, with pay for 10 hours.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN WAGES AND CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The constant advance in the price of cotton during the year 1903 resulted in placing the wages of cotton-mill operatives back to the scale in operation previous to April, 1902. On the latter date, owing to the prosperous condition of the cotton industry, wages were advanced 10 per cent. In November, 1903, there occurred almost simultaneously throughout Southern New England a return to this former scale of wages. The reports from the mill districts indicate that while the new schedules were received with regret, there was no serious protest on the part of the operatives.

The first announcement that the wages would be reduced was made at Fall River, November 11, and the actual reduction went into effect November 23.

The following mills, with one exception, reduced wages 10 per cent at the period named:

Adams. Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co., December 14; 2,400 employees. *Anesbury.* Hamilton Woolen Co., November 23; 800 employees. *Attleborough.* Hebron Mfg. Co., November 30; 550 employees. *Blackstone.* Blackstone Mfg. Co., November 23; 700 employees. *Fall River.* November 23; the reduction was almost general in cotton mills throughout the city. *Fitchburg.* Nockege Mills, Orswell Mills, and Grant Yarn Co., December 7; 1,100 employees. *Hyde Park.* Readville Cotton Mills, 210 employees, November. *Ipswich.* Ipswich Mills, December 23. *New Bedford.* Dartmouth, Grinnell, Pierce, Potomska, Wamsutta, Whitman, and Bristol Cloth Mills, and City Mfg. Co., yarns, December 7; 12,000 employees. *North Adams.* Eclipse, Beaver, and Greylock Mills, December 14; 2,500 employees. *Northbridge.* Whitinsville Cotton Mills, and other allied concerns in the Blackstone Valley, November, 1,300 employees; *Sturbridge.* Fiskdale Mills, November 23; reduced wages 25 per cent. *Sutton.* Manchaug Mills, November 23. *Taunton.* Corr Mfg. Co., November 23. *Williamstown.* Williamstown Mfg. Co., November 23; 250 employees.

After the 10 per cent reduction in wages had gone into effect, many mills whose stock of raw cotton was limited curtailed production, being unable to dispose of the manufactured cloth at any profit while the price of cotton remained so high. Other mills which had a larger stock of raw material curtailed production believing it to be the better policy to keep their assets in cotton rather than to manufacture cloth for storage.

Athol. In February, Millers River Mfg. Co. shut down; 125 operatives affected. *Chicopee.* In February, Dwight Mfg. Co. began running Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 five days a week; in September, resumed full time schedule. — In April, Chicopee Mfg. Co. began running four days a

week; in July, about 700 employees were laid off; in August, one-half the mill shut down; in September, entire mill shut down for one week.

Clinton. In March, Lancaster Mills laid off 100 employees in the weaving department; in August, the new mill shut down and the old mill in part; 1,100 employees affected; in September, the spinning and carding departments resumed work, benefiting 300 employees. — *Belle Vue Mills* partially resumed operations. *Fall River.* In January, Flint Mills shut down; 600 employees. *February.* Sagamore Mfg. Co. began running No. 2 Mill four days a week; 1,000 employees. *March.* Flint Mills began running five days a week. *April.* The Aucona, Barnard, Davol, Richard Borden, Laurel Lake, Granite, Hargraves, Parker, and Wampanoag Mills began running five days a week; the Chace, employing 650, Border City, employing 1,125, Cornell and Union, employing 1,000, Osborn, employing 750, King Philip, employing 1,200, Stafford, employing 800, and Merchants No. 3 Mill, employing 500, curtailed to four days a week. — Twenty-four corporations, running 60 mills and employing approximately 20,000 operatives, took advantage of the holiday April 19, and shut down for the week.

May. American Printing Co. shut down 10 printing machines; 300 employees affected. — Flint, Union, and Wampanoag Mills began running three days a week. — Barnard, Border City, and Sagamore Mills started on 31½ hours' schedule a week. — Most of the mills shut down during the entire week of May 30. *June.* Approximately 17,000 operatives were affected by short time. *July.* A general shut-down during the week of July 4 took place. — Barnaby Mfg. Co. shut down for three weeks; 600 operatives affected. — Algonquin Printing Co. shut down for four weeks. — American Printing Co. in partial operation. — Conanicut Mills shut down for one week. *Fitchburg.* In November, Fitchburg Duck Mills, 200 employees, shut down. *Franklin.* In June, Worcester Textile Co. shut down indefinitely. *Great Barrington.* In July, Riverdale Mills began running four days a week. *Holyoke.* In February, Lyman Mills began running its coarse goods department four days a week; 400 employees affected.

May. The Hadley and Merrick Divisions of the American Thread Co. began schedule of 52½ hours a week; entire plant shut down week of July 4. *Laurence.* In April, Arlington Mills began running four days a week; 1,500 employees affected. *June.* Pemberton Mills, 22,000 spindles and 814 looms, shut down; resumed operations in September. *September.* The Pacific Mills and Atlantic Cotton Mills shut down for 10 days; 7,000 operatives affected. *Leominster.* In August, United States Thread Co. shut down; resumed operations in September. *Lowell.* In October, Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down temporarily. *April.* Lawrence Mfg. Co., 3,000 operatives, began running five days a week. *May.* Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down the week of May 30; in August, began running three days a week; 500 operatives affected. *June.* Middlesex Co. shut down; in July, spinning department, employing 100, resumed operations; in August, picking, carding, and dyeing departments reopened; later, all departments were running. *July.* Merrimack Mfg. Co. began running four days a week; print works shut down for three weeks in August, later in month began on full time. — Boott Cotton Mills shut down indefinitely; 1,640 operatives affected. *September.* Massachusetts Cotton Mills shut down

for 10 days on account of lack of cotton. *Methuen*. In June, Methuen Co. shut down; resumed operations in September. *Millbury*. In May, Cordis Mill began running four days a week; 150 employees affected. *New Bedford*. In June, Rotch Spinning Corp., of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., began running five days a week; in September, resumed full time schedule. — Potomska Mills, employing 1,400, began running four days a week; in September, resumed full operations. *August*. Wamsutta Mills gradually resumed operations. *North Adams*. Arnold Print Works began running four days a week. *Northbridge*. In May, Linwood Mill and Whitinsville Cotton Mills began running four days a week. *Palmer*. In April, the Thorndike Co., 2,800 employees, 71,000 spindles, started on 40-hour schedule; in August, began running eight hours four days a week. — Boston Duck Co. and the Palmer Mill of the Otis Co., the last-named mill employing 800, began running four days a week. *Taunton*. In July, Cohannet Mills, of the New England Cotton Yarn Co., reduced running time to three days a week; in August, Mill No. 1, in some departments, and Mill No. 2, in all departments, began running on full time. — Canoe River Mills shut down for one week. *August*. Winthrop Cotton Yarn Co. in partial operation. — Elizabeth Poole Mills shut down for one week. *Uxbridge*. In December, Calumet and Hecla Mills shut down; 500 employees affected; later, Calumet Mill, employing 200, started up on 50-hour schedule. An accident later caused the transfer of work from the Calumet to the Hecla Mill. *May*. Uxbridge Cotton Mills reduced running time to four days a week. *Wakefield*. In July, Winship Boit & Co., knitting mills, shut down weavers' department indefinitely on account of shut-down in Fall River. *Waltham*. In May, Boston Mfg. Co. closed mule-spinning department indefinitely; in July, shut down entire manufactory for two weeks, about 1,500 operatives affected; on August 20, entire plant was again shut down, reopening September 6. *Ware*. In May, Otis Co. began running Mills Nos. 1, 2, and 4, four days a week; 800 operatives affected; in September, announced resumption of full time schedule to take effect October 3. *Warren*. In March, Warren Cotton Mills closed Mill No. 2 for an indefinite period; this mill had been running nights for the past four years; weaving department in Mill No. 3 shut down. *Webster*. In July, S. Slater & Sons, Inc., began running three days a week. *Williamstown*. In May, Williamstown Mfg. Co., 250 employees, curtailed production one-fourth.

In July, reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in wages was announced in some of the large textile centres. The Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River reduced wages $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, whereupon strike ensued, affecting 26,000 operatives. In Taunton, the Corr Mfg. Co. also reduced wages the same per cent as did the Williamstown Mfg. Co. of Williamstown, 250 operatives being here affected.

Trade Unions. In November, Painters District Council No. 25 indorsed effort of paper-hangers to establish uniform rates of pay; voted to organize all Hebrew painters of Eastern Massachusetts for the purpose of establishing union wages and other union conditions among them.

December. State Branch, A. F. of L., at its quarterly session, voted to recommend strict enforcement of labor laws; also that appropriation for

State Board be increased to allow more frequent employment of experts in investigation of trade disputes; in January, renewed agitation for consolidation of union of employees in the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department of Boston; in February, appealed to local unions throughout the State to assist in furthering labor legislation.

February. Painters District Council No. 25 received complaints from local unions of Cambridge and Somerville that schoolhouses in those cities were being built under unfair conditions; in April, reported that eight-hour day and Boston wage rate had been established in Chelsea, Medford, and Newburyport.

April. State Branch, A. F. of L., reported affiliation of 360 central and local labor unions; in May, voted to investigate complaint that laborers at Charlestown Navy Yard were being charged a commission for employment by contractors; appealed to all affiliated unions to assist in raising funds for Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers of Holyoke, the Lodge having incurred heavy debts for support of its members during recent strike.

July. At the convention of the State Branch of International Association of Machinists, \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose of organizing machinists throughout the State and three special organizers were appointed.

August. The B. and S. W. U. ruled that any manufacturer using the union's stamp is entitled to use it in any or all factories operated without a special application, provided the employees are all members of the B. and S. W. U.; at the national convention an amendment to the constitution was made which requires each member desiring to vote to bring his due book in order to show his standing.

September. At the annual convention of the National Building Trades Council, the name of the organization was changed to the International Building Trades Council. — Reorganization of the Painters District Council of Eastern Massachusetts was reported.

Industrial Changes. In May, general curtailment began on the B. & A. Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. Co. affecting over 100 men in Boston and Springfield.

Workingmen's Benefits. The report of the Boston and Maine Railroad Relief Association for the year 1903 shows that the sum of \$26,500 had been paid during the year in death benefits and \$9,302 in disability benefits; that the amount received from death benefit assessments was \$25,041 and from disability benefit assessments \$10,591. President Lucius Tuttle, in behalf of the directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, presented to the Relief Association the sum of \$5,000, which sum was paid over to the trustees of the permanent fund, which fund now amounts to about \$8,000. The total membership of the Boston and Maine Railroad Relief Association on January 1, 1904, was over 1,900.

ANALYSIS.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In its treatment of industrial conflicts throughout the Commonwealth, the practice of the Bureau in disregarding labor controversies where the number of disputants was small (less than 10) and the duration short has been followed for the year under consideration.

The number of disputes, 198, was 19 less than for the preceding year, while the number of employees on strike and the total workdays lost by these persons up to the close of our report, September 30, 1904, was greater than in the five years immediately preceding. This increase was largely due to the Fall River strike which was pending when our report closed. Of the total difficulties 184 were strikes, 12 were lockouts, and two partook of the nature of a strike and lockout.

Although the Bureau has cited in its chronology each year the growing importance of joint trade agreements and although the acceptance of such agreements has constantly increased, yet it is regrettable that more is not done in this direction, for by such contractual relations between employer and employee is prohibited the recourse to strikes and lockouts. It has been proven that in manufacturing centres where joint trade agreements exist in the principal industries there is comparatively little cessation from work on account of strikes and lockouts. Trade agreements provide for arbitration boards to which all grievances and disagreements are referred, and under the rulings of these agreements, employees are obliged to remain at work while negotiations are pending. In many cases if an amicable settlement cannot be reached by the local arbitration board, the matter is referred to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for adjustment.

The importance and value of arbitration lie in the fact that it serves as a preventive of strikes and lockouts rather than as an effective factor in the settlement of disputes. Considering the manner of settling difficulties we find that during the year ending September 30, 1904, there were but 11 disputes reported to the Bureau as being settled by conciliation and arbitration; there were 72 disputes reported as settled by

direct negotiations between parties; 50 resulted in the employers filling strikers' places, either permanently or temporarily; 26 cases were settled by employees returning to work on employers' terms without negotiations; while in three cases the disputes resulted in shut-downs.

With the growth of employers' associations in Massachusetts the agitation in regard to the open shop has constantly increased. It is thought that this factor in the labor problem, if allowed to gain strength, will prove a menace to trade unionism, which, however, would be eliminated if impartial rules and regulations between these associated bodies of employers and trade unions were established. It can also be readily seen that by the acceptance of such agreements the recurrence of strikes would be gradually lessened.

The following statement shows the location of the labor disputes with the number occurring in each city or town: Boston, 54; Lynn, 16; Fall River, 10; Holyoke and Worcester, seven each; New Bedford, six; Cambridge, Haverhill, and Springfield, five; Lawrence and Lowell, four each; Beverly, Chicopee, Clinton, North Adams, Northampton, Somerville, Taunton, Waltham, and West Springfield, three each; Athol, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Malden, Milford, Pittsfield, Quincy, Westfield, and Whitman, two each; Adams, Andover, Auburn, Brockton, Chelmsford, Chester, Fairhaven, Framingham, Gardner, Gloucester, Hinsdale, Hyde Park, Lee, Marlborough, Newburyport, North Attleborough, Northborough, Revere, Southbridge, Spencer, Stoughton, Sturbridge, Templeton, Uxbridge, Wakefield, Warren, Weymouth, Williamstown, and Woburn, one each. One strike recorded affected more than one city or town.

The number of strikes and lockouts occurring by months follows: In 1903 — October, eight; November, 16; and December, 12; in 1904 — January, seven; February, 17; March, 18; April, 27; May, 33; June, 23; July, 14; August, nine; and September, 14.

The presentation as to causes and results of the 198 disputes follows, the classification appearing by occupations:

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Men Re- instated	Failed— Places Filled	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
BAKERS.	1	2	-	1	2	1	7
For increase in wages, . . .	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Lockout to resist strike, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
BELT PRESSMEN.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Against reduction in wages and discharge of workman, . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
BOILER MAKERS, IRON SHIP- BUILDERS, ETC.	1	3	-	1	-	1	6
Against increase in hours, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For reinstatement of discharged workmen,	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Open shop,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.	5	5	5	2	3	1	21
Against change from day to piece work,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Against piece work,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Controversy between two unions, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	1	2	3	1	-	1	8
Sympathy,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trade union principles,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wages, hours, and apprentices, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wages, hours, and recognition of union,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Working conditions,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Against objectionable workmen, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
BUILDING LABORERS.	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Against non-union workmen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUILDING TRADESMEN (NOT SPEC- IFIED).	2	2	2	-	-	-	6
For increase in wages,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Open shop,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
CAPMAKERS.	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Open shop,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
CARPENTERS.	3	-	3	-	-	1	7
Against discharge of workmen, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against non-union workmen, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
For increase in wages and recogni- tion of union,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GARMENT WORKERS.	2	2	3	3	-	1	11
Against objectionable employee, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against piece work,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For recognition of union,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For shorter hours,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Open shop,	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations
— Continued.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Suc- ceeded	Com- promised	Failed— Men Re- in- stated	Failed— Places Filled	Pend- ing	Not Stated	
GARMENT WORKERS—CON.							
Wages and hours,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wages and recognition of union, . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
GLASS WORKERS.							
Against discharge of workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
For Saturday half-holiday during entire year,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
LABORERS							
Against discharge of workmen, . .	-	1	1	5	-	1	8
Against reduction in wages, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
For shorter hours and weekly pay- ments,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LEATHER WORKERS.							
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
For increase in wages,	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
MACHINE OPERATORS.							
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
For shorter hours,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
METAL WORKERS.							
Against apprentice system, . . .	5	3	4	7	1	-	20
Against change from day to piece work,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against discharge of workmen, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	-	1	1	1	-	2
For increase in wages and shorter hours,	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
For shorter hours,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lockout to prevent strike,	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages and apprentice system, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
PAINTERS.							
Against non-union workmen, . . .	4	1	2	2	4	-	13
For increase in wages,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
For increase in wages and reduction in hours,	2	1	2	-	3	-	8
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES.							
Against non-union workmen, . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS.							
For increase in wages,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Wages,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.							
For increase in wages,	4	1	-	1	1	2	9
Sympathy,	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Trade union principles,	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Working conditions,	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wages,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2

Causes and Results of Strikes and Lockouts: By Occupations
— Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Succeeded	Com-promised	Failed—Men Re-instated	Failed—Places Filled	Pending	Not Stated	
STABLEMEN.	1	-	1	2	-	-	4
Wages and hours,	1	-	1	2	-	-	4
STONE WORKERS AND QUARRY-MEN.	4	-	1	3	-	-	8
Against non-union workmen, . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Against objectionable workmen, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages and increase in number of apprentices, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lockout to resist sympathetic strike, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wages and hours,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Working conditions,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TEAMSTERS AND FREIGHT HANDLERS.	1	2	1	3	-	-	7
Against non-union workmen, . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For shorter hours,	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Recognition of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Recognition of union and increase in wages,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sympathy,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TEXTILE OPERATIVES.	-	3	17	7	1	2	30
Against discharge of workmen, . .	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against reduction in wages, . .	-	-	7	1	1	-	9
Against reduction in wages and objectionable workman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against reduction in wages and piece work,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
For increase in wages,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Hours,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Loom system,	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
Wages,	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Working conditions,	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
MISCELLANEOUS	3	2	1	11	1	1	19
Against increase in hours,	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Against non-union workmen, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Against objectionable workmen, . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Against suspension of president of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For abolition of crimping system, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
For increase in wages and recognition of union,	2	1	-	1	-	-	4
Hours,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Open shop,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Recognition of union,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Trade union principles,	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wages,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Working conditions,	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

It will be seen that the greatest number of labor differences occurred among the textile operatives, there being 30 in this class. Next in numerical importance rank boot and shoe workers with 21 disputes; metal workers with 20: painters, paper-hangers, and decorators, 13: and garment workers, 11. The number of disputes occurring in the other industries enumerated were less than 10.

A recapitulation of the causes and results of the strikes and lockouts follows :

Recapitulation.

CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Succeeded	Com-promised	Failed — Men Re-instated	Failed — Places Filled	Pending	Not Stated	
Against discharge of workmen,	2	3	2	3	-	-	10
Against objectionable workmen,	2	-	1	7	-	-	10
Against reduction in wages,	1	1	13	3	3	-	21
For increase in wages,	9	10	13	13	6	1	52
For increase in wages and recognition of union,	2	1	-	1	-	1	5
Hours (against increase in or for shorter),	3	3	4	4	-	-	14
Open shop,	1	-	2	3	2	1	9
Recognition of union,	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Sympathy,	1	-	2	2	1	1	7
Trade union principles,	9	1	-	5	1	3	19
Wages and hours,	3	6	2	4	2	2	19
Working conditions,	4	1	3	7	-	2	17
Miscellaneous,	2	2	2	4	-	1	11
TOTALS,	39	29	45	58	15	12	198

Of the 198 strikes and lockouts, 39 succeeded, 29 were compromised, 45 failed (the men being reinstated), 58 failed (the places of the strikers being filled), 15 were pending at the close of our period, while in 12 cases the results of the strikes were not ascertained. To enforce requests for increase in wages was the direct cause of 52 strikes. The question of wages was an important factor in 97 strikes, or 48.99 per cent of the total number. Adherence to trade union principles ranks as the next cause in importance, there being 19 under this head.

The following table shows the number of disputes of stated duration, the number of strikers, and the total working-days lost in all cases where the duration and number of strikers were both reported :

NUMBER OF STRIKES.	Duration	Number of Strikers	Total Working-days Lost	NUMBER OF STRIKES.	Duration	Number of Strikers	Total Working-days Lost
14	1 day	530	530	2	4 weeks	62	1,488
15	2 days	629	1,258	1	28 days	69	1,932
12	3 days	1,039	3,117	1	5 weeks	70	2,100
6	4 days	545	2,180	2	33 days	1,850	61,050
7	5 days	778	3,890	2	6 weeks	1,660	59,760
15	1 week	822	4,932	1	8 weeks	300	14,400
1	8 days	40	320	1	2 months	350	18,200
5	9 days	726	6,534	1	69 days	350	24,150
8	10 days	445	4,450	1	13 weeks	350	27,300
2	11 days	250	2,750	4	14 weeks	1,546	129,864
6	2 weeks	355	4,620	1	21 weeks	293	36,918
9	3 weeks	1,184	21,312				
1	20 days	525	10,500	TOTALS, 119	-	19,998	552,755
1	21 days	5,200	109,200				

It will be seen that 119 strikes, ranging in duration from one day to 21 weeks, involved 19,998 employees with a total loss of 552,755 working-days. If similar data for disputes which were pending at the close of our record were included in the above statement the totals would be largely increased; for instance, there were 15 strikes which up to September 30, 1904, had not been officially declared off, although in many instances some of the strikers had returned to work while places of others were filled. Included in this number is the strike of 26,000 textile operatives at Fall River. The total working-days lost by them up to the day of closing our report was 1,508,000. This and other instances which we have recorded as pending would bring the total number of strikers to 47,098, and the total working-days lost would aggregate 1,951,976.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

As was stated in the introduction of this report on page 134, the data contained under the caption "Wages and Hours of Labor" include, except in a few cases, only *changes* in rates of wages and either reductions in hours of labor or the lengthening of the workday. It was practically impossible to ascertain in many instances the exact amount of increase or reduction in wages or the number of workpeople affected by the change. In summing up our records we find that less was accomplished in this direction in 1904 than in the previous year, and there are comparatively few cases of reduction in the hours of labor or increase in wages that were voluntary on the part of the employers.

On the whole, the changes in wages show a net decrease, although in many instances increases were granted. This is especially true in the building trades, a distinct advance being made in this industry, the carpenters, tile layers, electrical workers, painters, plumbers, and steamfitters being recorded as receiving an increase.

The textile industry throughout the State shows a decided decrease in wages. This is not alone true of the cotton goods industry, but of woollen goods, clothing, and hosiery and knit goods. The general reductions which we have recorded of the cotton goods operatives throughout the State are not indicative of the diminished earnings of these workpeople. Owing

to the general depression in the industry, curtailment has been found necessary in almost all the textile centres. This has been largely the cause of reduced earnings of this particular class of operatives.

In certain instances increases are shown in the boot and shoe industry, and printing, publishing, and bookbinding employees also benefited by an increase, as did stationary firemen, granite cutters, and machinists. As to hours of labor we find that the eight and nine hour day largely prevails for the workmen in industries or occupations reported. Instances recorded show that in the boot and shoe industry the workday was reduced from 10 to nine hours. This was also true in certain establishments of clothing employees, box makers, leather workers, boiler makers, carmen, shipwrights, joiners, and caulkers. The eight-hour day took effect for carpenters (wharf and bridge builders), plumbers, and brick masons, and also temporarily for post-office clerks in Boston. In the breweries in Boston a 10-hour day is provided in Summer and a nine-hour day in Winter for bottlers and drivers.

It is generally conceded that increased wages, the shorter workday, the uniform and early closing of retail stores, and the weekly half-holiday have been brought about largely by trade unionism, and by its activity in this direction organized labor has proved of immense value in uplifting and promoting the condition of the workingman. The social benefit derived from membership in a trade union is shown no more directly or distinctively than by this advancement in the standard of living. It is therefore from the reports of trade unions that the progress along these lines can be most correctly ascertained.

TRADE UNIONS.

In the following analysis for Trade Unions the extended presentation of the subject has been condensed and classified, as far as possible, according to the number of the actions taken by the organizations, but this in a large number of instances has been difficult owing to the varied actions taken.

As was stated in the analysis for Wages and Hours of Labor, reductions in the workday and increases in wages are largely due to the demands of Trade Unions. We have recorded that

requests for increase of wages and shorter hours with improved working conditions were made by 84 unions, the largest number of unions making such requests being those of painters, paper-hangers, and decorators, numbering 10 each. Next follow the teamsters with nine unions making such requests. There were seven carpenters unions and seven boot and shoe workers unions making like requests; six unions of stoneworkers made similar requests, followed by unions (five in number) of printers, musicians, garment workers, stablemen, blacksmiths, carriage and wagon workers, laundry workers, and of various other crafts and occupations.

The number of new unions reported to the Bureau during the year was 47, the largest of these being teamsters, numbering eight, laborers, five, building trades workmen, metal workers, and musicians, four each, cooks and waiters, and boot and shoe workers, three each, longshoremen, two, and the following one each: District Assembly of Knights of Labor, laundry workers, elevatormen, steamship clerks, stationary firemen, clothing employees, machinists, photo-engravers, produce and fruit handlers, painters, piano and wagon workers, millwrights, textile operatives, and shipbuilders.

In addition to these new unions there were seven district councils or alliances formed, three comprising the building trades, one being of teamsters, one of steam engineers, one of boot and shoe workers, and one of shipbuilders.

The number of unions disbanded aggregated six including teamsters, building trades workmen, boot and shoe workers, horseshoers, household workers, and building trades councils.

Considering affiliations with and withdrawals from central bodies, there were reported 22 affiliations with central labor unions, building trades alliances, and district councils, besides six withdrawals from such bodies. Eight affiliations with the American Federation of Labor were reported, three with the Knights of Labor, two with State branches of various trades, and one with the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. There were two withdrawals from the American Federation of Labor, and one withdrawal from the Knights of Labor.

There was less done by organized labor in imposing boycotts and declaring firms unfair during the year than in previous

years. We have record of one boycott levied by one union of teamsters, one of blacksmiths, one of restaurant employees, and one by the central labor union. One teamsters union voted to remove a boycott as did the restaurant employees.

One of the unions of typefounders petitioned the courts for an injunction. Like action was taken by machine workers and iron founders, while steamfitters and plumbers petitioned the courts that an injunction should not be enforced. An injunction was granted to bartenders, printing, publishing, and book-binding employees, brewery workmen, and metal polishers, buffers, and platers, in one instance each.

Appropriations for strikes and assessments levied for the aid of strike employees were made by nearly 100 unions. Strikes in various parts of the State were indorsed. Thirteen unions established sick and death benefits. There were five court actions taken against unions and one taken by a union against individuals. In many unions initiation fees were reduced during some time of the year at which period the membership was largely increased. The union label was agitated during the year, and union labor met with considerable success in having the label accepted by various large and representative establishments.

In addition to the above enumerations there were 350 actions taken by organized labor throughout the year which might be termed "trade union movements." Included in this classification are protests against action or policy of employers, decisions rendered on trade-union questions, appeals to internationals for decisions, arbitration of controversies, suspension of union rules, grievances of trade unionists, indorsement and condemnation of legislative and executive actions, efforts to secure employment of members, alleged violation of the 58-hour law for women and children in factories and the eight-hour day in public institutions, and votes taken on various subjects, such as to aid the prevention of tuberculosis, etc.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES.

That part of the preceding chronology relating to industrial changes includes the principal events affecting the management of manufacturing enterprises in Massachusetts for the year ending September 30, 1904.

From the following aggregation of the several items of interest, it will be seen that there was much activity in the erection of new factory buildings, additions to plants, etc., and in the large number of new establishments incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

The first table presented gives the names of the different establishments incorporated during the year, the cities and towns where the establishments are situated, the date of incorporation in each case, the name of the industry, and the amount of authorized capital stock, as well as the name of the State under whose laws it was incorporated.

It must be borne in mind that although the table includes largely new establishments or industries which have been incorporated, it also includes changes from private firms to corporations and reorganizations. The changes from private firms to corporations have been designated in the table by an asterisk (*), while the reorganizations are indicated by a dagger (†).

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Authorized Capital Stock	State in which Incorporated.
ADAMS. 1903.			
<i>November,</i> Berkshire Hills Paper Co.,	Paper,	\$150,000	Mass.
AMESBURY. 1904.			
<i>February,</i> The Hartley Loop Weave Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Climax Ignitor Co.,	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	50,000	Mass.
AMHERST. 1904.			
<i>August,</i> Arms Pocket Book and Leather Novelty Co.,	Leather goods,	60,000	Mass.
ANDOVER. 1904.			
<i>May,</i> General De-Greasing Co.,	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	300,000	Mass.
ASHLAND. 1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Cutter Nail Co.,	Nails, etc.,	150,000	Mass.
ATHOL. 1904.			
<i>January,</i> Dr. Schenck Chemical Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
ATTLEBOROUGH.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Standard Machinery Co., . . .	Jewelers' machinery, . . .	\$100,000	R. I.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> D. A. White Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	25,000	R. I.
<i>May,</i> J. W. Luther Co.,* . . .	Jewelry, . . .	25,000	Mass.
BARRE.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Barre Acetylene Gas Co., . .	Gas and residual products, . .	8,000	Mass.
BELCHERTOWN.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The American Woven Leather Belt- ing Co., . . .	Machine woven leather belting, .	76,000	Mass.
BELLINGHAM.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Taft Woolen Co.,† . . .	Woolen goods (woven goods and yarn), . . .	220,000	Mass.
BEVERLY.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Blake-Allen Co.,† . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	35,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> The Beverly Chemical & Supply Co.,	Veterinary medicines, . . .	10,000	Mass.
BOSTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> American Horse Remedy & Food Co.,	Veterinary medicines, . . .	50,000	Mass.
Worcester County Gas Co., . . .	Gas and residual products, . .	150,000	Mass.
New England Abrasive Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . .	100,000	Mass.
Unexcelled Pen Co., . . .	Pens, . . .	20,000	Mass.
Standard Game & Toy Co., . . .	Toys and games, . . .	30,000	Mass.
Compressed Steel Shafting Co.,*	Machines and machinery, . .	25,000	Mass.
The Anthony Peters Mfg. Co., . .	Buttons and dress trimmings, .	50,000	Mass.
Utility Appliance Co., . . .	Hose piping and nozzles, . .	40,000	Mass.
Vacuum Cleaner Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . .	100,000	Mass.
C. F. Stahl Co.,* . . .	Confectionery, . . .	50,000	Mass.
Combination Mfg. Co., . . .	Fancy articles, . . .	25,000	Mass.
P. P. Caproni & Brother, Inc.,*	Plaster casts, . . .	50,000	Mass.
J. B. Raymond Co.,* . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>William F. Cox, Inc.,* . . .</i>	Boxes (paper), . . .	20,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i>			
Foster, Hall, & Adams Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . .	10,000	Mass.
Hoyt L. Conary Co., . . .	Lubricating grease, . . .	100,000	Mass.
Edgar P. Lewis Confectionery Co.,*	Confectionery, . . .	10,000	Mass.
Angle Toe Shank Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	60,000	Mass.
Oliver Engine Co. of New England,	Machines and machinery, . .	50,000	Mass.
D. Eddy & Sons Co.,* . . .	Refrigerators and wooden goods,	40,000	Mass.
The Ellis Hydrate Co., . . .	Cement, lime, and plaster, . .	25,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Japanese Specific Co., . . .	Drugs and medicines, . . .	10,000	Mass.
Simplex Engine Co., . . .	Engines, . . .	20,000	Mass.
Eastern Sandstone Brick Co., . .	Brick, . . .	100,000	Mass.
Daniel Russell Boiler Works, Inc.,†	Boilers, engines, etc., . . .	10,000	Mass.
Foster Mfg. Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	2,500	Mass.
J. C. Gillman Co., . . .	Clothing, . . .	5,000	Mass.
F. E. Dodge Co.,* . . .	Musical instruments and materi- als, . . .	50,000	Mass.
George J. Mathews Co., . . .	Confectionery, . . .	10,000	Mass.
The Oakes and Dow Co. (Inc.), . .	Machines and machinery, . .	5,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904—Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.		Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON—Con.				
1904.				
<i>January,</i>				
E. D. Leighton Co.,*		Shipbuilding,	\$4,500	Mass.
Colonial Waist Co.,		Women's clothing,	5,000	Mass.
The Carbon-Aqua Co.,		Bottled and carbonated beverages,	25,000	Mass.
Minard's Drug Co.,*		Drugs and medicines,	10,000	Mass.
Howland Piano Co.,		Musical instruments and materi- als,	50,000	Mass.
James W. Brine Co.,*		Hosiery and knit goods,	38,800	Mass.
"Essex Garment Co.,".		Clothing,	3,000	Mass.
The Napier Motor Co.,		Automobiles, etc.,	10,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>				
The Ellis Mfg. Co.,		Supporters and suspenders,	1,000	Mass.
Norman & Bennett, Inc.,		Boots and shoes,	60,000	Mass.
Fuller-Greene Co.,		Confectionery,	15,000	Mass.
F. P. Norton Co.,*		Cigars,	10,000	Mass.
"Railway Track Sander Co.," †		Machines and machinery,	100,000	Mass.
John Burnett & Co., Inc,*		Flavoring extracts, etc.,	15,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>				
The Parker Bros. Hat Co.,*		Hats and caps,	10,000	Mass.
Boston Safety Can-opener Co.,		Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
Holliday Mfg. Co.,		Machines and machinery,	50,000	Mass.
Helios Mfg. Co.,		Electrical machinery,	250,000	Me.
Home Knitting Mills,		Hosiery and knit goods,	50,000	Me.
Hall Mfg. Co.,		Artisans' tools,	100,000	Mass.
The Columbian Insecticide Co. of Boston,		Germicides, insecticides, etc.,	5,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>				
The Quick Hitch Mfg. Co.,		Metals and metallic goods,	30,000	Mass.
E. A. Rich Co.,		Fish canning and packing,	60,000	Mass.
Edwards Boat Building Co.,		Boatbuilding,	20,000	Mass.
Blake Signal & Mfg. Co.,		Electrical apparatus and appli- ances,	50,000	Mass.
Acme Wire Mattress Co.,		Wire mattresses,	10,000	Mass.
Commonwealth Glue Co.,		Glue, varnish, paints, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
Bicknell and Fuller Paper Box Co.,*		Paper boxes,	50,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>				
Mentor Co.,*		Cigarettes,	100,000	Mass.
American Lock Nut Co.,		Nuts, bolts and screws,	200,000	Mass.
Dow Surgical Battery Co.,		Surgical apparatus,	30,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Non-Refillable Bottle Co.,		Non-refillable bottles, etc.,	200,000	Mass.
The S. A. Cash Mfg. Co.,*		Leather goods,	25,000	Mass.
Boston Hat and Bonnet Frame Co.,*		Wire hat frames,	25,000	Mass.
Codman & Shurtleff, Inc.,*		Surgical instruments,	40,000	Mass.
H. N. Fish Chocolate Co.,*		Chocolate candies,	25,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>				
Gordon Fireproof Co.,		Chemical preparations,	100,000	Mass.
Journeyman Bakers Co-Operative Association,		Food preparations,	10,000	Mass.
The Combination Pick Co.,		Agricultural implements,	50,000	Mass.
Erickson Electric Equipment Co.,		Electrical appliances,	10,000	Mass.
Wentworth Piano Co.,*		Musical instruments,	50,000	Mass.
Croft Iron Works Co.,		Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
F. H. Roberts Co.,*		Confectionery,	65,000	Mass.
United Rubber Sole Shoe Co.,		Boots and shoes,	600,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i>				
The O. K. Shank Co.,		Boot and shoe findings,	22,000	Mass.
Royal Harness Dressing Co.,		Polishes and dressings,	100,000	Mass.
The Lawrence Machine Co.,		Machines and machinery,	250,000	Mass.
The William A. Davis Co.,*		Ink, glue, etc.,	5,000	Mass.
Simplex Ventilating Co.,		Ventilators,	10,000	Mass.
James H. McClellan & Co., Inc.,		Dyestuffs,	50,000	Mass.
Eureka Pink Granite Co.,		Stone (quarried),	50,000	Mass.
The Linen Thread Co.,		Thread, twines, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
The John G. Charlton Co., Inc.,*		Women's clothing,	50,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>				
Diana Braid Mills,		Braids and trimmings,	10,000	Mass.
Boston Car Wheel Co.,		Car wheels,	5,000	Mass.
Ziegler Apparatus Co.,		Electrical apparatus and appli- ances,	150,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
BOSTON — Con.			
1904 — Con.			
<i>August — Con.</i>			
Cole Church Organ Co.,*	Musical instruments and materi- als,	\$20,000	Mass.
Keith Fender Co.,	Railroad equipment,	100,000	Mass.
Thomas Groom & Co., Inc.,†	Paper,	75,000	Mass.
Merrill Mfg. Co.,	Jewelry,	50,000	Mass.
Armstrong Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	25,000	Mass.
The Davidson Rubber Co.,*	Rubber and elastic goods, . .	200,000	Mass.
The Koral Mfg. Co.,†	Florists' letters and emblems, .	50,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i>			
Guaranty Plate Works,	Metals and metallic goods, . .	25,000	Mass.
Wood Speedometer Co.,	Automobile supplies,	15,000	Mass.
The Simplex Faucet Co.,	Mechanical devices,	100,000	Mass.
The Sister Margaret Remedy Co., . .	Drugs and medicines,	90,000	Mass.
BRAINTREE.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i>			
Victor Metals Co.,†	Metals and metallic goods, . .	300,000	Mass.
BROCKTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i>			
R. B. Grover & Co., Inc.,*	Boots and shoes,	300,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i>			
Brockton Die Co.,*	Boot and shoe tools,	6,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i>			
Mackie Brothers Co.,*	Wooden boxes,	32,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
J. C. Tannatt Shoe Co.,†	Boots and shoes,	7,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Geo. E. Keith Co.,†	Boots and shoes,	1,000,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>			
Taber Leather Co.,	Leather,	-†	N. J.
<i>June,</i>			
Walker Last Co.,	Lasts,	-†	Me.
Geo. G. Snow Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	150,000	Mass.
CAMBRIDGE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i>			
F. T. Lord Polish Co.,	Polishes and dressing,	1,000	Mass.
Waverly Specialty Co.,	Confectioners' and bakers' sup- plies,	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i>			
The Boston Knitting Mills,	Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
Massachusetts Stone Co.,	Stone (quarried),	10,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i>			
The Hydread Mfg. Co.,	Rubber and elastic goods, . .	50,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
Mead Morrison Mfg. Co.,	Machinery,	500,000	Me.
Cooper Dental Mfg. Co.,	Dentists' materials,	10,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Jensen Brothers Co.,*	Confectionery,	25,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>			
A. H. Hews & Co., Inc.,*	Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	150,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i>			
John Reardon & Sons Co.,†	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	250,000	Mass.
CHARLTON.			
1904.			
<i>February,</i>			
Charlton Wire Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . .	15,000	Mass.

† Amount not stated.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
CHELMSFORD.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> The Sugden Press Bagging Co.,*	Worsted goods,	\$50,000	Mass.
CHELSEA.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Goodman-Howe Co.,	Tobacco and cigars,	3,800	Mass.
<i>February,</i> Electric Cable Joint Co.,	Machines and machinery,	125,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Walker Bros. Dyeing and Bleaching Co.,*	Dye works and bleacheries,	25,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The Indestructible Fence Post Co., .	Fence and foundation posts,	100,000	Mass.
CHESHIRE.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Farnam Cheshire Lime Co.,†	Cement, lime, and plaster,	125,000	Mass.
CHESTER.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> The T. C. Jones Spar & Quartz Co.,	Minerals,	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>May,</i> The Hamilton Emery and Corundum Co.,	Emery and corundum,	40,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Chester Mfg. Co.,	Wooden goods,	8,000	Mass.
CHICOPEE.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> The Fisk Rubber Co.,†	Rubber tires,	600,000	Mass.
DANVERS.			
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Nelson Crosskill Corporation,†	Rubber and other cements,	5,000	Mass.
DOUGLAS.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Schuster Woolen Co.,	Cotton and woolen goods,	200,000	Mass.
DUXBURY.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> Duxbury Fertilizer & Chemical Co.,	Fertilizers,	50,000	Mass.
EASTON.			
1904.			
<i>April,</i> Edward M. Cox Co.,	Boots and shoes,	10,000	Mass.
EVERETT.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Massachusetts Steel Casting Co.,† .	Metals and metallic goods,	500,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> J. G. Blount Co.,*	Machines and machinery,	35,000	Mass.
FALL RIVER.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> The Coldwell-Gildard Co.,	Machines and machinery,	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
FITCHBURG.			
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Falulah Paper Co.,*	Paper,	\$150,000	Mass.
FRANKLIN.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> Eastern Hat Works,	Hats,	20,000	Mass.
GARDNER.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> E. E. Perry Co.,	Furniture,	25,000	Mass.
<i>February,</i> L. B. Ramsdell Co.,*	Baby carriages and toys, . .	45,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Union Reed Chair Co.,	Wooden and rattan goods, . .	5,000	Mass.
GREENFIELD.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The Kilbourn Faucet Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . .	10,000	Mass.
HARVARD.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Flatine Co. of America,	Slate composition, etc., . . .	550,000	Mass.
HAVERHILL.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Knipe Bros., Inc.,*	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> J. H. Winchell & Co., Inc.,* . .	Boots and shoes,	150,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Fred W. Millay Co.,*	Lasts, etc.,	30,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> United Die Block Co.,	Models, lasts, and patterns, . .	2,000	Mass.
HOLBROOK.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Whitecomb & Paine Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	15,000	Mass.
HOLLISTON.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Holliston Braiding Co.,	Braids, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
HOLYOKE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The Holyoke Valve and Hydrant Co.,	Machines and machinery, . . .	100,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Bullard Thread Co.,*	Thread,	20,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> National Fibre-Tube Works, . . .	Paper goods,	30,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Crocker-McElwain Co.,	Paper,	250,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> The Taylor-Burt Co.,	Paper,	40,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
HOPKINTON. 1904.			
<i>March.</i> Andrew Fyrberg Arms Co.,* . .	Firearms,	\$125,000	Mass.
HUDSON. 1903.			
<i>November,</i> The Dunn, Green Leather Co.,* . .	Leather,	125,000	Mass.
HYDE PARK. 1903.			
<i>December,</i> John Hood Co.,*	Dental and surgical supplies, . .	100,000	Mass.
1904. <i>January,</i> Fairmount Wool Scouring & Mfg. Co.,	Woolen goods,	10,000	Me.
<i>July,</i> New England Steel Casting Co., . .	Steel castings,	30,000	Mass.
The Clarendon Rubber Co,	Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	25,000	Mass.
KINGSTON. 1903.			
<i>October,</i> State Mfg. Co.,	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	100,000	Mass.
LAWRENCE. 1903.			
<i>October,</i> Quaker Fruit Tonic Co.,	Proprietary medicines,	50,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Joseph Battles Co.,*	Textile machinery,	25,000	Mass.
H. K. Webster Co.,*	Grist mill,	60,000	Mass.
1904. <i>May,</i> The Lawrence Dye Works Co.,† . .	Dye works and bleacheries, . .	250,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The Lawrence Machine Co.,† . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	250,000	Mass.
Lawrence Loom Harness Co., . . .	Textile machinery,	4,000	Mass.
LEE. 1904.			
<i>May,</i> National Wire Cloth Co.,	Wire and wire cloth,	200,000	Mass.
LEOMINSTER. 1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Goodale Comb Co ,*	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	5,000	Mass.
Columbia Comb Co.,*	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	10,000	Mass.
1904. <i>June,</i> W. A. Fuller Lumber Co.,†	Building materials,	50,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Star Mfg. Co.,	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	5,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Cluett, Peabody, & Co., Inc.,† . . .	Shirts, collars, and cuffs, . . .	90,000	Mass.
LOWELL. 1903.			
<i>October,</i> Davis and Sargent Lumber Co.,* . .	Building materials,	100,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
LOWELL — Con.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Burnham & Davis Lumber Co.,	Building materials,	\$50,000	Me.
<i>February,</i> Marshall & Crosby Co.,*	Cabinet furniture,	15,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> The Crawford Printing Co.,	Paper boxes,	25,000	Mass.
LYNN.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Lakeside Shoe Co., †	Boots and shoes,	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Smith Iron Foundry, Inc.,*	Metals and metallic goods,	12,000	Mass.
Flexible Metal Mfg. Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	500,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> A. B. Hoffmann and Son, Inc.,*	Leather,	100,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> F. S. Smith Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	25,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> George W. Herrick Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	275,000	Me.
Houghton Heel and Leather Co., †	Heels and innersoles,	25,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Lynn Shoe Co., †	Boots and shoes,	25,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> George F. Daniels Co.,	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
Miller, Hapgood Shoe Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	50,000	Mass.
Walter H. Tuttle Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
John Boyd Co.,*	Confectionery,	15,000	Mass.
MALDEN.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> Atwood Elastic Fabric Co.,*	Elastic fabrics,	20,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Holmes Knitting Co., †	Hosiery and knit goods,	10,000	Mass.
MARBLEHEAD.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> The Ernest L. Noera Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
MARLBOROUGH.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> Parsons Machinery Co., †	Machines and machinery,	200,000	Mass.
MEDFORD.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> Clark Brass Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	10,000	Mass.
MEDWAY.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Medway Woolen Co.,	Woolen goods,	15,000	Mass.
MERRIMAC.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Bayley Carriage Yoke Co.,	Safety carriage yokes,	50,000	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
MILLBURY.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> United States Linen Co.,†	Linen goods,	\$350,000	Me.
MILLIS.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> Puritan Carbonating Co.,	Bottled and carbonated beverages,	150,000	Mass.
MILTON.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> G. H. Bent Co.,†	Biscuits, crackers, etc,	25,000	Mass.
NEW BEDFORD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Manomet Mills,†	Cotton goods (woven),	800,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> New England Cotton Yarn Co.,† . .	Cotton yarns and thread, . . .	5,900,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> United States Brazing Compound Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	25,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Gifford and Morton Corporation, . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Kilburn Mill,	Cotton goods (woven),	600,000	Mass.
NEWBURYPORT.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Woodland Bronze Works, Inc., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	50,000	Mass.
NORTH ADAMS.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> "The Hoosac Co.,"	Stone (quarried),	20,000	Mass.
NORWOOD.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Tucker Corporation,	Paints, etc.,	10,000	Mass.
ORANGE.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Grout Bros. Automobile Co.,* . . .	Automobiles,	250,000	Mass.
OXFORD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> A. L. Joslin Co.,*	Boots and shoes,	50,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Edwin Bartlett Co.,*	Cotton yarns and thread, . . .	65,000	Mass.
PEABODY.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Keith Leather Co.,*	Leather,	15,000	Mass.
United States Tanned Pig Skin Co.,	Leather,	65,000	Mass.
PHILLIPSTON.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Phillipston Trap Rock Co.,	Stone (quarried),	5,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
PITTSFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> The Lenox Veterinary Medicine Co.,	Veterinary medicines, . . .	\$10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>March,</i> The Lenox Chemical Co., . . .	Soaps, oils, and chemicals, . . .	50,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> The Helliwell Co.,* . . .	Woolen goods (woven), . . .	200,000	Mass.
QUINCY.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Translucent Fabric Co.,* . . .	Translucent fabric, glass, etc., . . .	10,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Fore River Shipbuilding Co.,† . . .	Shipbuilding,	4,800,000	Mass.
SALEM.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> A. G. Frothingham Co.,* . . .	Leather,	10,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> The Eagle Iron Foundry Co.,* . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	12,000	Mass.
Bow Facing Oar Corporation, . . .	Oars,	100,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>February,</i> Essex County Shoe Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	20,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i> Salem Stone Tool Co., . . .	Machines and machinery, . . .	40,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Richard Patent Leather Corporation,	Leather,	100,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Partridge Gas Heater Co., . . .	Heating and cooking apparatus,	100,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> Salem Iron Foundry, Inc.,* . . .	Iron and steel goods,	15,000	Mass.
SANDWICH.			
1904.			
<i>June,</i> Boston and Sandwich Glass Co., . . .	Glass,	75,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> The H. S. Dowden Co., . . .	Lamps (glass),	10,000	Mass.
SAUGUS.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Saugus Mfg. Co.,	Cotton and woolen goods, . . .	90,000	Mass.
SOMERVILLE.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Davenport-Brown Co.,	Building materials,	15,000	Mass.
SOUTHBRIDGE.			
1904.			
<i>March,</i> J. Ouimette, Junior, Co.,	Optical goods,	25,000	Mass.
SPENCER.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Taylor Woolen Co.,*	Woolens (woven goods and yarns),	9,500	Mass.

Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
SPRINGFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The M. & M. Mfg. Co.,* . . .	Rubber collars, cuffs, etc., . . .	\$5,000	Mass.
W. J. Hyland Mfg. Co., . . .	Plumbing fixtures, . . .	20,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> Hampden Brass Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	2,000	Mass.
<i>December,</i> Medlicott-Morgan Co.,† . . .	Hosiery and knit goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> The R. F. Hawkins Iron Works,† . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	35,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Cooley Mfg. Co., . . .	Buckles, buttons, badges, etc., . . .	35,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> H. L. Handy Co.,* . . .	Food preparations, . . .	250,000	Mass.
The Universal Tool Co.,* . . .	Artisans' tools, . . .	60,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i> The Hampden Pad and Paper Co., . . .	Paper goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
Allen-Randall Co., . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	15,000	Mass.
<i>July,</i> Roller Bar Door Closer Co., . . .	Door closing devices, . . .	30,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i> Fletcher Aluminum Novelty Co.,† . . .	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	10,000	Mass.
STERLING.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> The Rugg Chair Co., . . .	Chairs, . . .	25,000	Me.
STOUGHTON.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i> Packard Dressing Co., . . .	Shoe and leather dressings, . . .	50,000	Mass.
SWAMPSCOTT.			
1903.			
<i>November,</i> E. Gerry Emmons Corporation,* . . .	Canoes, boats, etc., . . .	60,000	Mass.
TAUNTON.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> United Tack Co., . . .	Machinery, tacks, etc., . . .	100,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> Busiere Mfg. Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	10,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>January,</i> "Frances Mfg. Co.," . . .	Window curtains and women's garments, . . .	5,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i> Westville Spinning Co., . . .	Cotton yarns, threads, etc., . . .	45,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i> Standard Stove Lining Co., . . .	Fire brick and stove linings, . . .	14,000	Mass.
The E. J. Salisbury Co., . . .	Building materials, . . .	20,000	Mass.
TOWNSEND.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> B. & A. D. Fessenden Co.,* . . .	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	200,000	Mass.
UXBRIDGE.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Richard Sayles Woolen Co.,* . . .	Woolens (woven goods and yarns), . . .	60,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
WALTHAM.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Copeland Loom Co.,	Machines and machinery, . . .	\$50,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i> Waltham Novelty Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	5,000	Mass.
WATERTOWN.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Stanley Motor Carriage Co.,† . . .	Automobiles,	95,000	Mass.
WESTBOROUGH.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Bartlett Box & Lumber Co.,* . . .	Boxes,	15,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>July,</i> Westboro Carpet Co.,	Carpets,	100,000	N. J.
<i>August,</i> Hunt Metal Corner Co.,	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	30,000	Mass.
WESTFIELD.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> Reliance Trimming Co.,	Piano and organ parts,	25,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Sterling Whip Co.,	Whips, lashes, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
The L. R. Sweatland Co.,*	Whips, etc.,	6,000	Mass.
1904.			
<i>August,</i> Rogers and Whitney Co.,	Casket trimmings, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
WEYMOUTH.			
1904.			
<i>September,</i> Eastern Souvenir Co.,	Novelties,	5,000	Mass.
The Easton Co.,	Leather,	15,000	Mass.
WHITMAN.			
1904.			
<i>July,</i> The Benjamin Hobart Co.,	Tacks, nails, etc.,	25,000	Mass.
WINCHENDON.			
1904.			
<i>January,</i> Morton E. Converse Co.,†	Toys,	100,000	Mass.
WINCHESTER.			
1904.			
<i>August,</i> The Eastern Felt Co.,	Felt goods,	50,000	Mass.
WOBURN.			
1903.			
<i>December,</i> E. Cummings Leather Co.,*	Leather,	75,000	Mass.
WORCESTER.			
1903.			
<i>October,</i> The Globe Pharmacal Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	50,000	Mass.
The Worcester Wood and Lumber Co.,	Lumber,	25,000	Mass.
<i>November,</i> The Home Soap Co.,	Soap and grease,	40,000	Mass.

*Industrial Establishments in Massachusetts Incorporated during the
Year Ending September 30, 1904 — Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS, DATES OF INCORPORATION, AND NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	Industries	Author- ized Capital Stock	State in which Incor- porated
WORCESTER — Con			
1904.			
<i>January,</i>			
F. X. Brunelle Mfg. Co.,	Heating apparatus,	\$50,000	Mass.
Clover Hill Co.,	Bread and pastry,	30,000	Me.
Ransford Insecticide Co.,	Drugs, chemicals, etc.,	50,000	Mass.
Hudson Belting Co.,†	Leather goods,	200,000	Mass.
Williams and Bridges Co.,*	Boxes (wooden and paper),	30,000	Mass.
<i>March,</i>			
Simplex Piano Player Co.,	Musical instruments,	200,000	Mass.
Worcester Loom Co.,	Textile machinery,	12,000	Mass.
Blood Wine Medicine Co.,	Drugs and medicines,	500,000	Me.
The Complete Carriage Nut Co.,	Carriage hardware,	1,200	Mass.
Worcester Lawn Mower Co.,	Lawn mowers,	15,000	Mass.
<i>April,</i>			
Pero Foundry Co.,*	Iron castings,	15,000	Mass.
<i>May,</i>			
Cahill Mfg. Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	20,000	Mass.
<i>June,</i>			
The Pierce & Rice Oil Co.,	Mill and laundry soaps,	10,000	Mass.
The Holmes, Kaufman Co.,	Toys,	5,000	Mass.
<i>August,</i>			
Ima Mfg. Co.,	Wooden goods,	3,500	Mass.
National Plunger Elevator Co.,	Elevators,	50,000	Mass.
Worcester Color Co.,	Paints, colors, and crude chem- icals,	10,000	Mass.
<i>September,</i>			
Worcester Pressed Steel Co.,	Metals and metallic goods,	50,000	Mass.
F. O. Blake Sprayer Co.,	Compressed air sprayers,	50,000	Mass.
WRENTHAM.			
1904.			
<i>May,</i>			
Winter Bros. Co.,†	Artisans' tools,	25,000	Mass.

Data pertaining to *new* establishments incorporated, included in the preceding table, have been aggregated and brought to an industrial basis in the following table, which shows for each industry the number of new plants incorporated, the authorized capital stock, the amount of authorized capital stock paid in, and the amount of preferred stock :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of New Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Agricultural implements,	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	-
Artisans' tools,	2	115,000	115,000	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	25,000	15,300	-
Belting, woven leather	1	76,000	76,000	-
Boots and shoes,	9	\$12,000	797,800	\$42,500
Boots and shoes (factory product),	8	790,000	775,800	42,500
Boot and shoe findings,	1	22,000	22,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	1	25,000	25,000	25,000
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	2	114,000	30,600	-
Building materials,	6	230,000	160,000	19,000

INDUSTRIES.	Number of New Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Buttons and dress trimmings,	4	\$145,000	\$106,400	\$5,000
Carpetings,	1	100,000	-	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	1	25,000	1,000	-
Chemical preparations,	2	150,000	103,000	25,000
Clothing,	7	39,000	39,000	1,000
Confectionery,	2	25,000	25,000	10,000
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4	300,000	227,700	-
Cotton goods,	2	645,000	50,000	-
Cotton goods (woven),	1	600,000	5,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	45,000	45,000	-
Cotton and woolen goods,	2	290,000	290,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	10	920,000	261,290	-
Dyestuffs,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	460,000	50,050	110,000
Emery,	1	40,000	-	-
Fancy articles,	2	30,000	5,030	10,000
Fertilizers,	1	50,000	2,500	-
Food preparations,	3	100,000	61,500	-
Furniture,	2	50,000	25,000	12,000
Gas and residual products,	2	158,000	158,000	-
Glass,	3	285,000	158,010	50,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	65,000	15,000	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	5,000	2,500	-
Jewelry,	3	85,000	38,500	-
Leather,	4	180,000	180,000	-
Leather goods,	1	60,000	56,000	30,000
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	2	175,000	175,000	-
Machines and machinery,	20	1,826,000	1,025,450	145,000
Metals and metallic goods,	34	1,760,700	1,151,505	155,100
Models, lasts, and patterns,	2	2,000	2,000	-
Musical instruments and materials,	4	295,000	240,310	147,000
Paints, colors, etc.,	2	20,000	20,000	5,000
Paper and paper goods,	5	485,000	450,000	-
Polishes and dressing,	3	151,000	131,000	-
Railroad equipment,	2	15,000	5,300	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	2	75,000	62,500	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	3	65,000	65,000	15,000
Shipbuilding,	1	20,000	20,000	-
Spar and quartz,	1	10,000	5,000	-
Stone (quarried),	6	635,000	635,000	75,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	4	450,000	306,800	-
Thread, twine, etc.,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	1	3,800	3,800	-
Toys and games,	2	35,000	35,000	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Wooden goods,	4	116,500	113,600	-
Woolen goods,	3	75,000	65,000	-
TOTAL,	193	\$12,019,000	\$7,787,445	\$881,600

From the total line we learn that there were 193 new establishments incorporated during the year. The authorized capital stock amounted to \$12,019,000, the amount of such stock paid in amounted to \$7,787,445, or 64.79 per cent of the authorized capital; the preferred stock aggregated \$881,600.

A glance at the table will show that by far the largest number of new establishments incorporated has been classified under the metal and metallic goods industry, the number being 34, followed by Machines and Machinery, which industry had 20 new establishments incorporated. Next in

order comes Drugs and Medicines, there being 10 under this industry.

The following table shows the same facts for establishments which had been private firms, but were incorporated during the year :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Changes from Private Firms to Corpora- tions	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Arms and ammunition,	2	\$125,000	\$125,000	-
Artisans' tools,	2	66,000	37,050	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	250,000	250,000	-
Boots and shoes (factory product),	10	1,055,000	769,970	\$300,000
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	1	200,000	200,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	5	147,000	136,000	-
Building materials,	1	100,000	100,000	-
Clothing,	3	85,000	39,200	40,000
Confectionery,	6	190,000	163,730	15,000
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	65,000	65,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	1	10,000	10,000	-
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	1	150,000	150,000	-
Food preparations,	3	325,000	325,000	-
Furniture,	1	15,000	15,000	-
Glass,	1	10,000	10,000	10,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	38,800	38,800	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	1	5,000	5,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	2	15,000	3,500	-
Jewelry,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Leather,	5	325,000	263,030	-
Leather goods,	1	25,000	9,800	10,000
Machines and machinery,	3	85,000	85,000	10,000
Metals and metallic goods,	5	64,500	64,000	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	30,000	30,000	10,000
Musical instruments and materials,	2	100,000	50,015	20,000
Paper and paper goods,	1	150,000	150,000	150,000
Plaster casts,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	3	225,000	222,000	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	2	140,000	40,300	30,000
Shipbuilding,	2	64,500	64,500	20,000
Thread, twine, etc.,	1	20,000	14,100	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	2	110,000	110,000	2,000
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1	6,000	6,000	-
Wooden goods,	2	85,000	85,000	40,000
Woolen goods,	3	269,500	234,500	-
Worsted goods,	1	50,000	50,000	-
TOTAL,	81	\$4,701,300	\$4,021,495	\$657,000

The number of changes from private firms to corporations was 81, with an authorized capital stock of \$4,701,300, the amount paid in aggregating \$4,021,495, or 85.54 per cent of the authorized capital; the preferred stock totalized to \$657,000.

The largest number of instances of change from the individual firm to the corporate form of management was in the boot and shoe industry (factory product), there being 10. The amount of authorized capital stock in this industry was greater than in any other industry in this class, being \$1,055,000,

of which authorized capital \$769,970 was paid in, the amount of preferred stock being \$300,000.

The following table shows identical facts for reorganizations :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Reorganizations	Authorized Capital Stock	Amount of Authorized Capital Stock Paid in	Amount of Preferred Stock
Artisans' tools,	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	-
Automobiles and supplies,	1	95,000	95,000	-
Boots and shoes,	5	1,067,000	1,039,600	\$1,500
Boots and shoes (factory product),	4	1,042,000	1,024,600	1,500
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	1	25,000	15,000	-
Building materials,	1	50,000	45,800	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	1	125,000	125,000	125,000
Clothing,	1	90,000	90,000	-
Cotton goods,	2	6,700,000	6,500,000	2,000,000
Cotton goods (woven),	1	800,000	600,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	1	5,900,000	5,900,000	2,000,000
Food preparations,	1	25,000	25,000	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	25,000	25,000	-
Leather,	1	200,000	40,000	-
Linen goods,	1	350,000	-*	-
Machines and machinery,	4	560,000	360,300	125,000
Metals and metallic goods,	5	895,000	591,700	260,000
Paper and paper goods,	1	75,000	75,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	250,000	65,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	2	605,000	604,500	-
Shipbuilding,	1	4,800,000	5,000	2,400,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1	250,000	3,000	-
Toys and games,	1	100,000	100,000	-
Woolen goods,	1	220,000	220,000	-
TOTAL,	34	\$16,507,000	\$10,034,900	\$4,911,500

* Amount not stated.

The number of reorganizations, as will be seen from the table, was 34, with a total authorized capital stock of \$16,507,000, of which sum \$10,034,900, or 60.79 per cent, was paid in, the preferred stock aggregating to \$4,911,500.

The largest number of reorganizations occurred in Boots and Shoes and the metals and metallic goods industry, there being five under each. Although there were but two reorganizations in the cotton goods industry, the amount of authorized capital stock outranked that in any other industry, totalizing to \$6,700,000 of which amount \$6,500,000 was paid in, the amount of preferred stock being \$2,000,000.

The facts as to authorized capital stock, the amount of such stock paid in, and the amount of preferred stock for the total manufacturing establishments incorporated during the year, including new establishments incorporated, changes from private firms to corporations, and reorganizations, are presented by industries in the following table :

INDUSTRIES.	Total Manufacturing Establish- ments Inco- rporated	Total Authorized Capital Stock	Total Amount of Author- ized Capital Stock Paid in	Total Amount of Preferred Stock
Agricultural implements,	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	-
Arms and ammunition,	2	125,000	125,000	-
Artisans' tools,	5	206,000	177,050	-
Automobiles and supplies,	3	370,000	360,300	-
Belting, woven leather,	1	76,000	76,000	-
Boots and shoes,	24	2,934,000	2,607,370	\$344,000
Boots and shoes (factory product),	22	2,887,000	2,570,370	344,000
Boot and shoe findings,	1	22,000	22,000	-
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	1	25,000	15,000	-
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	1	200,000	200,000	-
Boxes (paper and wooden),	6	172,000	161,000	25,000
Brick, tile, and sewer pipe,	2	114,000	50,600	-
Building materials,	8	380,000	305,800	19,000
Buttons and dress trimmings,	4	145,000	106,400	5,000
Carpetings,	1	100,000	-	-
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	2	150,000	126,000	125,000
Chemical preparations,	2	150,000	103,000	25,000
Clothing,	11	214,000	168,200	41,000
Confectionery,	8	215,000	188,730	25,000
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4	300,000	227,700	-
Cotton goods,	5	7,410,000	6,615,000	2,000,000
Cotton goods (woven),	2	1,400,000	1,005,000	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	3	6,010,000	6,010,000	2,000,000
Cotton and woolen goods,	2	290,000	290,000	-
Drugs and medicines,	11	930,000	271,290	-
Dyestuffs,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	1	150,000	150,000	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	5	480,000	50,050	110,000
Emery,	1	40,000	-	-
Fancy articles,	2	30,000	5,030	10,000
Fertilizers,	1	50,000	2,500	-
Food preparations,	7	450,000	411,500	-
Furniture,	3	65,000	40,000	12,000
Gas and residual products,	2	158,000	158,000	-
Glass,	4	295,000	168,010	60,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	5	128,800	78,800	-
Ink, glue, etc.,	2	30,000	30,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	3	20,000	6,000	-
Jewelry,	4	110,000	63,500	-
Leather,	10	705,000	483,030	-
Leather goods,	2	85,000	65,800	40,000
Linen goods,	1	350,000	-	-
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	2	175,000	175,000	-
Machines and machinery,	27	2,471,000	1,470,750	280,000
Metals and metallic goods,	44	2,720,200	1,807,205	415,100
Models, lasts, and patterns,	3	32,000	32,000	10,000
Musical instruments and materials,	6	395,000	290,325	167,000
Paints, colors, etc.,	2	20,000	20,000	5,000
Paper and paper goods,	7	710,000	675,000	150,000
Plaster casts,	1	50,000	50,000	-
Polishes and dressing,	3	151,000	131,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2	275,000	90,000	-
Railroad equipment,	2	15,000	5,300	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	7	905,000	889,000	-
Scientific instruments and appliances,	5	205,000	105,300	45,000
Shipbuilding,	4	4,884,500	89,500	2,420,000
Spar and quartz,	1	10,000	5,000	-
Stone (quarried),	6	635,000	635,000	75,000
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	5	700,000	309,800	-
Thread, twine, etc.,	2	45,000	39,190	-
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes,	3	113,800	113,800	2,000
Toys and games,	3	135,000	135,000	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	2	56,000	56,000	-
Wooden goods,	6	201,500	198,600	40,000
Woolen goods,	7	564,500	519,500	-
Worsted goods,	1	50,000	50,000	-
TOTALS,	308	\$33,227,300	\$21,843,840	\$6,450,100

In the total there were 308 manufacturing establishments incorporated, according to our chronological record. The

total authorized capital stock of these corporations was \$33,227,300, of which sum \$21,843,840, or 65.74 per cent, was paid in, the preferred stock amounting to \$6,450,100.

It will be seen that as to number of establishments incorporated, the metals and metallic goods industry takes first rank with 44, followed by Machines and Machinery with 27.

Considering the total authorized capital stock, the cotton goods industry with only five establishments incorporated takes the lead, with \$7,410,000 authorized capital stock, \$6,615,000 paid in, and \$2,000,000 preferred stock.

It will be interesting to note that the largest number of these establishments were incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, such instances numbering 293 with \$30,962,300 authorized capital stock; there were but two establishments incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island, the total authorized capital stock for these being \$125,000; 11 establishments were incorporated under the laws of Maine, the authorized capital stock being \$2,040,000; two establishments were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, one of these having an authorized capital stock of \$100,000.

The number of new firms (not incorporated) starting business in the Commonwealth during the year was 34, arranged by industries as follows: Boots and Shoes, 13; Leather and Leather Goods, six; followed by Cotton Goods with four new firms: and Hosiery and Knit Goods and Woolen Goods, two each. The following industries are credited with one new firm each: Brick, Tiles, and Sewer Pipe, Earthen, Plaster, and Stone Ware, Food Preparations, Ivory, Bone, Shell, and Horn Goods, Metals and Metallic Goods, Paper and Paper Goods, and Tobacco and Cigars.

The following table shows by industries the amount of increase in capital and reduction in capital in industrial enterprises:

INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital
Artisans' tools,	\$45,000	-
Automobiles,	180,000	-
Boots and shoes,	275,000	\$299,000
Boots and shoes (factory product),	235,000	299,000
Stitching, heeling, etc.,	40,000	-
Boxes, barrels, and kegs,	2,000	-
Building materials,	60,000	4,250
Carpetings,	14,000	-
Clothing,	320,000	975,000

INDUSTRIES.	Increases in Capital	Reductions in Capital
Confectionery,	\$5,000	-
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	25,000	-
Cordage and twine,	150,000	-
Cotton goods,	2,215,000	\$170,000
Cotton goods (woven),	2,170,000	150,000
Cotton yarns,	45,000	20,000
Electric lighting,	661,200	-
Fancy articles,	50,000	-
Food preparations,	4,000	215,000
Fuel saving compounds,	250,000	-
Furniture,	20,000	-
Gas and residual products,	224,000	-
Glass,	20,000	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	50,000	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	15,000	-
Jewelry,	20,000	-
Leather,	10,000	-
Leather goods,	24,000	-
Machines and machinery,	13,000	1,000
Metals and metallic goods,	366,900	-
Models, lasts, and patterns,	20,000	-
Paper and paper goods,	225,000	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1,021,000	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	40,000	1,000
Scientific instruments and appliances,	342,000	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	100,000	-
Stone (quarried),	105,000	1,000,000
Straw goods,	30,000	-
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	75,000	-
Woolen goods,	-	500,000
Worsted goods,	50,000	-
TOTAL,	\$7,027,100	\$3,165,250

The amount of increased capital shows in the aggregate \$7,-027,100, while the reductions in capital aggregated \$3,165,250.

The following table shows by industries the establishments coming into Massachusetts from other States, establishments moving out of Massachusetts into other States, and removals from one city or town in Massachusetts to another in the same State.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishments Coming into Massachusetts from Other States	Establishments Moving out of Massachusetts into Other States	Removals from One City or Town to Another in Massachusetts
Boots and shoes,	1	3	6
Clothing,	1	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	1	-
Emery wheels,	-	-	1
Furniture,	-	1	-
Hose, belting, and tires,	-	-	1
Hosiery,	1	-	-
Lasts,	-	-	1
Leather,	-	1	2
Machines and machinery,	-	-	4
Paper,	-	1	-
Polishes and dressing,	-	1	1
Rubber and other cement,	-	1	-
Silks,	1	-	-
Woolen goods,	2	-	-
Worsted goods,	-	1	-
TOTAL,	6	11	16

We have record of six plants coming into Massachusetts. 11 leaving the State, and 16 removals from one part of the State to another.

The number of new factories erected, additions to factories, installations of electric lights, changes in and additions to product, changes in firms, and firms out of business are shown, by industries, in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	New Fac- tories	Addi- tions to Fac- tories	Install- ation of Electric Lights	Changes in and Ad- ditions to Product	Changes in Firms	Firms out of Busi- ness
Arms and ammunition,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Artisans' tools,	1	1	-	1	-	-
Boots and shoes,	3	6	-	3	29	11
Boots and shoes (factory product),	2	5	-	2	24	8
Boot and shoe findings,	1	-	-	-	-	1
Soles, heels, and cut stock,	-	1	-	1	5	2
Boxes,	-	-	1	-	2	-
Bricks,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Buttons and dress trimmings,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carpetings,	-	2	-	-	-	-
Chemical preparations (compounded),	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clothing,	-	1	-	-	3	-
Cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cotton goods,	1	13	1	1	2	-
Cotton goods (woven),	1	13	1	1	1	-
Cotton yarn and thread,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cotton and woolen goods,	-	2	-	-	-	-
Emery and corundum,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	-	3	-	1	-	-
Food preparations,	2	3	-	-	-	-
Furniture,	1	4	-	1	-	-
Gas and residual products,	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	-	-	-	2	-
Jewelry,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leather,	1	6	1	4	3	1
Machines and machinery,	2	1	-	-	4	1
Metals and metallic goods,	1	5	-	-	4	-
Paper and paper goods,	1	2	1	1	-	-
Photographs and photographic materials,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Piano cases,	1	-	-	-	-	-
Polishes and dressing,	-	-	-	-	3	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	2	1	-	-	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	1	-	-	-	3	-
Scientific instruments and materials,	-	-	-	-	1	-
Shipbuilding,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sporting and athletic goods,	1	-	-	-	2	-
Stone (quarried),	-	-	-	-	1	-
Straw goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-
Water power and electric light,	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	-	-	-	1	2	-
Woolen goods,	2	17	2	1	2	1
Worsted goods,	1	3	-	1	-	-
TOTAL,	23	76	8	16	68	16

In the aggregate, the table shows 23 new factories, 76 additions to factories, eight cases of installation of electric lights, 16 instances of change of product or addition to product, 68 changes in firms (retiring of members, adding new

members, etc.), and 16 cases where firms, owing to business complications or otherwise, disbanded.

The final table, under this section, shows by industries the number of temporary shut-downs of known length, and the number of weeks covering such shut-downs, the number of temporary shut-downs of unknown length, and the number of indefinite shut-downs :

INDUSTRIES.	Number of Tempo- rary Shut-downs of Known Length	Number of Weeks of Temporary Shut-downs	Number of Tempo- rary Shut- downs of Unknown Length	Number of Indefinite Shut-downs
Artisans' tools,	1	2	-	1
Automobiles and bicycles,	-	-	-	1
Boots and shoes,	6	17	2	1
Boxes,	1	2	1	-
Carpetings,	3	4	1	-
Clothing,	1	2	-	-
Combs,	-	-	1	-
Cordage and twine,	-	-	-	1
Cotton goods,	96	184	4	8
Leather,	1	4	1	1
Leather goods,	1	3	-	-
Metals and metallic goods,	-	-	1	1
Paper,	1	2	-	-
Silks,	3	6	-	-
Stone (quarried),	-	-	1	-
Thread,	-	-	1	-
Woolen goods,	9	69	6	6
Worsted goods,	2	5	-	1
TOTAL,	125	300	19	21

The number of temporary shut-downs of known length was 125, covering 300 weeks; there were 19 shut-downs of unknown length, and 21 indefinite shut-downs.

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ACTS.

[CHAP. 233.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT TO PENSION ITS EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of directors of the Boston Protective Department, by a majority vote, shall have authority to retire and place upon a pension roll any employee of the department who is certified in writing by the medical officer of the department to be permanently incapacitated, either mentally or physically, from performing his duties as such employee by reason of injuries received in the actual performance of duty; or any employee who has performed faithful service in the department for not less than twenty consecutive years and who is sixty-five years of age or over. In case such permanent incapacity amounts to total disability the annual pension shall be two thirds of the compensation which the pensioner was receiving at the time of his retirement, except that a member of the call or auxiliary force shall receive two thirds of the compensation which the men of the regular force were receiving at the time of his retirement. The pension of members of the regular or of the call force who are retired after having served twenty or more years as aforesaid, and after reaching the age of sixty-five years, or who are permanently incapacitated as aforesaid but not totally disabled, shall be an amount not exceeding one half of their compensation at the time of retirement.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 13, 1904.]

[CHAP. 311.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section fourteen and inserting in place thereof the following:—
Section 14. In the employment of mechanics and laborers in the construction of public works by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, or by persons contracting therewith, preference shall be given to citizens of the Commonwealth, and, if they cannot be had in sufficient numbers, then to citizens of the United States; and every contract for such works shall contain a provision to this effect. Any contractor who knowingly and wilfully violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence. [Approved May 9, 1904.]

[CHAP. 313.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION
AND ARBITRATION.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and forty-six of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word " blame ", in the twenty-fifth line, the words : — Said board shall, upon the request of the governor, investigate and report upon a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects, or threatens seriously to affect, the public welfare, — and by striking out the word " section ", at the end of the section, and inserting in place thereof the words : — four sections, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 2.* If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lock-out described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the state board ; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lock-out. If, when the state board has knowledge that a strike or lock-out, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lock-out, was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the Commonwealth, the state board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lock-out has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the state board. Said state board shall investigate the cause of such controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. Said board shall, upon the request of the governor, investigate and report upon a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects, or threatens seriously to affect, the public welfare. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following four sections.

SECTION 2. Section three of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by inserting after the word " cause ", in the eighth line, the words : — and may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The board shall, — by striking out the word " therein ", in the eighth line, and by inserting after the word " party ", in the nineteenth line, the words : — and to the board, — so as to read as follows : — *Section 3.* If a controversy which does not involve questions which may be the subject of an action at law or suit in equity exists between an employer, whether an individual, a partnership or corporation employing not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business, and his employees, the board shall, upon application as herein-after provided, and as soon as practicable, visit the place where the contro-

versy exists and make careful inquiry into its cause, and may, with the consent of the governor, conduct such inquiry beyond the limits of the Commonwealth. The board shall hear all persons interested who come before it, advise the respective parties what ought to be done or submitted to by either or both to adjust said controversy, and make a written decision thereof which shall at once be made public, shall be open to public inspection and shall be recorded by the secretary of said board. A short statement thereof shall, in the discretion of the board, be published in the annual report, and the board shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the clerk of the city or town in which said business is carried on. Said decision shall, for six months, be binding upon the parties who join in said application, or until the expiration of sixty days after either party has given notice in writing to the other party and to the board of his intention not to be bound thereby. Such notice may be given to said employees by posting it in three conspicuous places in the shop or factory where they work.

SECTION 3. Section four of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the words "thereto in writing", in the sixth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — so to do. — and by striking out the words "grievances complained of", in the eighth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — existing controversy, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 4.* Said application shall be signed by the employer or by a majority of his employees in the department of the business in which the controversy exists, or by their duly authorized agent, or by both parties, and if signed by an agent claiming to represent a majority of the employees, the board shall satisfy itself that he is duly authorized so to do: but the names of the employees giving the authority shall be kept secret. The application shall contain a concise statement of the existing controversy and a promise to continue in business or at work without any lock-out or strike until the decision of the board, if made within three weeks after the date of filing the application. The secretary of the board shall forthwith, after such filing, cause public notice to be given of the time and place for a hearing on the application, unless both parties join in the application and present therewith a written request that no public notice be given. If such request is made, notice of the hearings shall be given to the parties in such manner as the board may order, and the board may give public notice thereof notwithstanding such request. If the petitioner or petitioners fail to perform the promise made in the application, the board shall proceed no further thereon without the written consent of the adverse party.

SECTION 4. Section five of said chapter one hundred and six is hereby amended by striking out the words "a fit person", in the third line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — fit persons, — by striking out the word "assistant", in the fourth line, and inserting in place thereof the word: — assistants, — and by striking out the words "shall appoint such experts if so nominated", in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the words: — may appoint one from among the persons so nominated by each party, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 5.* In all controversies between an employer and his employees in which application is made under the provisions of the preceding section, each party may, in writing, nominate fit persons to act in the case as expert assistants to the board

and the board may appoint one from among the persons so nominated by each party. Said experts shall be skilled in and conversant with the business or trade concerning which the controversy exists, they shall be sworn by a member of the board to the faithful performance of their official duties and a record of their oath shall be made in the case. Said experts shall, if required, attend the sessions of the board, and shall, under direction of the board, obtain and report information concerning the wages paid and the methods and grades of work prevailing in establishments within the Commonwealth similar to that in which the controversy exists, and they may submit to the board at any time before a final decision any facts, advice, arguments or suggestions which they may consider applicable to the case. No decision of said board shall be announced in a case in which said experts have acted without notice to them of a time and place for a final conference on the matters included in the proposed decision. Such experts shall receive from the Commonwealth seven dollars each for every day of actual service and their necessary travelling expenses. The board may appoint such other additional experts as it considers necessary, who shall be qualified in like manner and, under the direction of the board, shall perform like duties and be paid the same fees as the experts who are nominated by the parties. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 314.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE REMOVALS AND SUSPENSIONS FROM OFFICE AND
EMPLOYMENT IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Every person holding office or employment in the public service of the Commonwealth or in any county, city or town thereof, classified under the civil service rules of the Commonwealth, shall hold such office or employment and shall not be removed therefrom, lowered in rank or compensation, or suspended, or, without his consent, transferred from such office or employment to any other except for just cause and for reasons specifically given in writing.

SECTION 2. The person sought to be removed, suspended, lowered or transferred shall be notified of the proposed action and shall be furnished with a copy of the reasons required to be given by section one, and shall, if he so requests in writing, be given a public hearing, and be allowed to answer the charges preferred against him either personally or by counsel. A copy of such reasons, notice and answer and of the order of removal, suspension or transfer shall be made a matter of public record. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 315.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE HOURS OF LABOR OF MEMBERS OF FIRE
DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any city may, by ordinance passed by its city council and approved by its mayor, and any town may, by by-law, establish the hours of labor of the members of its fire department.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 9, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 327.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PENSIONING OF PERMANENT MEMBERS OF
POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The selectmen of every town which accepts this act shall retire from active service and place upon the pension roll any permanent member of the police department and any permanent member of the fire department of such town found by them to be permanently incapacitated, mentally or physically, for useful service in the department to which he belongs, by injuries received through no fault of his own in the actual performance of his duty. They may also retire and place upon the pension roll any permanent member of either of said departments who has performed faithful service in the department for not less than twenty-five years continuously, and is not less than sixty years of age. Every person retired under the provisions of this act shall annually receive as a pension a sum equal to one-half of the annual compensation received by him at the time of his retirement. Such pensions shall be paid by the town, which shall appropriate money therefor.

SECTION 2. The selectmen of any town which accepts this act are hereby authorized, in case of an emergency, to call upon any person so pensioned by such town for such temporary service in the department from which he was retired as they may deem him fitted to perform, and during such service he shall be entitled to full pay.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage so far as to allow any town to vote upon the acceptance of the same, but shall not take full effect in any town until it has been accepted by a vote of two thirds of the voters of such town present and voting thereon at an annual town meeting. [*Approved May 13, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 334]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TIME FOR VOTING ALLOWED TO THE EM-
PLOYEES OF CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter eleven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section five as amended by section one of chapter three hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, and inserting in place thereof the following :— *Section 5.* No person entitled to vote at an election shall, upon the day of any such election, be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, except such as may lawfully conduct its business on Sunday, during the period of two hours after the opening of the polls in the voting precinct or town in which he is entitled to vote, if he shall make application for leave of absence during such period.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 13, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 335.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR REGISTRATION OF THE INSIGNIA OF SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND LABOR UNIONS, AND TO PROHIBIT THE UNAUTHORIZED USE THEREOF.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The insignia, ribbons, badges, rosettes, buttons and emblems of any society, association or labor union may be registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth in the manner and subject to the provisions, so far as they are applicable, set forth in section seven of chapter seventy-two of the Revised Laws in regard to labels ; and the secretary is hereby authorized to make regulations and prescribe forms for such registration.

SECTION 2. Whoever, not being a member of a society, association or labor union, for the purpose of representing that he is a member thereof, wilfully wears or uses the insignia, ribbon, badge, rosette, button or emblem thereof, if the same has been registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. Chapter four hundred and thirty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two and chapter two hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and three are hereby repealed. [*Approved May 13, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 343.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE CORRUPT INFLUENCING OF AGENTS, EMPLOYEES OR SERVANTS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business ; or an agent, employee or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business ; or an agent, employee or servant, who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, or to employ service or labor for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor ; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SECTION 2. No person shall be excused from attending, testifying or producing books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents before any

court or in obedience to the subpoena of any court having jurisdiction of the misdemeanor on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no person shall be liable to any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said court or in obedience to its subpoena or in any such case or proceeding. [*Approved May 14, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 347.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR PROTECTING OPERATIVES IN FACTORIES FROM INJURY BY FLYING SHUTTLES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all persons owning, managing or operating factories in this Commonwealth in which looms are employed, to equip the looms with such guards or other devices as will prevent injury to employees from shuttles falling or being thrown from the looms.

SECTION 2. Such guards or other devices shall be made of such material and placed in such manner as shall be approved by the inspection department of the district police, who are hereby directed to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for every week during which such violation continues.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and five. [*Approved May 16, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 349.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS FURNISHING MATERIALS OR LABOR FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Officers or agents who contract in behalf of any county, city or town for the construction or repair of public buildings or other public works shall obtain sufficient security, by bond or otherwise, for payment by the contractor and sub-contractors for labor performed or furnished and for materials used in such construction or repair; but in order to obtain the benefit of such security the claimant shall file with such officers or agents a sworn statement of his claim within sixty days after the completion of the work.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 19, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 373.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO LIENS FOR LABOR AND MATERIAL FURNISHED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Chapter one hundred and twelve of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section one hundred the following five sections:— *Sec-*

tion 101. A person to whom a debt is due for labor performed or for materials furnished and actually used in constructing a street railway under a contract with a person, other than the owner of the street railway, who has authority from or is rightfully acting for such owner in furnishing such labor or materials shall have a right of action against such owner to recover such debt with costs, except as provided in the following four sections.

Section 102. No person who has contracted to construct the whole or a specified part of such street railway shall have such right of action. *Section 103.* No person shall have such right of action for labor performed,

unless, within thirty days after ceasing to perform it, he files in the office of the clerk of a city or town in which any of said labor was performed a written statement, under oath, of the amount of the debt so due him and of the name of the person or persons for whom and by whose employment the labor was performed. Such right of action shall not be lost by a mistake in stating the amount due; but the claimant shall not recover as damages a larger amount than is specified in said statement as due him, with interest thereon. *Section 104.* No person shall have such right of action for materials furnished, unless, before beginning to furnish them, he files in the office of the clerk of the city or town in which any of the materials were furnished, in the manner provided for filing the statement mentioned in the preceding section, a written notice of his intention to claim such right.

Section 105. No such action shall be maintained unless it is begun within sixty days after the plaintiff ceased to perform such labor or to furnish such materials. [*Approved May 23, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 397.]

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW
SO AS TO INCLUDE THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

The first sentence of section twenty-three of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "week", in the third line, to and including the word "retail", in the fifth line, so that the sentence will read as follows:— *Section 23.* No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a mercantile establishment more than fifty-eight hours in a week. [*Approved June 2, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 430.]

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF TWO ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT POLICE TO SERVE AS INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two additional members of the district police force, who shall be employed as additional inspectors of factories and public buildings. The terms of office, salaries, powers and duties of said additional members shall be the same as those of the district police force already appointed. The said appointments may be made without giving to veterans the preference re-

quired by sections twenty-one and twenty-two of chapter nineteen of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 432.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO AGE AND SCHOOLING CERTIFICATES OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section thirty-one of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the section and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 31.* An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism of such minor, or the register of birth of such minor with a city or town clerk, that such minor is of the age stated in the certificate, except that other evidence may be accepted in case the superintendent or person authorized by the school committee, as provided in the preceding section, decides that neither the last school census, nor the certificate of birth or baptism, nor the register of birth is available for the purpose.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 4, 1904.*]

[CHAP. 460.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section one and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 1.* Whoever, on the Lord's day, is present at a game, sport, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music, or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars for each offence.

SECTION 2. Said chapter ninety-eight is hereby further amended by striking out section two and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 2.* Whoever, on the Lord's day, keeps open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity and charity, or takes part in any sport, game, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each offence; and the proprietor, manager or person in charge of such game, sport, play or public diversion, except as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 3. Said chapter ninety-eight is hereby further amended by striking out section five and inserting in place thereof the following: — *Section 5.* The provisions of the preceding sections shall not be held to prohibit the giving, being present at, or taking part in, on the Lord's day, a concert of sacred music, or an entertainment given in good faith by a religious or charitable society, in aid of a religious or charitable purpose, the entire proceeds of which, if any, less only the necessary and reasonable expenses, not to exceed twenty-five per cent of such proceeds, are to be devoted exclusively to a religious or charitable purpose, or a free open air concert given by a city or town, or by license of the mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town, upon a common, public park, street or square.

SECTION 4. Section one hundred and seventy-two of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words: — and no such exhibition, show or amusement mentioned in said section, except a concert of sacred music or a free open air concert given by a city or town upon a common, public park, street or square, shall be given without such license, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 172.* The mayor and aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town may, except as provided in section forty-six of chapter one hundred and six, grant a license for theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements and exhibitions of every description to which admission is obtained upon payment of money or upon the delivery of any valuable thing, or by a ticket or voucher obtained for money or any valuable thing, upon such terms and conditions as they deem reasonable, and they may revoke or suspend such license at their pleasure; but they shall not grant a license for any such theatrical exhibitions, public shows, public amusements or exhibitions of any description whatever to be held upon the Lord's day, except for those named in section five of chapter ninety-eight, and no such exhibition, show or amusement mentioned in said section, except a concert of sacred music or a free open air concert given by a city or town upon a common, public park, street or square, shall be given without such license.

SECTION 5. Section one hundred and seventy-three of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "section", in the fifth line, the words: — and of the last preceding section, — and by inserting after the word "societies", in the sixth line, the words: — in their usual places of worship, — so as to read as follows: — *Section 173.* Whoever offers to view, sets up, sets on foot, maintains, carries on, publishes or otherwise assists in or promotes any such exhibition, show or amusement, without such license, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each offence. The provisions of this section and of the last preceding section, however, shall not apply to public entertainments by religious societies in their usual places of worship for a religious or charitable purpose. [*Approved June 9, 1904.*]

RESOLVES.

[CHAP. 67.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the Lowell textile school the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the said school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of eight thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Lowell, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of Lowell is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP. 68.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of the New Bedford textile school the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of seven thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of New Bedford, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of New Bedford is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding seven thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP. 69.]

RESOLVE IN FAVOR OF THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF FALL RIVER.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to the trustees of The Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of the school: *provided*, that no part of this sum shall be paid until satisfactory evidence is furnished to the auditor of accounts that an additional sum of eight thousand dollars has been paid to said trustees by the city of Fall River, or has been received by them from other sources. The city of Fall River is hereby authorized to raise by taxation and pay to said trustees such a sum of money, not exceeding eight thousand dollars, as may be necessary together with that received from other sources to obtain the amount provided for by this resolve. [Approved April 30, 1904.]

[CHAP. 99.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR AN INVESTIGATION AS TO SANITARY AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.

Resolved, That the state board of health, with such aid as it may require from the chief of the district police and the bureau of statistics of labor, is hereby directed to investigate the sanitary conditions of factories, workshops and other places of employment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with respect to all conditions which may endanger the life and limb or be prejudicial to the health of the persons employed therein. The officers and employees of said board shall have power to enter and inspect all premises in use for industrial purposes and to obtain such information as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this resolve. The board may expend a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars in carrying out the provisions of this resolve, and is directed to report to the next general court on or before the fifteenth day of January next, and shall accompany its report with such recommendations as it deems advisable. [*Approved June 3, 1904.*]

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